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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association OF IRELAND

FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society

VOL. IV.—FIFTH SERIES.

VOL. XXIV.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES

1894

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PREFACE.

FIRST in time, as perhaps foremost in importance of the Papers contributed to the *Journal* for 1894, stand those on "Prehistoric Archæology." Most prominent among these is the work of Dr. Munro on "Lake Dwellings." Our valued Honorary Fellow has already made the subject peculiarly his own, and in our pages (105–114, and 209–21) gives a most interesting study of the structure of the lake platforms or islands, of the huts they held, and of the life of their occupants. The subject is further dealt with by Rev. Dr. Buick in an interesting narrative of his continued systematic excavation in the Crannog of Moylarg. He has obtained some valuable finds and new evidence of the methods used in building the frame of the Crannog.

Rev. L. Hassé furnishes a Paper on the kindred subject of the Sandhill Dwellings, in which he seeks to connect some Pottery finds with Roman forms, and so date approximately the occupation of the site. His views on this point have been strongly combatted in a Paper by Mr. Knowles.

Mr. Coffey commences an elaborate inquiry, copiously illustrated, into the development of certain forms of design in Egyptian and Greek Art, with a view to deduce from them the prominent motives in Prehistoric Irish Art.

Mr. Knowles gives an account of early Flint Articles apparently intended as saws, and proves that they can be used as such.

At p. 90 is an interesting illustration (in a review of an article of Mr. Romilly Allen) of the manner of wearing gold brooches of the early Celtic type.

Mr. Wakeman describes an early place of interment, without chambers or other artificial covering, at Old Connaught, near Bray. Mr. Gray gives a good illustration of a Souterrain in Co. Down.

Mr. Kirker illustrates a Stone Fort in Co. Sligo, and calls attention to a similar structure in Greece, not hitherto described, which possesses many points of resemblance to some of our Irish Forts. Another striking example, visited by the Society when in Wales, is described at p. 408.

A description of the remains on Tara, with a sketch of its history, prepared by Rev. Dr. Murphy, S.J., as a guide to the antiquities of that historic site, has been included in the *Journal* (p. 232–242).

Another hot-air bath, or "sweat-house," is described by Rev. W. T. Latimer.

A new ogham inscription is recorded from Co. Kerry, and a provisional reading offered (p. 292).

In Ecclesiology, Mr. Westropp gives a series of papers, plentifully illustrated, on the Churches with Round Towers in Northern Clare, the district for which he is Honorary Secretary. The same writer supplies descriptions of the Churches of Dunsany and Skreen, and of those at Glendalough. The President's note (p. 73) on the similarity of the old Cathedrals of Dublin and Waterford is very interesting.

There are also accounts of the Church of Britway

by Mr. Currey, and of Aghalurcher by Mr. Dagg, and notes on the Churches of Adare by Mr. Hewson. Dr. Frazer figures a further collection of Irish Mediæval Pavement Tiles, grouping those containing shamrocks and fleur-de-lis.

In History and Topography, there is an elaborate paper from the careful pen of Mr. Goddard Orpen on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland. Mr. Mills, dealing with a much neglected subject, describes the Norman Settlement, near Dublin. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, whose untimely death preceded its publication, prepared, from original sources, the true narrative of the events from which Mr. Froude evolved his "Story of the Two Chiefs of Dunboy." Mr. Berry collects, from original records, an account of the manor of Mallow, chiefly in the thirteenth century. Colonel Vigors publishes another portion of the Corporation Book of New Ross.

The principal finds of the Historical Period described are from Colonel Vigors, who writes accounts of two Iron Swords, and again of Iron Fetters and Manacles found in Co. Carlow.

Miss Stokes relates a curious custom prevailing in some parts of Wexford. Mr. Coffey continues (p. 184) the discussion of Mr. M'Ritchie's theory as to the sense of the word *Sídh*, and the fairy lore with which it is bound. Dr. Frazer collects the early references to the Shamrock, and the evidence as to the botanical species to which the term is applied. Mr. Salmon (p. 290) adds some notices to the folk-lore of the subject.

A Fellow of the Society has compiled a list of the curious figures commonly, but without reason, known as Sheela-na-gigs (pp. 77–81, and 392–4). This contribution should form a valuable basis for inquiry into

the as yet unexplained origin of the figures. A list of Cromlechs in Co. Clare is returned by the active Local Secretary, Mr. Westropp. This also is a proper step towards a more systematic acquaintance with our remaining antiquities.

A review (p. 92) of a report of some of his work by the Superintendent of Ancient Monuments under the Board of Works has again directed attention to the great mischief being done to our Prehistoric Monuments by careless or unskilful treatment, from which even the existence of a Government Superintendent does not protect them.

The impending destruction of an ancient Cairn is reported from Co. Tyrone (p. 285).

Nor are our historical remains always safe even in the full light of public observation. Mr. Barry, Hon. Local Secretary at Limerick, reports the pulling down of an interesting old house in that city, which he describes at p. 387. The extraordinary reason assigned by the civic authorities (p. 389) for removing one of the most prominent antiquities of their city will be a painful surprise to all who are interested in the remains of the past in our country.

These instances should be warnings to local antiquaries of the urgent need of a watchful defence of the relics of the past still among them, and should be an incentive to the study and careful record of them while they yet remain.

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ERRATA.

Page 26, last line of text, *after* "63 feet," *add* "(64 feet 3 inches along north wall.)"
,, 28, line 18, *after* "gable," *add* "of the church."
,, 150, line 15, *for* "bounded," *read* "bonded."
,, 222, line 5, *for* "Nicholas," *read* "Christopher." The date of the will mentioned on next line should be 1462 (2 Edw. IV.), not 1461 (as given in Lodge's "Peerage," ed. Archdall, vol. vi., p. 198).

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AS REVISED, 20th DECEMBER, 1894.

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AND

GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Memorials of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. The sphere of its operations having gradually extended, Her Majesty the Queen, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to grant it the title of THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

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"Repertorium Viride" of Archbishop Alan, an account of the Diocese of Dublin about 1560: edited by Rev. G. T. Stokes, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Dublin University.

"The Journal and Accounts of Peter Lewis, 1564," from a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, containing details of works undertaken for the partial rebuilding of Christ Church, Dublin: edited by James Mills, M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.

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1862	1872	O'Meagher, Joseph Casimir, M.R.I.A. 49, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
	1890	O'Neill, George O'Neill (Gentilhomme de la maison du Roi, Ancien deputé). Lisbon.
	1890	**O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens**, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
1885	1888	O'Rorke, Very Rev. Terence, D.D., M.R.I.A., P.P., Archdeacon of Achonry. Church of the Assumption, Collooney.
	1889	**ORMSBY, Charles C.**, A.I.C.E.I. Ballinamore House, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.
	1894	O'Shaughnessy, Richard, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Public Works, Dublin.
	1889	**OWEN, Edward.** India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahan, Edenderry.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James, Slaney View, Wexford.
	1892	Perceval-Maxwell, Robert, J.P., D.L. Finnebrogue, Downpatrick.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1886	1888	Plunket, Most Rev. and Right Hon. Lord, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Old Connaught House, Bray.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble (Count of Rome), M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1890	Polson, Thomas R. J., M.R.I.A. Wellington-place, Enniskillen.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
1884	1888	Power, Very Rev. Patrick, V.F. Cathedral Presbytery, Waterford.
	1872	Prichard, Rev. Hugh, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesey.
	1892	Rahilly, Thomas Francis, The Square, Listowel.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew. St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
1865	1888	Robinson, Sir John Stephen, Bart., C.B., J.P., D.L. Rokeby Hall, Dunleer.
	1894	Robinson, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 3, Trevelyan-terrace, Rathgar.
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B. A., Solicitor. Church-square, Monaghan.
1879	1890	RYLANDS, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., M.R.I.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington.
	1891	Scott, William Robert, M.A. (Dubl.). 25, Charleville-road, Rathgar.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford.
	1891	Slattery, James William, M. A. (Dubl.), LL. D. President, Queen's College, Cork.
	1892	Smiley, Hugh Houston, J.P. Drumalis, Larne.
	1889	SMITH-BARRY, Arthur H., J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota, Cork, and Carlton Club, London.
1875	1875	Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A. Rose Villa, Latchford, near Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
	1888	Smyly, Very Rev. A. Ferguson, M.A., Dean of Derry, Londonderry.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., Commissioner of Public Works, Dublin.
	1893	Stevenson, John. Coolavin, Belfast.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. St. Matthew's, Irishtown.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1884	1885	Stuart, H. Villiers, M.A. (Durham), J.P., D.L. (*Vice-President*, 1885.) Dromana, Cappoquin.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General Francis William, J.P. 5, Braybrooke-terrace, Hastings.
	1893	Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 58, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
1892	1892	Taylor, Rev. John Wallace, LL.D. Errigal Glebe, Emyvale.
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Hobart, Tasmania.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
1865	1888	Trench, Thomas F. Cooke, J.P., D.L. Millicent, Naas.
	1894	Thynne, Henry, M.A., LL.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General R.I.C., Dublin.
1892	1892	Upton, Hon. William H., M.A., LL.M., Judge of the Superior Courts, Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.
1885	1888	Vigors, Colonel Philip Doyne, J.P. Holloden, Bagenalstown.
1884	1890	Vinycomb, John, M.R.I.A. Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down.
1864	1870	WALES, H.R.H. the Prince of, K.G., K.P., &c. Sandringham.
1879	1888	Walsh, Right Rev. William Pakenham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leigblin. (*Vice-President*, 1889.) The Palace, Kilkenny
1874	1888	WARD, Francis Davis, M.R.I.A., J.P. Wyncroft, Adelaide Park, Belfast.
	1891	Ward, John, F.S.A., J.P. Lenox Vale, Belfast.
	1892	Ward, Robert Edward, J.P., D.L. Bangor Castle, Bangor, Belfast.
1871	1871	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
1892	1893	Weir, Rev. George, B.A. Creeslough, Co. Donegal.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 77, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1890	1893	Whayman, Horace William. Belle Vue, Newport, Kentucky, U.S.A.
	1892	Wigham, John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Albany House, Monkstown.
1888	1889	Wilson, William Edward, M.R.I.A., J.P. Daramona House, Streete, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
	1894	WILSON, William W., M.R.I.A., M. INST. C.E. St. James's-gate, Dublin.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1891	Wolseley, General the Right Hon. Lord Viscount, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D. Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.
1879	1890	Woods, Cecil Crawford. Mardyke, Cork.
1889	1890	**WOOLLCOMBE, Robert Lloyd**, M.A., LL.D. (Dublin Univ.); LL.D. (Royal Univ.); F.I.Inst., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	1887	**WRIGHT, Edward Perceval**, M.D., M.A. (Dublin); M.A. (Oxon.); Secretary R.I.A., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.I., J.P., Professor of Botany. 5, Trinity College, Dublin.
	1894	Wynne, Right Rev. Frederick R., D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, &c. Clarisford House, Killaloe.
1891	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A. Rathvarna, Belfast.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Date of Election. Member.	Fellow.	
	1891	D'Arbois de Jubainville, H., Editor of *Revue Celtique*. 84, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Paris.
	1891	Gilbert, John T., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., R.H.A. Villa Nova, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1890	1891	Hoffman, William J., M.D., Professor of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.
1860	1871	Lenihan, Maurice, M.R.I.A., J.P. Limerick. (*Vice-President*, 1885.)
	1891	Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1891	1893	Meade, Right Hon. Joseph M., LL.D., J.P. St. Michael's, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
	1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 48, Manor-place, Edinburgh.
	1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
	1891	Rhys, John, M.A., Professor of Celtic, Jesus College, Oxford.
1889	1891	Roberts, S. Ussher, C.B. 6, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1850	1870	Robertson, James George, Architect. 74, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
	1891	Söderberg, Professor Sven, Ph. D., Director of the Museum of Antiquities, University of Lund, Sweden.
	1891	Stokes, Miss Margaret, Hon. M.R.I.A. Carrigbreac, Howth, Co. Dublin.
1868	1876	Wakeman, William Frederick, Knightsville, Blackrock, Dublin.

Total number of Fellows :—

Life, ...	35	200
Honorary (under old Rules, 4; new Rules, 10), ..	14	
Annual, ...	151	

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Revised 20th December*, 1894.)

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (*See* Laws 4 and 9, pages 55, 56.)

Elected	
1893	Abbott, Rev. Canon, M.A. The Rectory, Old Leighlin, Bagenalstown.
1891	Adams, Rev. James. Kill Rectory, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
1859	Agar-Ellis, Hon. Leopold G. F., B.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. 19, Wilton street, London.
1890	Agnew, Rev. J. Tweedie. The Brook, Enniskillen.
1892	Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 24, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown.
1892	Alexander, Rear-Admiral Henry M'Clintock, J.P. Dundoan House, Coleraine.
1887	Alexander, Thomas John, B.A. 5, Crawford-square, Londonderry.
1889	Allen, Rev. James, B.A. The Rectory, Creagh, Skibbereen.
1891	Allen, James A. Cathedral Hill, Armagh.
1890	Allingham, Hugh, M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon.
1894	Allworthy, Edward. 117, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
1891	Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Castletown Rectory, Navan.
1890	Alton, J. Poë (*Fellow, Inst. of Bankers*). Elim, Grosvenor-road, Dublin.
1891	Anderson, Very Rev. James A., O.S.A. Limerick.
1894	Anderson, Robert Hall, J.P. Sixmile-Cross, Co. Tyrone.
1894	Anderson, William, J.P. Glenarvon, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
1891	Andrews, James Thomas, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 88, Lr. Baggot-street, Dublin.
1893	Annesley, Right Hon. the Earl, J.P., D.L. The Castle, Castlewellan.
1891	Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. 13, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
1890	Archer, Mrs. St. Mary's Vicarage, Drogheda.
1894	Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
1868	Ardilaun. Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. St. Anne's, Clontarf.

Elected	
1894	Arnold, Thomas, M.A., F.R.U.I. 16, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
1863	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord, LL.D. 23, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1880	Atkins, W. Ringrose. 39 South Mall, Cork.
1890	Atkinson, Rev. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.) Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
1858	Atkinson, George Mounsey, M.R.I.A. 28, St. Oswald's-road, West Brompton, London, S.W.
1890	Atkinson, Henry J. Michigamme, Marquette Co., Michigan, U.S.A.
1894	Atkinson, Miss. Meadowbrook, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1892	Atkinson, Robert P. 27, Charleston-road, Rathmines.
1855	**BABINGTON**, Professor Charles C., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. 5, Brookside, Cambridge.
1894	Babington, Rev. Richard, B.A. Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
1878	Bagwell, Richard, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Marlfield, Clonmel.
1890	Baile, Robert, M.A. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
1893	Bailey, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 62, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1894	Baillie, Captain John R. St. Patrick's, Dunfanaghy.
1890	Baillie, Rev. Richard Æ., M.A., Canon. Glendooen, Letterkenny.
1890	Baillie, Rev. William, M.A. St. Katherine's, Killybegs.
1885	Baker, Henry F. Hillview, Dalkey.
1885	Balfour, Blayney Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1893	Ball, Valentine, LL.D., C.B., F.R.S. Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.
1885	Ballard, Rev. John Woods. 2, Newgrove-avenue, Sandymount.
1888	Ballintine, Joseph, J.P. Strand, Londonderry.
1890	Banim, Miss Mary. Greenfield, Dalkey.
1890	Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
1891	Barklie, Rev. John Knox, M.A. The Rectory, Moira, Co. Down.
1893	Barnewall, Thomas. Bloomsbury, Kells, Co. Meath.
1893	Barrett, John, B.A. 10, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
1889	Barrington, Sir Charles Burton, Bart., M.A. (Dubl.), J.P., D.L. Glenstal Castle, Co. Limerick.
1889	Barrington, William, C.E. Riverside, Limerick.
1868	Barrington-Ward, Mark James, M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S. Thorneloe Lodge, Worcester.
1890	Barry, Rev. Michael, Adm. Gurtnahoe, Thurles.
1877	Barry, James Grene, J.P. 90, George-street, Limerick.
1893	Barry, Redmond J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 49, Blessington-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1894	Battley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1891	Beardwood, Right Rev. J. Camillus, Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea.
1894	Beattie, Rev. Michael. 6, Belvoir-terrace, University-street, Belfast.
1883	BEATTY, Samuel, M.A., M.B., M.Ch. Craigatin, Pitlochrie, N.B.
1888	Beaumont, Thos., M.D., Dep. Surg.-Gen. Palmerston House, Palmerston Park, Upper Rathmines.
1892	Beazley, Rev. James, P.P. The Mines, Castletown Bere, Co. Cork.
1892	Beckley, F. J., B.A. (Cantab.). Secretary's Office, G. P. O., London.
1891	Beere, D. M., M. Inst. C.E. Gisborne, New Zealand.
1893	Begley, Rev. John, C.C. Tournafulla, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
1891	Bence-Jones, Reginald, J.P. Liselan, Clonakilty.
1891	Benner, John. Estate Office, Killarney.
1890	Bennett, Joseph Henry. Blair Castle, Cork.
1889	Bennett, Thomas J., Solicitor. 62, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
1889	Beresford, Denis R. Pack, J.P., D.L. Fenagh House, Bagenalstown.
1884	Beresford, George De La Poer, J.P., D.L. Castle Dillon, Armagh.
1889	Bernal, John, T.C. Albert Lodge, Limerick.
1888	Bernard, Walter, F.R.C.P. 14, Queen-street, Derry.
1889	Berry, Henry F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Public Record Office, Dublin.
1852	Bessborough, Right Hon. the Earl of, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Bessborough House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
1890	Bewley, Joseph. 17, Cope-street, Dublin.
1888	Bigger, Fras. Joseph, Solicitor. Rea's Buildings, Belfast.
1891	Boland, Charles James. 6, Ely-place, Dublin.
1893	Bollinger, Jacob, M.A., LL.D. Wexford School, Wexford.
1893	Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford.
1894	Bourchier, Henry James, R.M. Eversleigh, Bandon.
1889	Bourke, Rev. John Hamilton, M.A. Elm Ville, Kilkenny.
1894	Bowen, Miss A. M. Cole. Bowen's Court, Mallow.
1889	Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Mallow.
1858	Bowers, Thomas. Graigavine, Piltown.
1889	Bowker, James, F.R.G.S.I. Secretary's Office, G.P.O., Dublin.
1891	Boyd, George H. S. 37, Chelmsford-road, Dublin.
1892	Boyd, John. 2, Corporation-street, Belfast.
1894	Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. 27, Victoria-place, Belfast.
1889	Braddell, Octavius H. Sarnia, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
1888	Brady, John Cornwall, J.P. Myshall House, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow

Elected	
1889	Brady, Rev. John Westropp, M.A. Rectory, Slane, Co. Meath.
1891	Bray, John B. Cassin. 72, Eccles-street, Dublin.
1889	Brenan, James, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., School of Art. Leinster House, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1883	Brenan, Rev. Samuel Arthur, B.A. Knocknacarry, Co. Antrim.
1892	Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. St. Nicholas' Rectory, Carrickfergus.
1892	Breslan, Rev. Patrick, C.C. Kilglass, Enniscrone, Co. Sligo.
1888	Brett, Henry Charles, B.E. Rosemary-square, Roscrea.
1893	Brew, Thomas Foley, F.R.C.S.I. The Cottage, Ennistymon.
1891	Bridge, William, M.A. Solicitor, Roscrea.
1890	Brien, Charles Henry. 54, South Richmond-street, Dublin.
1892	Brien, Mrs. 54, South Richmond-street, Dublin.
1892	Brighton, Rev. Oliver, M.A. Skryne Rectory, Co. Meath.
1891	BRODIGAN, Mrs. Piltown House, Drogheda.
1892	Brooke, Miss Honor. 11, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1893	Brophy, Michael M. 66, Russell-square, London, W.C.
1888	Brophy, Nicholas A. School of Art, Limerick.
1892	Bros, W. Law. Hellesylt, Sidcup, Kent.
1891	Brougham, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Lismore. Lismore.
1866	Brown, Charles, J.P. The Folly, Chester.
1891	Brown, Miss. Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone.
1894	Brown, Miss. 35, Oakley-road, Rathmines.
1894	Browne, Daniel F., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, Lower Merrion-st., Dublin.
1892	Browne, Geo. Burrowes. Beechville, Knockbreda Park, Belfast.
1884	Browne, James J. F., C.E., Architect. 23, Glentworth-street, Limerick.
1890	Browne, Very Rev. R. L., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Liberty-street, Cork.
1891	Brownlow, Rev. Duncan John, M.A. Ardbraccan Rectory, Navan.
1894	Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
1866	Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
1888	Buckley, Michael J. C. 17, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.
1890	Budds, William Frederick, J.P. Courtstown, Tullaroan, Freshford.
1884	Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Bunbury, Very Rev. Thomas, M.A., D.D., Dean of Limerick. The Deanery, Corbally, Limerick.
1890	Burgess, Rev. Henry W., M.A., LL.D. Queen's Park, Monkstown.
1890	Burgess, John, J.P. Oldcourt, Athlone.

Elected	
1893	Burke, Very Rev. Edward W., P.P., V.F. Bagenalstown.
1894	Burke, E. W. Heathview, Abbeyleix.
1891	Burke, Very Rev. Francis, M.A., Dean of Elphin. The Abbey, Boyle.
1891	Burke, Samuel. Killemnee, Cahir.
1892	Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.
1891	Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
1894	Burton, Henry Bindon. 59, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
1854	Busteed, John W., M.D., J.P. Castle Gregory, Tralee.
1891	Butler, Cecil, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Milestown, Castle Bellingham.
1891	Butler, Miss. Cliff House, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford.
1857	Byrne, Edmund Alen, J.P. Rosemount, New Ross.
1868	Byrne, Very Rev. James, M.A., Dean of Clonfert. Cappagh Rectory, Omagh.
1891	Byrne, James. Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
1891	Cadic de la Champignonnerie, M. Edward, F.R.U.I. 133, Tritonville-road, Sandymount.
1894	Caffrey, James. 146, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
1890	Caldwell, William Hamilton, M.D. Coleraine.
1891	Cameron, Sir Charles A., M.D., Hon. R.H.A. 51, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1891	Campbell, Rev. Joseph W. R., M.A. 14, Prince Edward-ter., Blackrock.
1890	Campbell, Rev Richard S. D., M.A., D.D. The Rectory, Athlone.
1890	Campbell, Rev. William W., M.A., R.N. Maplebury, Monkstown.
1889	Campion, John. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Cannon, Rev. James C. Parochial House, Glenswilly, Letterkenny.
1893	Carey, William, Solicitor. 47, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
1893	Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
1894	Carolan, John, J.P. 77, North King-street, Dublin.
1893	Carre, Fenwick, F.R.C.S.I. Letterkenny.
1888	Carrigan, Rev. William, C.C. Templeorum, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.
1893	Carrigan, William, Solicitor. Thurles.
1889	Carroll, Anthony R., Solicitor. 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
1893	Carroll, Rev. James, C.C. Howth.
1890	Carroll, William, C.E., M.R.I.A.I. Ennis.
1894	Carter, Frederick. 44, Dame-street, Dublin.
1890	Carter, Rev. Henry Bryan, D.D., Canon. Derryloran, Cookstown.
1893	Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cookstown.

Elected	
1894	Chambers, Robert N. 15, Queen-street, Londonderry.
1893	Chapman, Maria, Lady. Killua Castle, Killucan.
1890	Chapman, Wellesley Pole. 73, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1890	Charles, James, M.I.J. 61, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
1891	Chatterton, Abraham T. 10, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1890	Chaytor, Joshua David, B.A. Marino, Killiney.
1893	Chearnley, Miss Mary. Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
1891	Cherry, Richard R., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 92, Stephen's-green, South, Dublin.
1891	Chestnutt, John, B.A., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.) Derwent House, Howden, East Yorks.
1888	Chute, Charles G. Falkiner, M.A. 6, Leinster-square, Rathmines.
1894	Clancy, John, T.C., Sub-Sheriff of Dublin. 33, Up. Ormond-quay, Dublin.
1889	Clarke, Mrs. Graiguenoe Park, Holycross, Thurles.
1889	Clarke, William Ussher J. 14, Stowe-road, Shepherd's Bush, London.
1890	Clements, Henry John Beresford, J.P., D.L. Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
1892	Clements, William T., Asst. D.I.N.S. 1, Agincourt-terrace, Rugby-road, Belfast.
1889	Clery, Michael John, J.P. Moorfield, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1868	Clifden, Right Hon. Viscount, J.P., D.L. Gowran Castle, Gowran.
1874	Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), H.M.L. (*Vice-President*, 1885.) Clonbrock, Aghascragh.
1894	Coates, Daniel Kennedy. Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone.
1892	Coates, William Trelford, J.P. 7, Fountain-street, Belfast.
1893	Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
1892	Coffey, Denis J., B.A., M.B., M.Ch. (R.U.I.), Assistant Professor of Physiology, School of Medicine, Cecilia-street, Dublin.
1885	Coffey, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. The Palace, Killarney.
1891	Colclough, John E. H., J.P. Brookfield, Merrion-avenue, Co. Dublin.
1890	Cole, Rev. John Harding, B.A. Towerview, Innishannon.
1888	Coleman, James. Custom-house, Southampton.
1893	Coleman, Mrs.
1893	Colgan, Nathaniel. 1, Belgrave-road, Rathmines.
1888	Colhoun, Joseph. 62, Strand-road, Londonderry.
1894	Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1891	Collins, E. Tenison, Barrister-at-Law. 35, Palmerston-road, Dublin.
1888	Comerford, Most Rev. Michael, D.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor-Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. Braganza, Carlow.

Elected	
1876	Condon, Very Rev. C. H., Prior, O.P. Dominick-street, Dublin.
1893	Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
1894	Condon, James E. S., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Royal Canal Bank, Dublin.
1892	Conlan, Very Rev. Robert F., P.P. St. Michan's, Dublin.
1893	Connell, Rev. John, M.A. 6, Riverston-terrace, Holywood, Co. Down.
1889	Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
1892	Connery, Rev. Matthew, C.C. Dungiven.
1855	Conway, M. Edward. Sedbergh, 159, Strand-road, Merrion.
1891	Cooney, Rev. Stewart E., M.A. 28, Albert-place, Donegal Pass, Belfast.
1893	Cooper, Anderson, J.P. Weston, Queenstown.
1890	Cooper, Austin Damer, J.P. Drumnigh, Baldoyle, Co. Dublin.
1892	Cooper, Rev. Ernest Augustus, B.D. Carrowdore Rectory, Donaghadee.
1894	Coote, Rev. Maxwell H., M.A. Ross, Tullamore.
1894	CORBALLIS, Richard J., M.A., J.P. Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
1894	Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D. 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin.
1890	Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 70, Eccles-street, Dublin.
1892	Costigan, William. Great Victoria-street, Belfast.
1890	Coulter, Rev. George W. S., M. A. 9, Upper Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
1892	Cowan, P.C., B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E. 9, College Gardens, Belfast.
1891	Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. Kildare.
1891	Cowell, Mrs. The Deanery, Kildare.
1889	Cox, Michael Francis, B.A., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 45, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1889	Coyle, John, Alderman. Kilkenny.
1894	Craig, Rev. Graham, M.A. St. Catherine's, Tullamore.
1891	Crane, Chas. Paston, B.A. (Oxon), D.I.R.I.C. Divisional Commissioner's Office, Waterford.
1890	Crawford, James W. Chlorine House, Malone-road, Belfast.
1890	Crawford, Rev. William, M.A. 1, South Circular-road, Dublin.
1894	Crawley, W. J. Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L. 11, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1892	Creagh, Arthur Gethin, J.P. Carrahane, Quin, Co. Clare.
1890	Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. 6, Montenotte, Cork.
1885	CREIGHTON, David H., F.R.G.S. Morgan's School, Castleknock.
1893	Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
1889	Crook, Rev. William, D.D. Dundalk.

Elected	
1891	Crossley, Frederick W. 24, Nassau-street, Dublin.
1892	Crosthwait, Thomas P. Sherard, B.A., M. Inst. C.E. Clare View, Limerick.
1889	Crowe, Rev. Jeremiah, Professor, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1882	Cuffe, Major Otway Wheeler. Woodlands, Waterford.
1860	Cullin, John. Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.
1894	Culverwell, Edward Parnall, M.A., F.T.C.D. The Hut, Howth.
1890	Cunningham, Rev. Robert, B.A. Ballyrashane, Coleraine.
1891	Cunningham, Samuel. Glencairn, Belfast.
1892	Cussen, J. S., B.A., D.I.N.S. Ballymena.
1892	Dagg, George A., M.A., LL.B., D.I.R.I.C. Lisnaskea.
1889	Dallow, Rev. Wilfred. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
1891	Dalton, John P., M.A., D.I.N.S. 4, Roseberry Villas, Chichester Park, Belfast.
1893	Daly, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A. The Rectory, Gort.
1890	D'Arcy, Very Rev. Archdeacon. Wellington, New South Wales.
1892	Dargan, Thomas. 76, Camelia-terrace, Limestone-road, Belfast.
1892	Daunt, Henry Thomas, J.P. Compass Hill, Kinsale.
1894	Davidson, Rev. John Henry, M.A. Rathregan Rectory, Batterstown, Co. Meath.
1891	Davidson, Rev. Henry W., B.A. Templemichael Glebe, Youghal.
1894	Davidson-Houston, Rev. B. C., M.A. St. John's Vicarage, Sydney-parade.
1894	Davies, D. Griffith, B.A. 200, High-street, Bangor, N. Wales.
1889	Davis, Thomas. Cairn Hill, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1890	Davy, Rev. Humphry, M.A. Kimmage Lodge, Terenure.
1883	Dawson, Very Rev. Abraham, M.A., Dean of Dromore. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown.
1891	Day, Rev. Maurice, M.A. 17, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
1868	Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
1893	Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
1894	De Courcy, William, J.P. Borrismore House, Urlingford.
1894	Delany, Right Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
1864	DE LA POER, Edmond, J.P., D.L. Gurteen, Glensheelan, Clonmel.
1889	Denny, Francis Mac Gillycuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
1884	Denvir, Patrick J. National Bank, Limerick.
1890	D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena.

Elected	
1889	Dickie, Thomas C., Solicitor. Omagh.
1893	Dickinson, James A., C.E. College View, Dungannon.
1891	Dickson, Rev. William A. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
1891	Digges, Rev. J. Garven, M.A. (Dubl.). Clooncahir, Loughrynn, Dromod.
1890	Dillon, Edward Maxwell, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. 19, Albert-square, Clapham, London, S.W.
1880	Dillon, John. Albert-terrace, Coleraine.
1892	Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
1890	Dix, E. Reginald M'Clintock, Solicitor. 61, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
1890	Dobbs, Arthur F., M.B. (Dubl.). Northgate-street, Athlone.
1889	Dodge, Mrs. Saddle Rock, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, U.S.
1892	Donaghy, Rev. John Lyle. The Manse, Larne.
1890	Donegan, Lieutenant-Colonel James H., J.P. Alexandra-place, Cork.
1894	**DONNELLY, Patrick J.** 136, Capel-street, Dublin.
1887	Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. Seafield, The Spa, Tralee.
1891	Doolin, Walter Glynn, M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A.I. 20, Ely-place, Dublin.
1889	Dorey, Matthew. 8, St. Anne's-terrace, Berkeley-road, Dublin.
1891	Dougherty, Rev. James B., M.A., Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres. Magee College, Londonderry.
1887	Douglas, M. C. Burren-street, Carlow.
1889	Dowd, Rev. James, M.A. 7, Swansea-terrace, Limerick.
1894	Downes, Thomas. Norton, Skibbereen.
1890	Downey, Rev. William, C.C. Ballingarry, Co. Tipperary.
1890	Doyle, Charles F., M.A., F.R.U.I., Barrister-at-Law. 19, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1869	Doyle, Laurence, Barrister-at-Law. 48, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1870	Doyne, Charles Mervyn, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Wells, Gorey.
1894	Drew, Mrs. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1893	Drought, Rev. Anthony, B.A. Kilmessan Rectory, Navan.
1894	Dudgeon, Robert R. Ballynahatty, Omagh.
1890	Dugan, Charles Winston, M.A. Florence-ville, Lurgan.
1885	Duke, Robert Alexander, J.P., D.L. Newpark, Ballymote.
1891	Duncan, George. 1, Cope-street, Dublin.
1893	Dunn, Michael J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1892	Dunn, Valentine. 30, Clarinda Park, E., Kingstown.
1894	Dunne, Francis Plunkett, J.P. Balivor, Banagher.

Elected	
1893	Dunne, Robert H. Plunkett, J.P. Brittas, Clonaslie, Queen's Co.
1892	Dunsany, Right Hon. Lord, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Dunsany Castle, Navan.
1872	Durham, Dean and Chapter of, *per* C. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.
1890	Dwan, Rev. John J., C.C. The Presbytery, Thurles.
1892	Edwards, H. National Bank, Roscommon.
1879	Egan, John. 8, Richmond-hill, Cork.
1889	Egan, Michael. Pery-square, Limerick.
1894	Egan, Rev. Stephen, C.C. Rush, Co. Dublin.
1887	Elcock, Charles. 19, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
1890	Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A. 39, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
1892	Elliott, Charles. 223, Amhurst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N.
1884	Elliott, Rev. John. Seven Houses, Armagh.
1894	Ennis, Edward H., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1884	Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of. Crom Castle, Newtown Butler.
1890	Esmonde, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan, Bart., M.P. Ballynastragh, Gorey.
1890	Eubank, Rev. Richard, B.A. 135, Wellington-road (South), Stockport, Cheshire.
1891	Eustace, Henry Montague, Lieut., 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Gibraltar.
1891	Evans, Rev. Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A. Howth, Co. Dublin.
1894	Everard, Rev. John, C.C. SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
1893	Everard, Major Nugent Talbot, J.P., D.L. Randlestown, Navan.
1890	Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G. St. Colman's, Gort.
1889	Fahy, Rev. John G. Rectory, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
1889	Fairholme, Mrs. Comragh, Kilmacthomas.
1891	Falkiner, Hon. Frederick R., M.A., Recorder of Dublin. Inveruisk, Killiney.
1890	Falkiner, Rev. T. Doran. 4, Marine-terrace, Bray.
1888	Falkiner, Rev. William F. T., M.A. Killucan Rectory, Co. Westmeath.
1893	Fallon, Owen, D.I.R.I.C. Ardara, Co. Donegal.
1890	Fanning, Rev. John A., D.D. 22, Mulberry-street, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.
1891	Fawcett, George. Monte Video, Roscrea.
1892	Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
1893	Fennell, William J., M.R.I.A.I. 11, Chichester-street, Belfast.
1887	Fennessy, Edward. Ardscradawn House, Kilkenny.

Elected	
1891	Fielding, Patrick J., M.P.S.I. 8, St. Joseph's-place, Cork.
1891	Finch, Mrs. F. Thornville, Circular-road, Limerick.
1894	Fisher, Rev. John Whyte, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mountrath.
1889	Fitz Gerald, The Dowager Lady. Glanleam, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry.
1892	Fitz Gerald, Rev. William Frederick, M.A. Cross-avenue, Blackrock.
1892	Fitz Gerald, William J., Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Co. Cork. Bank-place, Mallow.
1890	Fitz Gibbon, Gerald, M. Inst. C.E. Church-road, West Kirby, Cheshire.
1893	Fitz Gibbon, J. M. Munster and Leinster Bank, Cork.
1892	Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Melbourne-terrace, Armagh.
1868	Fitzsimons, John Bingham, M.D. Owen-street, Hereford.
1893	Flavin, Very Rev. Cornelius J., P.P. St. Mary's, Clonmel.
1891	Fleming, Hervey de Montmorency, J.P. Barraghcore, Goresbridge.
1889	Fleming, Very Rev. Horace Townsend, M.A. The Deanery, Cloyne.
1893	Flood, Rev. James, C.C. 52, Stirling-place, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
1889	Flynn, James. Cruise's Royal Hotel, Limerick.
1891	Flynn, Mrs. Cruise's Royal Hotel, Limerick.
1894	Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
1884	Fogerty, Robert, C.E., Architect. Limerick.
1890	Fogerty, William A., M.A., M.D. 61, George-street, Limerick.
1877	Forster, Major Robert. 63, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1894	Forsyth, Miss. Templeard, Culmore, Londonderry.
1893	Fortescue, Hon. Dudley F., J.P., D.L. Summerville, Dunmore East, Waterford.
1891	Foster, Rev. Frederick, M.A. Ballymacelligott Glebe, Tralee.
1890	Fottrell, George, M.R.I.A., Solicitor. 46, Fleet-street, Dublin.
1891	Fox, Captain Maxwell, R.N., J.P., D.L. Annaghmore, Tullamore.
1888	Franklin, Frederick, F.R.I.A.I. Westbourne House, Terenure.
1891	Frazer, Mrs. Finvoy Rectory, Ballymoney.
1889	French, Thomas William, J.P. 58, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1889	Frizelle, Joseph. Kilkenny.
1893	Froggatt, Arthur T., Mus. Doc. Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1871	Frost, James, M.R.I.A., J.P. 54, George-street, Limerick.
1891	Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lymington, Enniscorthy.
1891	Gabbett, Rev. Edward, M.A. Rectory, Croom, Co. Limerick.
1890	Gallagher, Edward, J.P. Strabane.

Elected	
1891	Gallagher, Patrick M., Solicitor. Donegal.
1891	Gallagher, William, Solicitor. English-street, Armagh.
1894	Gamble, Major G. F. Mount Jerome, Harold's-cross.
1891	Gardiner, Rev. F. Stuart, M.A. The Manse, Kingstown.
1885	Garnett, Edward. Newtown School, Waterford.
1894	Gater, William H., Mus. Bac. 52, Moyne-road, Rathmines.
1894	Geoghegan, John Edward. Rockfield, Blackrock.
1890	Geoghegan, Michael. P. W. Hotel, Athlone.
1894	Geoghegan, Robert Hugh. Rockfield, Blackrock.
1891	Geoghegan, Thomas F. 6, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
1894	Geoghegan, William P. Rockfield, Blackrock.
1890	George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
1893	Gerrard, Rev. William J. Rathangan, Co. Kildare.
1892	Gilfoyle, Anthony Thomas, M.A., J.P. 23, Ailesbury-road, Dublin; and Carrowellen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.
1887	Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
1890	GILLESPIE, William, M.R.I.A. Racefield House, Kingstown.
1891	Gillman, Herbert Webb, B.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), J.P. Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork.
1892	Gilmore, William. The Diamond, Coleraine.
1891	Gleeson, Edward M., M.R.C.S., J.P. Benown, Athlone.
1891	Gleeson, Gerald W. M. Benown, Athlone.
1894	Gleeson, Paul. Kilcolman, Kingstown.
1885	Glenny, James Swanzy, J.P. Glenville, Ardaragh, Newry.
1892	Glynn, Patrick J. O'Connor. 14, Breffni-terrace, Sandycove.
1891	Glynn, Thomas. 1, Mentone-road, Highbury Park, London, N.
1892	Godley, Mrs. James, care of A. D. Godley, Magdalen College, Oxford.
1890	Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
1893	Goldon, J William, M.B Parsonstown
1880	Goodman, Rev. James, M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish (Dublin). Skibbereen.
1894	Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M.Inst.C.E. Tralee.
1890	Gordon, Samuel, M.D. 13, Hume-street, Dublin.
1852	Gorman, Venerable Wm. Chas., M.A., Archdeacon of Ossory. Rectory, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
1891	Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, B. A. Kilnamanagh Rectory, Oulart, Gorey.
1891	Gough, Joseph. 101, Leinster-road, Rathmines.

Elected	
1890	Grant, Colonel George Fox, J.P. 41, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown.
1858	Gray, Richard Armstrong, M. Inst. C.E.I., M.R.I.A., County Surveyor, Fortfield House, Upper Rathmines.
1894	Gray, Robert, M.R.C.P.I. Armagh.
1890	Gray, Rev. R. C. Berkeley. Killigar, Carrigallen.
1889	Greene, George E. J., Surgeon, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Monte Vista, Ferns.
1892	Greene, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. John J., M.B. 23, Herbert-place, Dublin.
1892	Greene, Thomas, LL.B., J.P. Millbrook, Mageney.
1893	Gribbon, Rev. John, C.C. Waterside, Derry.
1891	Grierson, Rev. Frederick J., B.A. St. Bride's, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
1885	Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
1890	Guilbride, Francis, Newtownbarry.
1886	Guilbride, Samuel. Newtownbarry.
1892	Gunnis, John W., A.R.I.B.A., County Surveyor. Longford.
1891	**HADDON**, Alfred Cort, M.A., F.Z.S. Inisfail, Hill's-road, Cambridge.
1892	Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
1893	Hall, Thomas. Lear, Bailliebourough.
1889	Hamilton, Everard, B.A. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
1893	Hamilton, Captain J. Douglas. Vessington, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
1889	Hanan, Rev. Denis, D.D. The Rectory, Tipperary.
1893	Handcock, Gustavus F. Public Record Office, London, E.C.
1891	Handy, Rev. Leslie Alexander, M.A. 7, Temple-street, Dublin.
1887	Hanna, John A. Bank Buildings, Belfast.
1893	Hardy, William J., LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, D.I.R.I.C. Mount Charles Lodge, Slane.
1876	Hare, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Dean of Ossory. Deanery, Kilkenny.
1893	Hare, Walter. 16, Royal-terrace, East, Kingstown.
1890	Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
1891	Harrington, Edward. 46, Nelson-street, Tralee.
1889	Harris, Henry B. Millview, Ennis.
1890	Harris, John, C.E. Galway.
1890	Harris, Morris, 152, Leinster-road, Dublin.
1892	Harris, Rev. Samuel Musgrave, M.A. 3, Cowper Villas, Rathgar.
1892	Harrison, Charles William. 178, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1890	Hart, Henry Chichester, B.A., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Carrabeagh, Portsalon, Letterkenny.
1890	Hartford, John P., Sessional Crown Solicitor, Kilkenny. 55, Lr. Dominick-street, Dublin.
1889	Hartley, James, J.P. Heath Lodge, Cavan.
1891	Harty, Spencer, M. Inst. C.E.I. Melrose, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
1891	Harvey, Rev. Alfred Thomas, M.A. Rectory, Athboy.
1890	Harvey, William J., F.S.A. (Scot.). Heathell, Melbourne Grove, Champion Hill, London, S.E.
1893	Hastings, Samuel. Downpatrick.
1891	Hayes, Rev. Francis Carlile, M.A. Rectory, Raheny.
1889	Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A., Canon. Dromore, Co. Down.
1891	Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. 32, Cabra-parade, Phibsborough.
1891	Healy, George, J.P. Hughenden, Clontarf.
1888	Healy, Rev. John, LL.D. St. Columba's, Kells, Co. Meath.
1869	Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
1894	Henry, James, M.D. Swanpark, Monaghan.
1888	Henshaw, Alfred, J.P. St. Philip's, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
1892	Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
1894	Heron, James Mathers, M.D. Downpatrick.
1889	Hewat, S. M. F., M.A. (Cantab). Abbeylands, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
1890	Hewitt, Richard J., M.D. Nelson-street, Tipperary.
1887	Hewson, Rev. Edward F., B.A., Canon. Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
1892	Hibbert, Robert Fiennes, J.P. Woodpark, Scariff.
1894	Hickey, Rev. Michael P., C.C. Kill, Pilltown, Co. Waterford.
1879	Hickson, Miss. Mitchelstown.
1890	Higgins, Rev. Michael, C.C. Queenstown.
1889	Higinbotham, Granby. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
1892	Hill, Richard Middleton, B.A. (Oxon). D.I.R.I.C., Depot, Dublin.
1891	Hill, William. 7, Castle-street, Tralee.
1878	Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
1871	Hinch, William A. 77, Long Acre, London, W.C.
1892	Hinkson, Henry A., M. A. The Laurels, Mount-avenue, Ealing, London, W.
1892	Hitchins, Henry. 144, Leinster-road, Dublin.
1893	Hoare, Very Rev. Joseph, Canon, P.P., V.F. St. Mary's, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1863	Hodges, Professor John F., M.D., F.C.S., F.I.C., J.P. Sandringham, Malone-road, Belfast.

Elected	
1890	Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Myddleton-square, London, E.C.
1891	Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
1890	Hogg, Jonathan. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
1894	Hoguet, Mrs. Henry L. 48, West 28th Street, New York, U.S.A.
1890	Hopkins, Rev. John W., B.A. Agherin Vicarage, Conna.
1889	Horan, John, M.E., M. Inst. C.E., Co. Surveyor. Churchtown, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
1893	Hore, Philip Herbert. 14, The Grange, Gunnersbury, London, W.
1890	Houston, Mrs. Academical Institution, Coleraine.
1888	Hudson, Robert, M.D. Bridge House, Dingle.
1887	Huggard, Stephen. Clonmore, Tralee.
1893	Hughes, Rev. John. Coatbridge, N.B.
1889	Hunt, Edmund Langley. 7, Pembroke-road, Dublin; and 64, George-st., Limerick.
1890	Hunter, Thomas. Post Office, Glenarm.
1890	Hurley, M. J. Abbeylands, Waterford.
1890	Hurley, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Inchigeela, Co. Cork.
1892	Hurly, John Charles Denis, J.P. Fenit House, Tralee.
1858	Hyde, Henry Barry, F.S.S. 5, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.
1893	Irvine, Charles E. R. A. Lisgoole Abbey, Enniskillen.
1893	Irwin, Rev. Alexander, M.A. Armagh.
1888	Irwin, Very Rev. James, Archdeacon of Ardfert, P.P., V.F. Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
1892	Irwin, William. Tramway Co., Castlederg.
1891	Isaac, Very Rev. Abraham, B.A., Dean of Ardfert. Kilgobbin Rectory, Camp, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
1889	Jackman, John, T.C. King-street, Kilkenny.
1890	Jackman, Richard H. Alverno, Thurles.
1892	Jackson, Anthony Thomas, Architect. 5, Corn Market, Belfast.
1874	James, Charles Edward, M.B. Butler House, Kilkenny.
1893	Jameson, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A. Killeshin Parsonage, Carlow.
1890	Jeffares, Rev. Danby, M.A. Lusk, Co. Dublin.
1893	Jellett, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's. The Deanery, St. Patrick's, Dublin.
1893	Jellie, Rev. William, B.A. 20, Nelson-square, London, S.E.

Elected	
1889	Jennings, Ignatius R. B., D.I.R.I.C. Armagh.
1891	Jennings, Rev. John A., M.A., B.D. Donaghpatrick Rectory, Navan.
1893	Johnston, Miss Anna. Glencoe, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1889	Johnston, James W., J.P. Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
1892	Johnston, John W. Peace Office, Monaghan.
1893	Johnston, Robert. Glencoe, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1891	Johnstone, Charles Alexander, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Inistioge.
1894	Jones, Bryan John. Red House, Ardee.
1892	Jones, Rev. Joseph Jeffares, B.D. St. Columba's Parsonage, Knock, Belfast.
1892	Jordan, Rev. William, M.A. St. Augustine's Vicarage, Moreland, Melbourne, Australia.
1890	Joyce, P. King, M.B , B.Ch. Whitworth Hospital, N. Brunswick-street, Dublin.
1865	Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1889	Joynt, William Lane, J.P., D.L. 43, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1892	Kane, Rev. Richard R., LL.D. Christ Church Rectory, Belfast
1891	Keane, Lady. Cappoquin House, Cappoquin.
1891	Keane, Miss Frances. Glenshelane, Cappoquin.
1893	Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
1889	Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
1889	Keene, Rev. James Bennett, M.A. Navan.
1888	Kelly, Edmund Walshe. Summerhill, Tramore.
1891	Kelly, Francis James, J.P. Weston, Duleek.
1885	Kelly, Ignatius S. Provincial Bank House, Cork.
1890	Kelly, Very Rev. James J., P.P., Canon. St. Peter's, Athlone.
1891	Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
1891	Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. St. Grellan's, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1893	Kennan, Williams R. 35, Dame-street, Dublin.
1892	Kennedy, Francis James. Frogmore, Whitehouse, Belfast.
1891	Kennedy, John. Mountsandel-road, Coleraine.
1891	Kenny, Patrick. Grace Dieu, Clontarf.
1893	Kenny, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 4, Leinster-street, Dublin.
1877	Keogh, John George. Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
1893	Keogh, Miss M. Denny-street, Tralee.

Elected	
1891	Keon, Rev. James J., P.P. The Presbytery, Lusk.
1894	Kernan, George. 56, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
1891	Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
1889	Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. Hucknall Huthwaite, Mansfield, Notts.
1868	Kilbride, Rev. William, M.A. Aran Island, Galway.
1865	**KIMBERLEY, Rt. Hon. the Earl of**, K.G. Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk.
1892	King, Miss Kathleen L. 52, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
1890	King, Lucas White, LL.B., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Dera Ismail Khan, Panjab, India.
1890	King-Edwards, William, J.P. Dartans House, Castlederg.
1885	Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Glasgow.
1889	Kough, Thomas, J.P. Newtown Villa, Kilkenny.
1890	Laffan, James J. 126, Quay, Waterford.
1890	Laffan, Thomas, M.D. Cashel.
1889	Lalor, M. W. *Kilkenny Moderator* Office, Kilkenny.
1893	Lalor, Nicholas J. Dunmore House, Kilkenny.
1889	Langan, John. 50, Bessborough-street, Pimlico, London, S. W.
1890	Langan, Rev. Thomas, D.D. St. Mary's, Athlone.
1892	Langford, Richard Coplen, J.P. Kilcosgriff, Shanagolden.
1890	Langhorne, William H., D.I.R.I.C. Kildysart, Co. Clare.
1889	Lanigan, Stephen M., J.P., B.L. 44, Mountjoy-square, Dublin; and Glenagyle, Toomevara, Nenagh.
1892	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, B.A. The Manse, Eglish, Dungannon.
1893	Lavell, Rev. Edward A., Adm. Boffin, Co. Galway.
1891	Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., B.D. St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.
1891	Lawson, Thomas Dillon. Bank of Ireland, Longford.
1890	Lecky, Rev. Alexander Gourley, B.A. Feddyglass, Raphoe.
1893	Ledger, Rev. William Cripps, M.A. The Rectory, Lisnaskea.
1889	Lee, Rev. Timothy, C.C. St. John's, Limerick.
1891	Leech, Henry Brougham, LL.D., Regius Professor of Laws, Dublin. Yew Park, Castle-avenue, Clontarf.
1894	Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.
1892	Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). 5, Brookfield-terrace, Donnybrook.
1892	Legge, John Vincent. 26, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1890	Leonard, John. Lisahally, Londonderry.

Elected	
1892	Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
1891	Lepper, Francis Robert, Director, Ulster Banking Co., Belfast.
1892	Leslie, Richard W., M.D., M.Ch. St. Hellier's, Strandtown, Belfast.
1880	Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A. Aghaderg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
1890	Levinge, Tenison F., J.P. Enniscoffy House, Killucan.
1883	Lewis, Professor Bunnell, M.A. Queen's College, Cork.
1884	Lewis, Thomas White, M.D. Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.
1868	Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
1869	Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
1891	Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
1891	Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
1890	Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
1890	Librarian. Detroit Public Library, Michigan, U. S., *per* B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
1890	Librarian. Astor Library, New York, U.S., *per* B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
1892	Librarian. Newbery Library, Chicago, Illinois, U. S., *per* B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
1868	Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
1888	Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
1894	Librarian, Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association, 97, George-street, Limerick.
1868	Librarian. National Library of Ireland, Dublin.
1882	Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria. 15, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.
1864	Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
1868	Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
1888	Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
1874	Librarian. Royal Library, Berlin, *per* Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st., Covent Garden, London.
1869	Librarian. Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.
1890	Lilley, Frederic, Skibbereen.
1890	Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. Baronscourt Rectory, Newtownstewart.
1892	Lindsay, Dr. David Moore, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Heber City, Wasatch Co., Utah, U.S.A.
1892	Lindsay, James A., M.D., M.Ch. 37, Victoria-place, Belfast.
1891	Lindsay, Rev. John Woodley, D.D. Athnowen Rectory, Ovens, Co. Cork.
1893	Lindsay, Mrs. Rectory, Ovens, Co. Cork.

Elected	
1892	Lipscombe, W. H. Church-road, Malahide.
1894	Liston, George, Solicitor. Kilmallock.
1891	Lithgow, Douglas. Mayfield, Bangor, Co. Down.
1891	Livingstone, Rev. Robert George, M.A. Pembroke College, Oxford.
1885	Lloyd, Rev. Edward, M.A., Canon. Kilkishen, Sixmile-bridge, Co. Clare.
1889	Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
1885	Lockwood, F. W., C.E., Architect. 16, Waring-street, Belfast.
1894	Long, Mrs. 16, Appian-way, Dublin.
1891	Longfield, Mrs. Curraglass Rectory, Tallow, Co. Cork.
1888	Longfield, Thomas H., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Science and Art Museum, Leinster House, Dublin.
1893	Longford, Right Hon. the Countess of. Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard.
1893	Lopdell, John. Stamer Park, Ennis.
1887	Lough, Thomas, M.P. 5, Newton Grove, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
1863	Loughnan, Henry James, Barrister-at-Law. 39, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
1891	Love, Hugh Thomas. Charleville-square, Tullamore.
1889	Lowndes, Thomas F., D.I.R.I.C. Dingle, Co. Kerry.
1892	Lowry, David E. 25, Donegall-place, Belfast.
1868	Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
1894	Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Rosevale, Belfast.
1893	**LYNCH**, J. J. Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.
1893	Lynch, Patrick. Inland Revenue Office, Ballyshannon.
1888	Lynch, Rev. Patrick. 60, Lower Ormond-street, Manchester.
1890	Lynch, Rev. Patrick J., C.C. Lake View, Monaghan.
1891	Lyster, Rev. H. Cameron, B.D. 55, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
1894	Lyster, Thomas W., M.A. 10, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
1868	Macaulay, John, J.P., D.L. Red Hall, Ballycary, Belfast.
1890	Macauley, Joseph, Solicitor. Donegall Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
1892	Mac Cartan, Rev. Owen, P.P. Antrim.
1873	**MAC CARTHY, Charles Desmond.** Bank of England, Plymouth.
1892	Maccassey, Luke Livingstone, B.E. 7, Chichester-street, Belfast.
1893	Mac Dermot, Charles E., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Herbert-street, Dublin.
1894	Mac Dermott, Miss Margaret, B.A. College Buildings, Dungannon.
1893	Mac Donnell, Charles R. A., J.P., D.L. Liscrona, Kilkee, Co. Clare.

Elected	
1892	Mac Farland, Brigade-Surgeon Francis E., L.R.C.P.I. Laurington, Antrim-road, Belfast.
1891	Mac Gillycuddy, Daniel de Courcy, Solicitor. Day-place, Tralee.
1891	Mac Gillycuddy, John, J.P., D.L. Aghadoe House, Killarney.
1891	Mack, Rev. A. William Bradshaw, B.A. St. Finian's, Swords.
1892	Mackenzie, John. 7, Donegall-square, E., Belfast.
1892	Mac Mahon-Creagh, Mrs. Dangan, Kilkishen, Co. Clare.
1894	Mac Millan, Rev. John, B.A. Ballynafeigh, Belfast.
1890	Mac Mullan, Very Rev. Alexander, P.P., V.G. Ballymena.
1891	Mac Murrogh-Murphy, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kilternan Rectory, Golden Ball.
1894	Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
1894	Macnamara, Henry Valentine, J.P., D.L. Ennistymon House, Co. Clare.
1893	Macnamara, Nottidge Charles. 13, Grosvenor-street, London, W.
1892	Mac Neill, John Gordon Swift, M.A. (Oxon.), Q.C., M.P. 14, Blackhall-street, Dublin.
1894	Maconachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Erindale, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
1892	Macran, Rev. Frederick Walker, B.A. 2, Fair-street, Drogheda.
1852	Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
1891	Mac Sheehy, Brian, LL.D. 35, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
1891	Mac William, Rev. John W. A. Castleview, Ballymote.
1892	M'Alister, James, B.A., D.I.N.S. 13, Mespil-road, Dublin.
1887	M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
1894	M'Bride, Francis. 39, Grovesnor-square, Rathmines.
1892	M'Bride, John. Granville House, Belfast.
1894	M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
1893	M'Burney, James. Tully N. S., Upper Tannybrake, Ballymena.
1892	M'Cance, Colonel John, J.P. Knocknagoury, Strandtown, Belfast.
1892	M'Cartan, Michael, M.P. Ulster Buildings, Waring-street, Belfast.
1888	M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
1893	M'Carthy, Alexander, Solicitor. Town Clerk, Cork.
1892	M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena, Cahirciveen.
1891	M'Carthy, William P. Trant, Solicitor. Inch House, Killarney.
1890	M'Chesney, Joseph. Annaville, Holywood, Co. Down.
1891	M'Clelland, William John, M.A. Santry School, Co. Dublin.
1890	M'Clintock, Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.). Drumcar Rectory, Dunleer.

Elected	
1878	M'Cormack, Denis. York-street, Blackpool, Cork.
1889	M'Cormick, Rev. Frederic H. J., F.S.A. (Scot.). Christ Church, Ilkeston.
1891	M'Cormick, H. M'Neile, Clerk of the Crown, Co. Antrim. Ardmara, Craigavad, Belfast.
1893	M'Crea, Rev. Daniel F., C.C. Irish Green-street, Limavady.
1892	M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
1884	M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
1887	M'Cutchan, Rev. George, M.A. Rectory, Kenmare.
1893	M'Donnell, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
1892	M'Enery, D.T., M.A., D.I.N.S. Shamrock Lodge, Athy.
1890	M'Enery, M. J., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
1893	M'Entire, Alexander Knox, Barrister-at-Law., J.P. Leconfield, Silchester-road, Kingstown.
1892	M'Fadden, Edward, Solicitor. Main-street, Letterkenny.
1890	M'Fadden, Right Rev. Monsignor Hugh, P.P., V.G. Parochial House, Donegal.
1890	M'Farlane, James, J.P. Strabane.
1892	M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.
1891	M'Gee, William, J.P. 18, Nassau-street, Dublin.
1890	M'Glade, Francis, J.P. 22, Mount Charles, Belfast.
1893	M'Grath, Rev. Thomas, P.P. St. Mary's, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.
1893	M'Ilwaine, Robert. Grand Jury Secretary's Office, Downpatrick.
1891	M'Inerney, Rev. John, P.P. Shinrone, King's Co.
1894	M'Intosh, Robert. Drogheda Brewery, Drogheda.
1893	M'Keefry, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Waterside, Derry.
1892	M'Kenna, Very Rev. Edward Wm., P.P., V.F. Cumber Claudy, Co. Derry.
1882	M'Kenna, Very Rev. James, P.P., Canon. Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh.
1890	M'Knight, John P. Chichester Park, Belfast.
1894	M'Larney, Rev. Robert, B.A., Canon. Banagher, King's Co.
1890	M'Loughlin, John. Cart Hall, Coleraine.
1889	M'Mahon, Arthur, J.P. Danville, Kilkenny.
1890	M'Manus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Dublin.
1890	M'Neill, Charles. Hazelbrook, Malahide.
1890	M'Neill, John. Chancery Accounting Office, Dublin.
1891	M'Nulty, Robert. Raphoe.
1891	M'Quaid, Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel P. J., M.D., M.Ch. Garrison Station Hospital, Hilsea, near Portsmouth.

Elected	
1894	M'Shane, Rev. John, P.P. Portglenone.
1894	Madden, Very Rev. Daniel, P.P., V.G. St. Lawrence, Tynagh, Loughrea.
1890	Madden, Rev. John, C.C. Cashel.
1893	Madden, Rev. Joseph Douglas. Aghadoe Rectory, Killarney.
1891	Maffett, William Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law. St. Helena, Finglas.
1891	Magee, Rev. Hamilton, D.D, 6, Eglinton Park, Kingstown.
1890	Maginn, Rev. Charles Arthur, M.A. Killanully, Ballygawan, Co. Cork.
1892	Mahon, George Arthur, LL.B. Local Government Board, Dublin.
1894	Mahon, Rev. P. F. St. Columb's College, Derry.
1890	Mahon, Thomas George Stacpoole, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Corbally Quin, Co. Clare.
1890	Mahony, Bernard P. J., M.R.C.V.S. Annefield, Maryborough.
1890	Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8, Mount-street Crescent, Dublin.
1891	Mahony, Denis M'Carthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1887	Mahony, J. J. Fort Villas, Queenstown.
1865	Mahony, William Augustus. 74, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1862	Malcomson, John. 47, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1893	Mallaghan, James, J.P. Ballymena.
1891	Mallins, John, Solicitor. Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1891	Mangan, Richard. 3, Patrick-street, Cork.
1891	Mann, Colonel Deane, J.P. Dunmoyle, Sixmile-Cross, Co. Tyrone.
1889	Manning, Rev. James, P.P. Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
1889	Mannion, Rev. Patrick, P.P. The Presbytery, Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
1891	Mara, Bernard S. 47, Clarinda Park, Kingstown.
1894	Martin, R. T. Rosemount, Artane.
1891	**MARTYN**, Edward, J.P., D.L. Tillyra Castle, Ardrahan, Co. Galway.
1887	Mason, Thomas. 21, Parliament-street, Dublin.
1890	Mathews, Thomas. 44, Elmwood-avenue, Belfast.
1891	Mathewson, Lavens. Helen's Bay, Co. Down.
1879	Matthews, G. Maguire's-bridge, Co. Fermanagh.
1892	Maturin, Rev. Albert Henry, M.A. Maghera, Co. Derry.
1889	Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Neptune-terrace, Sandycove.
1890	May, Miss. 5, Fitzwilliam-street, Belfast.
1892	Mayers, Rev. George S., B.A. Killaloan Rectory, Clonmel.
1891	Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 9, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1893	Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Palmerstown House, Straffan.
1893	Meade, Right Rev. William Edward, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
1891	Meagher, Jeremiah J. 76, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
1865	Meagher, Very Rev. William, P.P., Canon. Templemore.
1894	Mease, Rev. Chas. W. O'Hara, M.A. 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.
1893	Meegan, Rev. Peter, P.P. Lisnaskea.
1892	Meehan, Patrick A. Maryborough.
1891	Meldon, John J., Solicitor. 60, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
1885	Melville, Alexander G., M.D. Knockane House, Portlaw.
1892	Mercer, William Wilson. Leamy School, Limerick.
1889	Meredyth, Rev. Francis, M.A., Precentor and Sub-Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick.
1891	Mervyn, Rev. John H., M.A. 8, Clifton-street, Belfast.
1889	Middleton, Shireff. 11, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
1890	Micks, William L., M.A. 23, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1891	Milligan, Miss Alice L. Greenwood, Cave Hill, Belfast.
1892	Millin, Samuel Shannon, B.A. Ulsterville-avenue, Belfast.
1891	**MILLNER, Captain Joshua Kearney.** Cherbury, Booterstown.
1891	Mitchell, William M., R.H.A., F.R.I.A.I. 5, Leinster-street, Dublin.
1891	Moffatt, Rev. John E., M.D. 1, Palmerston Villas, Rathmines.
1890	Molloy, Joseph, J.P. Main-street, Thurles.
1891	Molony, Alfred. 32, Vincent-square, London, S.W.
1890	Monahan, Very Rev. John, D.D., V.G., Dean of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, The Presbytery, Cloghan, King's County.
1893	Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., Solicitor. 16, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
1892	Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 39, Fleet-street, Dublin.
1892	Montgomery, John Wilson, Downpatrick.
1892	Mooney, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Portarlington.
1894	Mooney, Morgan. 118, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1890	Moore, Andrew, T.C. Church-street, Athlone.
1887	Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. Rectory, Mitchelstown.
1890	Moore, George M. 133, Sunday's Well, Cork.
1889	Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, M.A., Principal, Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1893	Moore, Hugh Stuart, M.A. 7, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1892	Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merrion.
1885	Moore, Joseph H., M.A., M. Inst. C.E.I. 63, Eccles-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1889	Moore, William, Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
1888	Moran, John, M.A., LL.D., D.I.N.S. Boyne Villa, Trim.
1894	Moran, William. 48, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
1892	More, Alexander Goodman, F.L.S., M.R.I.A. 74, Leinster-road, Dublin.
1889	Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. Osier Bank, Waterford.
1889	Morgan, Very Rev. John, D.D., The Deanery, Waterford.
1892	Morley, Frederick, A.R.I B.A., C.E. 190, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
1891	Morris, Rev. Rupert H., M.A., Canon. Riverside, Eccleston, Chester.
1884	Morris, Rev. Wm. Bullen. The Oratory, South Kensington, London, S.W.
1889	Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Derry.
1892	Morrison, William J. The Bank Buildings, Belfast.
1892	Morrow, Thomas George. Kells, Co. Meath.
1889	Morton, John. Manager, Provincial Bank, Limerick.
1878	Mulcahy, Rev. David B., P.P., M.R.I.A. Kilclief, Co. Down.
1872	Mulholland, Miss M.F. Eglantine, Hillsborough.
1889	Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
1891	Mullan, Robert A., B.A. 9, Trevor-hill, Newry.
1889	Mullen, Frank. 44 Room, Custom House, Thames-street, London.
1889	Mullin, Charles, Solicitor. Omagh.
1889	Mullins, Rev. Richard F., Professor, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1890	Murdock, James. 10, Ponsonby-avenue, Belfast.
1890	Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Kilemlagh, Cahirciveen.
1892	Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
1889	Murphy, Rev. Jeremiah, Adm. Queenstown.
1890	Murphy, John J. 34, Catherine-street, Waterford.
1889	Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
1890	Musgrave, John Riddel, J.P., D.L. Drumglass House, Belfast.
1889	Myles, Rev. Edward A., M.A. St. Anne's Vestry, Belfast.
1889	Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. Stokefield, Thornbury, Gloucester.
1889	Nash, Ralph, Solicitor. 11, Glentworth-street, Limerick
1892	Neill, Sharman D. 12, Donegall-place, Belfast.
1891	Neligan, Major William John, J.P. Churchill, Tralee.
1890	Nelis, John. Londonderry.
1891	Newell, P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Westport.

Elected	
1893	Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S. Mount Brandon, Graignamanagh.
1890	Nolan, Rev. Christopher P., C.C. 83, Summer-hill, Dublin.
1889	Nolan, Michael J., M.D. Down District Asylum, Downpatrick.
1890	Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-place, Dublin.
1893	Nolan, Walter, S. C. S. Garnavilla, Cahir.
1894	Norman, Alfred, LL.B., Solicitor. 68, Dame-street, Dublin.
1891	Norman, Conolly, F.R.C.P.I. Richmond Asylum, Dublin.
1893	Nugent, Ven. Garrett, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath. Trim.
1885	O'Brien, Very Rev. Francis, P.P., V.F., M.R.I.A. SS Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
1893	O'Brien, James J. 1, Charlemont-terrace, Cork.
1889	O'Brien, Rev. Lucius H., M.A. The Rectory, Adare, Co. Limerick.
1871	O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. New Hall, Ennis.
1890	O'Callaghan, Captain Charles George, J.P., D.L. Ballinahinch, Tulla.
1890	O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, Tulla.
1890	O'Callaghan-Westropp, Captain George, J.P. Coolreagh, Bodyke.
1883	O'Carroll, Frederick John, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Athgoe Park, Hazelhatch.
1890	O'Connell, John, C.E. Ennis.
1889	O'Connell, Philip. Bank of Ireland, Omagh.
1893	O'Connell, Thomas F., Solicitor. 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
1893	O'Connor, Charles A., M.A., Q.C. 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1891	O'Connor, Matthew Weld, B.A., J.P., Baltrasna, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
1890	O'Connor, Rev. Mortagh, P.P. Ballybunion, Co. Kerry.
1890	O'Connor, Rev. T. C., M.A., Canon. Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
1892	O'Connor, Thomas P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Longford.
1890	O'Doherty, Rev. Philip, C.C., M.R.I.A. St. Columb's Presbytery, Derry.
1890	O'Donnell, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Doon, Pallasgrean.
1892	O'Donoghue, David J. 1, Killeen-road, Rathmines.
1874	O'Donoghue, Rev. Denis, P.P. Ardfert, Tralee.
1894	O'Donoghue, The. Ballinahown Court, Athlone.
1894	O'Donoghue, Thomas Griffin. 1, Killeen-road, Rathmines.
1889	O'Duffy, John, Surgeon Dentist. 54, Rutland-square, E., Dublin.
1892	O'Farrell, Edward P., L.R.C.S.E. 21, Rutland-square, Dublin.

Elected	
1894	O'Flaherty, George W., L.R.C.S.E. Down Asylum, Downpatrick.
1889	O'Grady, Rev. Jeremiah J., C.C. St. Michael's, Limerick.
1856	O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John, P.P., M.R.I.A., Canon. 3, Leahy-terrace, Irishtown, Dublin.
1889	O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
1890	O'Hara, Very Rev. John M., P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
1889	O'Keefe, Dixon Cornelius, M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. Richmond House, Templemore.
1869	O'Laverty, Rev. James, P.P., M.R.I.A. Holywood, Co. Down.
1889	Olden, Rev. Thomas, M.A., M.R.I.A. Ballyclough, Mallow.
1891	**O'LEARY, Rev. Edward**, P.P. Balyna, Moyvalley.
1888	O'Leary, John. Lonsdale, St. Lawrence-road, Clontarf.
1892	**O'LEARY, Rev. John**, P.P. Kilmalchedor, Ballyferriter, Dingle.
1884	O'Leary, Patrick. Main-street, Graig-na-Managh, Co. Kilkenny.
1870	O'Loghlen, John. Inland Revenue Laboratory, Somerset House, London.
1893	O'Mahony, John. 22, College-green, Dublin.
1894	O'Malley, Middleton Moore, J.P. Ross, Westport.
1891	O'Malley, Thomas, Secretary, Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway Company. Tramore, Waterford.
1891	O'Meara, Rev. Charles P., B.A. Newcastle Rectory, Hazelhatch.
1891	O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 211, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
1894	O'Morchoe, The (A. Mac Murrogh Murphy). 8, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
1890	O'Mulrenin, Richard J., B.A. 6, Carlisle-street, S. C. Road, Dublin.
1894	O'Neill, Very Rev. Edward, Canon. St. John's, Rochdale, England.
1892	O'Neill, Rev. James, M.A. 5, College-square, E., Belfast.
1889	O'Neill, Michael. High-street, Kilkenny.
1894	O'Neill, Rev. Michael, C.C. Moville, Co. Donegal.
1863	O'Neill, Very Rev. Patrick, P.P., Canon. Clontarf, Dublin.
1884	O'Neill, William J., C.E. Tanaghmore Lodge, Lurgan.
1891	O'Neill, William P., M.R.I.A. 52, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
1894	O'Reilly, Patrick J. 7, North Earl-street, Dublin.
1854	**ORMONDE, Most Hon. the Marquis of**, K.P. The Castle, Kilkenny.
1890	Orpen, Ven. Raymond d'A., M.A., Archdeacon of Ardfert. Rectory, Tralee.
1887	Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Erpingham, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London.
1894	Orpin, John. 47, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1884	Orr, Cecil, A.R.I.B.A. 11, Sydney-avenue, Blackrock.

Elected	
1891	Orr, Jacob, J.P. Cranagill, Loughgall.
1860	O'Shee, N. Power, J.P., D.L. Garden Morris, Kilmacthomas.
1889	O'Sullivan, Very Rev. Archdeacon, P.P., V.G. Holy Cross, Kenmare.
1890	O'Sullivan, John J., Kilmallock.
1890	Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., D.D., Glynn Parsonage, Glynn, Belfast.
1892	Overend, John O., Asst. Dep. Keeper of the Records. 71, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
1894	Overend, Trevor T. L., LL.B. 12, Ely-place, Dublin.
1894	Palmer, J. E. 8, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1879	Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
1892	Palmer, Thomas B., C.E. Stranorlar.
1888	Panton, John. 45, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.
1890	Parke, Robert H., LL.B., Solicitor. Monaghan.
1892	Patterson, Mervyn S. Tullyard, Dungannon.
1868	Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
1889	Patton, Alexander, M.D. Farnham House, Finglas, Co. Dublin.
1890	Payne-Townshend, Miss. Derry, Rosscarbery.
1890	Pentland, Augustus Tichborne, M.A. 2, Tower Hill, Dalkey.
1890	Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
1893	Peter, Miss. Cron Bryn, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Phelps, Ernest James. Water Park, Castleconnell.
1887	Phibbs, Owen, J.P., D.L. Corradoo, Boyle.
1888	Phillips, James J. 61, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
1877	Pigott, Joseph. 36, Marlborough-street, Cork.
1892	Pilkington, William Handcock, J.P. Haggard, Carbury, Co. Kildare.
1894	Pim, Miss Mary E. Greenbank, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1894	Pim, Miss Miriam. 2, Belgrave-square, S., Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1873	Pitt-Rivers, General A. H. Lane-Fox, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., and Rushmore, Salisbury.
1890	Plummer, Rev. Richard, D.D. Ashfield, Cootehill.
1891	Plunkett, Ambrose, B.A., Solicitor. 29, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1887	Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
1891	Poë, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Ballinakill.
1892	Pooler, Rev. Lewis Arthur, M.A. Ballydugan, Downpatrick.
1893	Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. Slaney-place, Enniscorthy.

Elected	
1894	Powell, Frederick York, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford.
1892	Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Rathclarin Rectory, Kilbrittain.
1884	Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
1876	Power, Rev. John, P.P. Kilteely, Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick.
1868	Power, Laurence John, J.P. Parade, Kilkenny.
1891	Praeger, Robert Lloyd, B.E., M.R.I.A. National Library, Dublin.
1889	Pratt, Rev. John, M.A. (Dubl.). Rectory, Durrus, Co. Cork.
1894	Pratt, Rev. Philip C., R.N. Woodview Cottage, St. Anne's Hill, Cork.
1890	Prendergast, Rev. John, C.C. Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
1890	Preston, Captain John, R.M. The Moorings, Athlone.
1892	Purcell, Marcus, Solicitor. 47, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1893	Purcell, Walter J. 33, Glengarriff-parade, North Circular-road, Dublin.
1890	Purdon, Henry Samuel, M.D. 60, Pakenham-place, Belfast.
1887	Purdon, William, C.E. 2, Alexandra-terrace, Enniskillen.
1894	Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. 3, Park-place, Island Bridge.
1891	Quail, Rowland, J. Downpatrick.
1890	Quan-Smith, Samuel A. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.
1889	Quin, James, J.P. 70, George-street, Limerick.
1891	Quin, J. M. 4, Vergemount Hall, Clonskeagh.
1893	Quinn, Rev. Bartholomew, Adm. Tourlistrane, Tubbercurry.
1890	Quinn, Very Rev. Edward T., Canon, P.P. St. Audoen's, High-st., Dubl.
1880	Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
1891	Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan.
1893	Reade, John. Rockville, Bangor, Co. Down.
1884	Redmond, Gabriel O'C., M.D. Cappoquin.
1890	Reilly, James. Ivy Cottage, Ward, Co. Dublin.
1893	Reilly, John, D.I.R.I.C. Magherafelt.
1891	Revelle, Samuel J. 37, Chelmsford-road, Dublin.
1891	Revington, John. 5, Denny-street, Tralee.
1891	Reynell, Miss. 8, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
1893	Riall, Captain Arthur G., R.N. Chantilly, Shankill.
1890	Rice, Mrs. Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
1881	Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.
1892	Ridgeway, William, M.A. Fen Ditton, Cambridge.
1893	Ringwood, John, M.D., J.P. Kenlis, Kells, Co. Meath.

Elected	
1894	Robb, Joseph W. Belfast Union, Belfast.
1890	Roberts, George C., J.P. Summer Hill, Enniscorthy.
1893	Roberts, Miss. 50, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1893	Robinson, John H. Myrtle Hill, Southern-road, Cork.
1894	Robinson, John O'Carroll. 10, Hudson-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1891	Robinson, Thomas. Drogheda.
1871	Roche, Patrick J. The Maltings, New Ross.
1892	Rock, Thomas Dennis. 62, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
1893	Roden, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Tollymore Park, Castlewellan.
1890	Roe, Rev. John, C.C. Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
1892	Roe, W. Ernest. Mountrath.
1892	Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
1892	Rolleston, Thomas William, B.A. 76, Grafton-street, Dublin.
1889	Rooke, Rev. George W., M.A. Precentor, St. Canice's, Kilkenny.
1894	**ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton.** Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
1888	Rowan, Miss. Prince's-quay, Tralee.
1892	Rutherford, Robert A., L.R.C.P. & S. Earlsfield, Manorhamilton.
1890	Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, President, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1870	Ryan, Edmund Fitz Gerald, J.P. Alma, Wexford.
1889	Ryan, Rev. James J., V.-P. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1890	Ryan, Rev. Martin, C.C. Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
1893	Ryder, Arthur Gore, M. Inst. C.E. Portmahon Lodge, Grand Canal, Dublin.
1891	Ryland, Richard H. 26, Herbert-place, Dublin.
1891	Salmon, John. 122, Ellenborough-terrace, Belfast.
1889	Sankey, Lieut.-General Sir Richard H., K.C.B., M.R.I.A. 68, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1894	Sayers, Rev. George, Canon. Ballinderry, Lurgan.
1889	Sceales, A. E., F.F.A. 48, Castle-street, Liverpool.
1894	Scott, Anthony. 16, William-street, Drogheda.
1879	Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
1892	Scott, Conway. Annavale, Windsor, Belfast.
1891	Scott, John William, J.P. Roslevan, Ennis.
1892	Scott, Samuel. 4, Sydney-terrace, Great James's-street, Derry.
1894	Scott, William A. 16, William-street, Drogheda.

Elected	
1891	Scriven, Rev. Rowland, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. 33, Stephen's Green, Dublin.
1891	Scully, Very Rev. Alex. F., Canon, P.P., V.F. Hospital, Co. Limerick.
1890	Seale, Mrs. Cottage Park, Kilgobbin, Co. Dublin.
1891	Sealy, John Hungerford, J.P. Gurtnahorna House, Kilbrittain, Co. Cork.
1892	Semple, Rev. R. H., M.A. Downpatrick.
1889	Sexton, Rev. Joseph D., C.C. Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1891	Sexton, Sir Robert, J.P., D.L. 70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1892	Shackleton, Mrs. J. F. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
1890	Shanley, Michael, M.D. Athlone.
1890	Shanly, Lieut.-Colonel James. London, Ontario, Canada.
1891	Shannon, Patrick, D.I.N.S. 10, Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1893	Shee, George, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law. Landguard Lodge, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
1894	Shields, Francis, Solicitor. Omagh.
1894	Simmons, John, Solicitor. Dungannon.
1890	Simms, James. Abercorn Arms, Strabane.
1892	Simpson, William J. 10, Cornmarket, Belfast.
1887	Simpson, William M. 15, Hughenden-terrace, Belfast.
1893	Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.B., D.I.N.S. Downpatrick.
1888	Sloane, Mrs. Moy Hill, Co. Tyrone.
1893	Small, John F., Solicitor. 39, Hill-street, Newry.
1893	Smith, Charles, M.A. 29, Trinity College, Dublin.
1892	Smith, Christopher, D.I.N.S. 3, Bellevue-place, Clonmel.
1892	Smith, Frederick William. 7, Donegall-square, E., Belfast.
1894	Smith, George Nuttall, B.A. Duneake, Cahir.
1887	Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
1890	Smith, Rev. Canon, D.D. St. Bartholomew's, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1893	Smith, William Joseph, J.P. 9, George-street, Waterford.
1889	Smithwick, Edmund, J.P. Kilcrene House, Kilkenny.
1889	Smithwick, John Francis, J.P. Birchfield, Kilkenny.
1893	Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1894	Smyth, John, B.A. 5, The Crescent, Galway.
1894	Smyth, Richard O'Brien. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1889	Smyth, R. Woods, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.
1892	Smyth, Thomas J., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Goldsmith-st., Dublin.
1894	Smyth, Victor E. 7, Uxbridge-terrace, Dublin.

Elected	
1892	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. 82, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1891	Somerville-Large, Rev. William S., M.A. Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
1892	Sparrow, Robert, D.I.R.I.C. Kesh.
1889	Spillane, William, J.P. 67, George-street, Limerick.
1890	Sproule, Alexander H. R., J.P. Donamona House, Fintona.
1890	Stack, Rev. C. Maurice, M.A. Derryvullan Rectory, Tamlaght, Enniskillen.
1892	Stacpoole, Mrs. Edenvale, Ennis.
1889	Stanford, Bedell, B.A. (Dubl.). 31, Garville-avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.
1893	Stanley, Rev. William Francis, C.C. St. Joseph's, Seacombe, Cheshire.
1891	Staunton, Rev. Patrick R., P.P. Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo.
1879	Stawell, Jonas W. Alcock, J.P. Kilbrittain Castle, Bandon.
1890	Steede, John, LL.D., D.I.N.S. Dundalk.
1894	Steele, Charles W. 18, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
1894	Steen, Miss Nora. Sharvagh, Bushmills.
1892	Stephen, Miss Rosamond. Poste Restante, Florence, Italy.
1862	**STEPHENS, Professor George**, F.R.S., Hon. M.R.I.A., Copenhagen, care of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
1891	Stephens, Pembroke Scott, Q.C. 18, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.
1894	Stephens, Samuel. Martello-terrace, Holywood, Co. Down.
1893	Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. 17, Warrington-place, Dublin.
1893	Stirling, William, F.R.I.A.I., C.E. 3, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
1889	Stirrup, Mark, F.G.S.L. High Thorn, Bowden, Cheshire.
1890	Stoker, Mrs. 72, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
1887	Stokes, Rev. George Thomas, D.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Ecclesiastical History. All Saints' Rectory, Blackrock; and 28, Trinity College, Dublin.
1890	Stone, Mrs. J. Harris. The Priory, Bedford.
1893	Stoney, Colonel Francis (late R.A.), J.P. The Downs, Delgany.
1891	Stoney, Sadleir, J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Tivoli Cottage, Kingstown.
1893	Stonham, Rev. Frank, M.A. (Oxon.), The College, Fermoy.
1892	Stoyte, William James, J.P. Glendoneen, Ballinhassig, Co. Cork.
1888	Stuart, Rev. Alexander George, B.A. Bogay, Londonderry.
1890	Stubbs, Rev. John Wm., D.D., S.F.T.C.D. 7, Trinity College, Dublin.
1890	Stubbs, William Cotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 26, Hatch-street, Dublin.
1887	Sullivan, Sir Edward, Bart., B.A. 32, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
1893	Sullivan, Herbert, B.A., J.P. Curramore, Broadford, Charleville.
1890	Sutherland, P. F. Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin.

Elected	
1889	Swan, Percy S. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Tipperary.
1879	Swanston, William. 40, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
1891	Sweeny, Rev. Patrick, M.A., Ballinacourty Rectory, Annascaul R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
1891	Swifte, Godwin Butler Meade, J.P., D.L. Swifte's Heath, Kilkenny.
1889	Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. 1, Garden-Court Temple, London, E.C.
1890	Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
1890	Tate, Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.I. Longwood, Belfast.
1891	Taylor, Edward. The Clothing Factory, Limerick.
1889	Taylor, Rev. George B., LL.B. 7, Victoria-terrace, Clontarf
1894	Telford, Rev. William H. Reston, Berwickshire.
1890	Tempest, William. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
1887	Ternan, Obadiah, M.D. Enniskillen.
1892	Thompson, James, J.P. Macedon, Belfast.
1892	Thompson, Rev. Robert O. Church Villa, Dunmore East.
1891	Tisdall, Miss Juliana. Sunnyside, Clontarf.
1891	Tivy, Henry Lawrence. Barnstead, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
1892	Tobias, Matthew, Solicitor. Cozy Lodge, Sandymount.
1889	Todhunter, John, M.D. Orchardcroft, Bedford-park, Chiswick, London.
1893	Tohill, Rev. John. Professor, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.
1890	Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co. Kilkenny.
1889	Toner, Rev. Joseph, C.C. St. Joseph's, Sharpsburg, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.
1892	TORRENS, Thomas Hughes, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
1890	Townsend, Very Rev. William C., D.D., Dean of Tuam. Tuam.
1883	Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
1892	Trelford, William J. 23, Lincoln-avenue, Belfast.
1894	Trench, John Townsend, J.P. Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare.
1891	Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
1894	Trouton, Edmund. Eversham, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1892	Truell, Henry Pomeroy, M.B., J.P., D.L. Clonmannon, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
1890	Tuohy, P. J., Barrister-at-Law. Secretary, Board of Works, Custom House, Dublin.
1891	Twigg, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Canon. Vicarage, Swords, Co. Dublin.
1893	Ussher, Richard John, J.P. Cappagh House, Lismore.

Elected	
1890	Vaughan, Joseph. Mount View, Athlone.
1891	Venables, William J., Gortalowry House, Cookstown.
1889	Vickers, W. H. Playfair, M.D. (Dubl.). 4, Dartmouth-road, Dublin.
1889	Vincent, Rev. Marshall Clarke, M.A. Bracewell Vicarage, Skipton-in-Craven.
1894	Wade, Miss Z. 50, High-street, Ilfracombe.
1892	Wakely, John, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1890	Waldron, Laurence A., M.R.I.A. 24, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
1891	Walker, Rev. James Johnstone, B.A. 5, Somerset-terrace, Bangor, Co. Down.
1892	Walkington, Miss L. A., M. A., LL. D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
1894	Walpole, Thomas, C.E., M. Inst. N.A. Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Walsh, Rev. James H., D.D., Canon. 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1891	Walsh, Rev. Robert, D.D. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
1890	Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
1889	Walsh, Rev. Tobias R., P.P. Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.
1894	Ward, C. H., B.A. (Cantab.). 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1892	Ward, Francis Edward, A.R.I.B.A. 4, College-street, Belfast.
1890	Warren, Rev. Thomas. 16, Alexandra-road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.
1884	WEBB, Alfred, M.P. 9, Garville-road, Rathgar.
1890	Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
1888	Welch, Robert. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
1891	Weldon, Sir Anthony Crosdill, Bart., J.P., D.L. Kilmoroney, Athy.
1889	Weldon, John Henry, J.P. Ash Hill Towers, Kilmallock.
1889	Weldrick, George. University Press, Trinity College, Dublin.
1893	Westmeath, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Pallas, Tynagh, Co. Galway.
1891	Westropp, Lionel E. 60, Holland Park, London, W.
1892	Westropp, Mrs. 12, Clarence-parade, Southsea, Hants.
1890	Westropp, Ralph H., B.A. Springfort, Patrick's Well, Limerick.
1889	Westropp, Lieut.-Colonel William Keily, M.R.I.A. 6, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone.
1894	Wheeler, George H., M.A., LL.B., Solicitor. 105, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
1894	Wheeler, Mrs. G. H. 105, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
1891	Whelan, Rev. Percy Scott, M.A., Warden, St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham.

Elected	
1892	White, Very Rev. George Purcell, M.A., B.D., Dean of Cashel. Cashel.
1887	White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
1889	White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Walkin-street, Kilkenny.
1883	White, Major J. Grove, J.P. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
1890	White, John, M.A. (Oxon.). 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
1880	White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
1894	White, Very Rev. P., P.P., V.G., Dean of Killaloe. Nenagh.
1889	White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
1894	White, W. Dudley, M.D. 51, Rutland-square, Dublin.
1889	White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1892	Whitla, William, M.D. 8, College-square, N., Belfast.
1889	Whitty, Rev. Thomas J., C.C. Glenbrook, Arklow.
1892	Whyte, Chas. Cecil Beresford, J.P., D.L. Hatley Manor, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1892	Wigham, Mrs. J. R. Albany House, Monkstown.
1892	Wilde, Mrs. Oscar. 16, Tite-street, Chelsea, S.W.
1889	Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1888	Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenalstown.
1890	Williams, Alexander, R.H.A. 4, Hatch-street, Dublin.
1868	Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herringston, Dorchester.
1894	Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courcy, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
1874	Williams, Mrs. W. . Parkside, Wimbledon.
1889	Willoughby, John, High-street, Kilkenny.
1889	Willson, Frederick, M. Inst. C.E.I., County Surveyor, Prospect Hill, Enniskillen.
1893	Wilmot, Henry, C.E. 21, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock.
1887	Wilson, James Mackay, J.P. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1890	Wilson, John Killen. Inch Marlo, Marlborough Park, Belfast.
1891	Wilson, Walter H., C.E. Cranmore, Malone-road, Belfast.
1891	Wilson, Rev. William J., B.A. Templebrady Rectory, Crosshaven.
1872	Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitats Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
1892	Woodside, William J. 104, Corporation-street, Belfast.
1890	Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. Kildollagh, Coleraine.
1890	Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. St. John's Vicarage, Hillsborough.
1891	Woollright, Capt. Henry H., 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Gibraltar.

Elected	
1891	Workman, Rev. Robert. Newtownbreda Manse, Belfast.
1887	Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. Christ Church, Rouse's Point, New York State, U.S.A.
1888	Wybrants, W. Geale, M.A., J.P. 45, Raglan-road, Dublin.
1890	Wynne, Ven. George R., D.D., Archdeacon of Aghadoe. Killarney.
1887	Wynne, Owen, J.P., D.L. Hazelwood, Sligo.
1890	Younge, Miss Katherine E. Oldtown House, Rathdowney.

Total number of Fellows, . . .	200	(Life and Hon. Fellows, 49.)
,, ,, Members, . . .	1114	(Life Members, 21.)
Total, ...	1314	

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are earnestly requested to communicate to the Secretaries, 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE "JOURNAL"

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

FOR 1895.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

American Philosophical Society, 104, S. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A.

Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: Rea's Buildings, Belfast.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society: Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., Hon. General Secretary, The Museum, Gloucester.

British Archæological Association: E. P. Loftus Brock, Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, London, W.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Dr. Hardcastle, Downing College, Cambridge.

Cambrian Archæological Association: Charles J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society: John Hewitt, Hon. Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

Cork Historical and Archæological Society: Care of Messrs. Guy & Co., 70, Patrick-street, Cork.

Director, Geological Survey Department of Canada: Alfred R. C. Selwyn, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Sussex-street, Ottawa.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club: Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham.

Glasgow Archæological Society: W. G. Black, Secretary, 88, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

Her Majesty's Private Library: The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London, S.W.

Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland: Henry A. Ivatt, Hon. Secretary, 35, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Kent Archæological Society: Rev. Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson, M.A., Hon. Secretary, Throwley Vicarage, Faversham, Kent.

Kildare Archæological Society: Care of Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., *Ulster King of Arms* Clyde-road, Dublin.

Numismatic Society: The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: S. E. Cor. Twenty-first-street and Pine-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Royal Institute of British Architects: The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

Royal Institute of The Architects of Ireland: Albert E. Murray, Hon. Secretary, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Royal Institution of Cornwall: The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.

Royal Irish Academy: Ed. Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., Secretary, 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: R. Hellier Gosselin, Secretary, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.

Société d'Archeologie de Bruxelles: 63, Rue de Palais, Bruxelles.

Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.

Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord: Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.

Society of Antiquaries of London: W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: The Curator of the Museum of Antiquities, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

Society of Biblical Archæology: W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A., Secretary, 11, Harstreet, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Smithsonian Institution (Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London): Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: William Bidgood, Taunton Castle, Taunton.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.

Surrey Archæological Society: Hon. Secretary, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

Sussex Archæological Society: Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.

The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).

Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society: M. J. Hurley, Abbeylands, Waterford.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society: The Secretary, Devizes.

Yorkshire Archæological Society: G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A.: Woodfield, Huddersfield.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

(*As Revised at the Annual Meeting*, 1892.)

OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10*s*. and an Annual Subscription of 10*s*., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10*s*.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid within two months from the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE FELLOW on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10*s*. for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE MEMBER on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10*s.*, on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an admission Fee of 30*s.*, instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the "Journal."

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the "Journal," and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the "Journal"; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* the "Journal," shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 5*s.* for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The permanent Honorary Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of—a Patron-in-Chief, President, two Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and Treasurer. In case of a vacancy occurring, it shall be filled up by election at the next ensuing General Meeting, subject to being confirmed at the next Annual General Meeting. All Lieutenants of Counties, on election as Fellows, shall be *ex-officio* Patrons.

16. Two Vice-Presidents, who are Fellows, may be elected for each Province at the Annual General Meeting; they shall go out of office at the end of each year, but are eligible for re-election. The total number of Vice-Presidents shall not exceed four for each Province.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve (exclusive of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be permanent *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council, eight of whom at least must be Fellows, shall meet on the last Wednesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of Council

shall retire each year by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting. In case of a vacancy occurring for a member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duty it shall be to report to the Council, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, to investigate Local History and Tradition, and to give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretary may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at the next General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries shall be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Local Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times at least in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Papers on Historical and Archæological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January; one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. A List of such Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers or Communications shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent any Paper brought before the Society shall be published.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

BY-LAWS.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new By-law, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

THE JOURNAL

OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I. FIRST QUARTER, 1894.

Papers.

OBJECTS FROM THE SANDHILLS AT DUNDRUM AND THEIR ANTIQUITY.

(SECOND PAPER.)[1]

BY REV. LEONARD HASSÉ, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

THE majority of the articles described in this Paper were found on the sandhills at Dundrum, County Down; but reference is also made to a class of pottery (in No. 2), which has been met with at Whitepark Bay.

1. *The Dundrum Bowl.*—In visiting Dundrum in 1890, I observed on one occasion near the upper edge of one of the pits a considerable number of pieces of broken pottery, lying together either upon or partly imbedded in the black layer. Among these my attention was arrested by a somewhat larger piece projecting out of the dark sand. It did not yield to my first attempt to pick it up, and as the ground was very wet after some heavy showers, I saw that it would require care to get it out without breaking. I pushed my fingers gently into the sand along the outside of the piece of pottery, and found to my great surprise that it receded under the surface into a completely rounded bowl-shaped form. In a short

[1] Since the publication of the first Paper (15*), 1890 *Journal*, Royal Society of Antiquaries, vol. i., p. 130, there must be added to the literature of the subject (16*), 1891 *Proceedings*, Royal Irish Academy, 3rd series, vol. i., p. 612, and (17*), 1891 *Journal*, Royal Society of Antiquaries, vol. i., p. 433. The asterisk denotes illustrations.

time I had scooped away the sand round about it, and brought to light the interesting vessel which is figured on Plate I. Unfortunately, it sustained some injury on the way home, but I easily put the fragments together. On a later visit to Dundrum I found a few more pieces of the bowl on the same spot, and, finally, I gave it into the hands of one of the sculptors who are in the habit of making casts for the Science and Art Museum in Dublin, and from his restoration the photograph has been taken. The greater part of the lower portion of the bowl was complete, and about one-third of the upper portion adhered to it when I dug it out, so that there was no difficulty in restoring it to its original shape.[1]

The material of the bowl is of a fine and compact composition, hard-baked, of a dark-brown colour, intermixed here and there with very small granulated pieces of quartz. The vessel is hand-made. The dimensions are as follows. The upper portion is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness; the lower portion $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It stands $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, the upper portion being $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the lower portion 2 inches; the width is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches across the rim. Both the outside and inside were perfectly smooth. The outside had been well washed with some composition, which gave it a darker brown in firing, and besides this it was more or less blackened by soot, but the inside was perfectly clean, so that one could imagine that it had been used for warming milk over or near the fire. It is plain that it served domestic and culinary purposes.

The bowl, though of rude construction, is of considerable interest from the associations which attach to this type of vessel, as far as such associations are capable of being traced. There are apparently very few specimens of a similar kind within the kingdom. I do not know anything like it in any Irish collection with which I am acquainted; nor is there in the British Museum a vessel of the same character. The bowl figured by Dr. Anderson in "Scotland in Pagan Times," Vol I. (the Stone and Bronze Age), p. 271, fig. 261, resembles the Dundrum bowl in its general appearance. It has a broad rim, overhanging the upper part, and this—like the ledge in the Dundrum bowl—illustrates what I take to have been the common origin of both vessels. From all that I have been able to learn the Dundrum bowl is of a Roman type, and has in all probability been made, directly or indirectly, in imitation of a bronze original.

It is not difficult to identify the same form in a large number of Roman and Romano-British vessels. In the Guildhall Museum and in the British Museum the type is of frequent occurrence. It is very common when affixed to a stand. There is the round bowl-shaped form of the lower portion and the return of the upper portion, whereas in vessels preceding the Roman period the latter is generally straight, and

[1] The whole of the lower part seen on the photograph is original, and of the upper part (facing the figure) the portion from the left to the perpendicular crack on the right hand side. The small portion to the right of the crack is a restoration.

To face page 2.

Fig. 1.—Bowl-shaped Vessel of Pottery from Dundrum.

not curved. The stand is sometimes reduced to a mere annular base, just sufficient to provide a plane for the support of the bowl, and in these cases the bowl does not assume an angular shape inside, but retains its spherical form.[1] Sometimes a longer upright pedestal sustains the bowl. It is not difficult to trace back the origin of this type of bowl-shaped vessels to the *Kantharos* of Greek and Roman antiquity. In many specimens the identity of type is very striking.[2]

This association with Roman art gives us some clue to the approximate age of the Dundrum bowl. A more definite result seems to follow from the observation that apparently a metal, and probably a bronze original, has suggested its form. The recurving lip, and the ledge between the upper and the lower part, are evidence of this. Both occur on bronze vessels, and do not occur in the same manner in pottery of the ordinary character. Both were more or less necessary either in the production or in the use of bronze vessels, whilst this was not similarly the case in fictile ware, and the same remark applies to the broad overhanging rim on the Scotch bowl, referred to above. Thin bronze bowls of a uniform thickness, either smaller than the lower portion of the Dundrum bowl, or of the same size, but without the bolder and thicker upper portion, are by no means uncommon in Ireland (Wilde, *Catalogue*, p. 533, and examples in British Museum); and it would be very natural to infer that a bronze vessel should be imitated in pottery. It will be seen from the dimensions that the bowl is tolerably capacious. It cannot conveniently be lifted up or held by one hand. It creates the suspicion that, when filled with liquid, it must have been too heavy for use, considering its size and the extreme thinness of the lower portion, unless it was mani-

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[1] A specimen of this class in black ware, and evidently of native work, was found in the Thames at Wandsworth, and is exhibited in the British Museum in the late Celtic Section. It resembles the Dundrum bowl, except for the annular base, which stands off a quarter of an inch from the surface.

It is instructive to observe the dimensions, especially of height, in the vessels which come nearest to the Dundrum bowl. They are as follows:—

	Height.	Diameter of rim.
1. Dundrum bowl, . . .	3⅝ inches.	6⅞ inches.
2. Achnacree, Scotland (see text), .	3 ,,	5⅝ ,,
3. Anastasi Collection, Egypt (see fig. 2),	3⅜ ,,	4½ ,,
4. Wandsworth, Thames, . .	3¾ ,,	6½ ,,
5. Aylesford Cemetery, Kent, *Archæologia*, Vol. LII. (1890), p. 333, . .	3½ ,,	4½ ,,

One is tempted to conclude that some sort of a standard measure of capacity must have existed in the original types, whether of bronze or of pottery.

[2] As is well known, the *Kantharos*, deprived of its handles, appears frequently in black ware in Etruscan art. It is subsequently affixed to a pedestal, like the *Lebes*. At what stage it was first reproduced in bronze would be difficult to say, but we notice that the *Lebes* without the pedestal is the original of the thin bronze bowls spoken of in the text. The vessel, as it exists without the annular base in the Dundrum specimen, was placed, no doubt, on an ordinary iron tripod over the fire.

I would draw attention to the fact that some of the English and Irish burial urns approximate in a marked degree to the *Kantharos* type. They may be found to constitute a class by themselves of a comparatively late period.

pulated with great care, and one is not surprised that it was found in a broken condition. On the other hand, none of these objections to its character as a piece of pottery would lie against a vessel of the same size and shape, if it were made of bronze.

We are, however, not left entirely to conjecture on this head. Bronze bowl-shaped vessels of this type did exist, and, fortunately, some of them have been preserved. At the one extreme we have a beautiful bronze bowl of the Anastasi collection, found in Egypt, and preserved in the British Museum (fig. 2), which may belong to one of the latest native dynasties or to the early Greek period of Egyptian history. It is 3⅞ inches

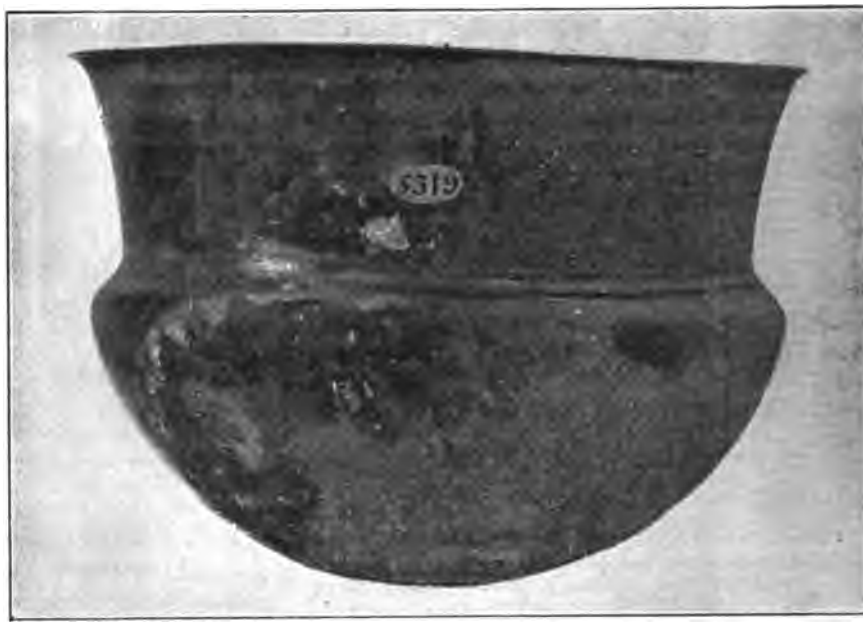

Fig. 2.—Bronze Bowl from the Anastasi collection, British Museum.

high and 4½ inches across the rim, and has a bold ledge in the middle. A second specimen, less perfect, is in the Museum, which was also found in Egypt. The same pattern exists, perhaps, at an earlier date, in silver (Ely, "Manual of Archæology," 1890, p. 42, fig. 26). At the other extreme we have the thin bronze caldrons of the Saxon period. They have the broad overhanging rim characteristic of bronze utensils, and are furnished with handles, but they still preserve the shape of the smaller vessels of earlier times. At some intermediate point between the two extremes I would place the original bronze bowl, of which I conceive the Dundrum bowl to have been a fictile imitation.

The importance of this find in helping to determine the antiquity of the sandhill remains lies in the circumstances under which it was discovered, and in the chronological associations which thus appear to attach to it. It was dug immediately out of the black layer. The inside of the bowl contained sand and small particles of charcoal admixed in the same manner as the bed of sand in which it lay. It was therefore distinctly *in situ*. It was filled in whilst the black layer itself was in course of formation, *i. e.* whilst the people living on these sites were burning the hearth fires, which blackened the soil. That other bowl-shaped vessels existed is proved by a fragment of pottery, of a similar composition, but roughly ornamented, which I found on the surface in one of the pits. The spot where the bowl (fig. 1) occurred was evidently a refuse heap outside of the hut circle, which had originally stood here. Broken fragments of pottery were numerous in close proximity, and bones, and flakes, and hammer-stones, and the lower part of a heavy stone quern, lay round about it. It is not likely that it was buried at any time subsequently with intention or by accident in the black layer. No one would deliberately conceal the half of a broken vessel in the sand, especially as it contained nothing valuable inside. The bowl had therefore been thrown away in two or more broken pieces by the original occupants. If then the canon of determining the age of the sandhill remains, by the contents of the black layer only, is to be adhered to, the presence of the Dundrum bowl in the black layer, and the associations attaching to its antiquity, as above defined, seem to be conclusive in fixing the period to which these remains belong. This period cannot be the stone age, which was without bronze, and long prior to the influences of Roman art. The people of the sandhills, who made and used the bowl, will, apparently, have lived here during or subsequently to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. This seems to me to follow sufficiently clearly from the available evidence; and the Dundrum bowl corroborates, I think, in this respect, the arguments which I have adduced in my previous Paper on this subject.

2. *Plain grooved pottery.*—I wish further to draw attention to one particular form of pottery, of which we have found specimens on several occasions at Whitepark Bay, county Antrim. The pottery is plain, but it has two or three broad grooves running horizontally round the vessel. The edges between two grooves naturally form a narrower or wider band, as the case may be, yet the hollows are not the result of the elevations, but the elevations are the result of the hollows. The bands are commonly flattened and smoothed down to bring them to the same plane as the rest of the surface, *i.e.* the grooves are distinctly impressed. This is very well illustrated on the specimen figured; thus, the bands are not the ornaments, but the grooves. Sometimes the grooves are impressed into the pottery about an inch from the rim; sometimes they are

in the middle of the vessel. The important point is this, that with the exception of the broad grooves the vessels are unornamented. This type, as far as I know, is rare in Ireland. A horizontal groove, or even two

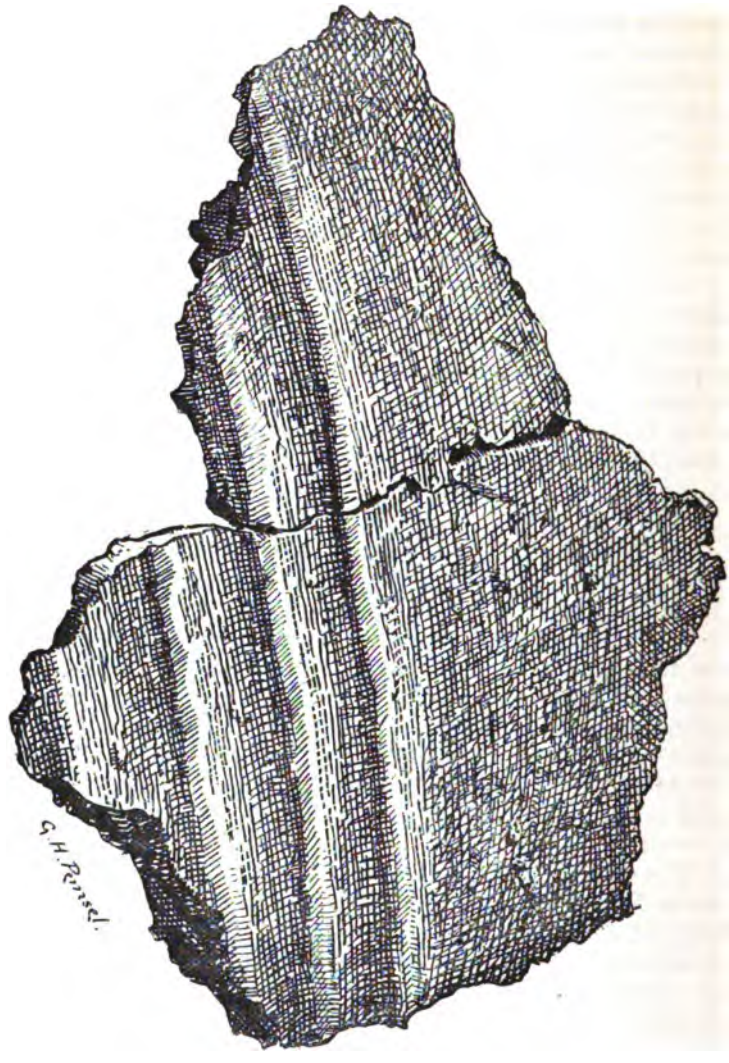

Fig. 3.—Grooved Pottery from Whitepark Bay (½).

adjacent grooves, on burial urns, are not at all uncommon; but in this case they are covered with the ornamentation which overspreads the rest of the surface, and are a part of it. The groove may have originated with

the impression made by a withe, cut lengthways, and forming part of the basket-work which contained the clay. But this is not the character of the type of vessel to which I now refer. Its sole ornamentation on a plain surface are the broad grooves in question. I have not observed that this form occurs in the Crannog pottery. It is not found among the urns and food-vessels of Canon Greenwell's collection, nor, indeed, does it exist, with one very imperfect exception, in a vessel of late date, in the entire series of the British Museum. It is not represented in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. It appears to have been a type which prevailed only during a relatively limited period of time, and that time, I think, was again the age when the influences of Roman art were felt. It seems to me, again, to have been the imitation of a bronze vessel, the surface of which was naturally plain, and had only one or two moulded depressions to relieve the monotony of its appearance.[1] I was struck with this observation in examining the Romano-British pottery discovered in the excavations at Silchester in Hampshire. I then found, for the first time, pottery analogous to the Whitepark Bay specimens. The one immediately recalled the other. The type is an uncommon one, and there ought therefore to be no difficulty in getting the material together which will serve to define its age.[2]

3. *The use of hammer-stones.*—A visit to the sandhills at Dundrum is sure to bring in a large harvest of "hammer-stones." The examination of the purposes to which these implements were put does not appear to me hitherto to have included one very important service which they rendered. It is plain that they cannot have been generally used on a soft

[1] The grooves on bronze vessels arose, no doubt, in the first instance from the indentures sunk into two thin overlapping sheets of metal, with a view to their holding the more firmly together. Thus we have an instance of an originally mechanical device, establishing itself as an ornament, and then perpetuating itself in pottery, when made in imitation of the bronze. At the same time we have an instance of this same ornament originating in two quite different processes. In the one case the grooves arose from the withe of the basket impressed into the clay, and in the other case from the hammering together of two sheets of metal at the joining.

[2] There are some instructive illustrations of the plain grooved pottery in Gen. Pitt-Rivers' "Cranborne Chase." Thus, in vol. i., Plate XXXII., fig. 6, there is a plain vessel with two grooves round the middle; in CXII., figs. 7 and 13, the grooves are near the rim. On Plate CXIV., fig. 1, is a piece of glazed Roman pottery with three grooves. Handles are frequently grooved; see XXXIX., figs. 5, 6, 8, 9; LIII., fig. 5; CXII. 2.

There are also three large bowl-shaped vessels on low pedestals, which resemble the Dundrum bowl; vol. i., Plate XXXV., fig. 5; vol. ii., Plate CIX., fig. 1, and CX., fig. 3. The last of these examples represents only the lower part of the bowl, but it has a double incised chevron pattern round the bottom, and corresponds in this respect to the ornamented piece of a bowl-shaped vessel from Dundrum, referred to in the text.

A plain grooved vessel from Whitepark Bay is drawn in the *Journal*, 1891, p. 440, Plate IV., fig. 6.

In Dr. Anderson's "Scotland in Pagan Times — Iron Age," there are two grooved pans in bronze on pp. 29 and 266, the one from a grave of the Viking age on the west coast of Islay, the other from the Lake dwelling at Dowalton, Roman period. Grooves appear on several vessels of steatite, figs. 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, on pp. 70–75.

substance. The stones are bruised and abraded, often to an extraordinary degree, showing that considerable force must have been exercised in employing them. Sometimes the specimens are massive stones which fill the hand; in other cases they are light and small. The greater number do not show to the same degree the marks of a grinding movement as of a bruising or pounding action. This seems to me to make it improbable that they were used habitually, or in the first instance for reducing wheat or oats to a condition of meal. The "riders" on the grain-rubbers and saddle-querns served to some extent for this purpose; even the pounding of bones and nuts or roots is hardly sufficient to explain the heavy work which they have been made to do. These secondary services would, of course, follow, whenever required; but I suggest that the principal use which they appear to have had in these localities was for pounding stone, with the view to its admixture with the clay in making pottery.[1]

Anyone acquainted with the pottery of the sandhills is aware of the great quantity of particles of basalt and quartz which enter into its composition. Broken and angular pieces—not round and smooth—were frequently required to bind the clay, and the former are in fact seen in profusion in the fragments which we pick up. It was not always sufficient to mix coarse sand in its natural condition, with its angles more or less worn off by attrition, into the clay; the process often required fresh material, and the hammer-stones were used in preparing it. Hence it is that where pottery of a coarse quality is plentiful, especially if there is reason for thinking that it was made on the spot, hammer-stones, as a rule, are abundant, and the coarser the pottery the larger will the hammer-stones be. Sometimes the pottery appears to be almost entirely made up of broken stones; in this case the natural order seems to be inverted, and the clay binds the granulated stone. No doubt women and children did some of the work of pounding; and where little fingers were employed at it little hammer-stones would be the implements. Even the class of hammer-stones, which are "ridged," and are rubbers rather than bruisers (generally quartzite pebbles), may have served to produce the stone dust or powder, of which some of the pottery seems to be composed; for this purpose also smaller hammer-stones may have been in requisition.

Thus, it seems right to connect "hammer-stones,"—or at any rate a large number of such implements—in many cases with the manufacture of pottery. They may have had here, and elsewhere, many other purposes, *e. g.* the chipping of flakes and the making of stone celts in the rough; but in this and similar instances I would associate them quite as much with the pottery as with the flakes. The small number of stone

[1] The thick stones, which are scooped into a large round basin-shaped hollow on the top, were probably not grain-rubbers, but open mortars used in preparing the granulated material of which the pottery is composed. The broken half of a large stone of this description, which I dug out of a thick section of the black layer at Whitepark Bay, quite bears out this supposition: and a large hammer-stone which I possess shows very clearly that it was used in striking some concave surface.

celts found on the sandhills is quite out of proportion to the very large amount of hammer-stones which they have yielded.

4. *Caution as to "anvil-stones."*—We found on one of our visits to Dundrum a large number of what we are accustomed to regard as "anvil-stones." On one particular spot they were lying about in such profusion that it would not have been possible to take all away, even if we had wished to do so. They were "pitted" or indented, generally about the middle of the stone, but sometimes also equally towards the edges. The occurrence of these stones in such abundance at a spot, which was partially overgrown with short herbage, gave rise to the conjecture by one of our number that some of them had possibly been used by boys from the houses not far off in hammering an iron stake into the ground, to which a goat may have been tethered for pasture. They would naturally pick up the nearest implement to hand to do this, and, of course, it would be a stone. It seems cruel to suggest that the hands of nineteenth century children should be unwittingly stocking our public museums or our private collections with "antiquities," and, no doubt, the suggestion must be received with due reserve. Nevertheless, the very possibility of a modern origin shows with what attention many of the "anvil-stones," the precise purpose of which is certainly somewhat obscure, must be examined. Of course, the suspicion of origin does not attach to the "oval tool-stones," which have a distinct character of their own.

5. *Mutilated stone celts.*—I found, what I cannot otherwise describe than remnants of polished celts, deliberately chipped to pieces. There are nine fragments, and there must have been many more. From the difference in the material I conclude that they represent, at least, two specimens. They were gathered at the same spot, and all lay near to one another. They show that the implements had not broken in the manufacture, but had been fractured into flakes after the surface had been polished. The wilful destruction of bronze weapons appears to be fairly attested in several cases. Did the same intention, which is held to have dictated this mutilation of the bronzes, suggest the destruction of the stone celts, and what tale of domestic or tribal history do these remnants preserve? I have also two small flakes, chipped out of polished celts, from the sandhills at Portstewart.

6. *The Portstewart Fibula.*—This ornament in bronze was discovered by me in 1888, and is described and figured in the *Journal* of 1890, pp. 131, 132. In my first Paper I was not able to include it in the list of articles which seemed to afford definite evidence of the age of the sandhill remains, because of the uncertainty attaching to its origin. Last year, however, I presented it to the British Museum, in the hope that the antiquity of the object would be more easily determined when exhibited in a public museum than when kept in a private collection,

and this hope has been partially realised. Nothing precisely similar has as yet been forthcoming, but the characteristic features of the ornament appear on some recently discovered remains of the Late Celtic period. They are threefold: (1) the hollow bronze tube; (2) the disks clasped with a narrow band of bronze; (3) the knobs, resting on the disks. The same features occur in connexion with a bronze bucket of very delicate workmanship, and richly ornamented with the emblems of Late Celtic art, which was found at Aylesford in Kent. The fibula seems, therefore, to fall into line with the well-known Late Celtic objects from the crannog of Lisnacroghera. The ornamentation by means of concentric circles and knobs was already sufficiently attested, but the disks, clasped with narrow bands, on the handles of the Aylesford bucket, are something new. Indeed, the handles are of such an elaborate construction as to suggest the idea that the ornament from the sandhills at Portstewart may possibly also have been affixed to some larger ornament of bronze. It seems, however, more likely to have served as a personal ornament. There is nothing as yet to associate it with horse-trappings of any known description. The fibula is exhibited in the Late Celtic section of the Pre-historic Saloon, in proximity to the Aylesford bucket.

The positive evidence of date, thus obtained, is corroborated by the negative argument of elimination. It seems certain that the fibula is not either (*a*) of the Bronze period, or (*b*) Anglo-Saxon, or (*c*) Mediæval. Further, it is probably not either (*d*) Roman (direct), or (*e*) Scandinavian. There remains, therefore, only the Late Celtic period.

The above statement will serve to correct the view taken of the ornament in the *Journal*, 1890, p. 132, both in the text and in the note.[1] The form of the fibula seems to express the idea of the trumpet-pattern, as we sometimes find it in a series or continuous scroll on metal, or that of a double S, with the adjacent heads combined, thus: ∽∽ (see *e. g.* *Transactions*, Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxx., Pl. xix., 5). In this case there would be no fourth disk corresponding to the central one, and on the opposite side of the tube, and the ornament would be complete as it is. There are, however, patterns of fourfold spirals or concentric circles on metal and stone, which still suggest the possibility that a fourth disk may have once existed on the ornament, and have been lost.

It only remains for me to add that the Late Celtic character of the Portstewart fibula is in keeping with the other indications of age, which the Dundrum bowl and the grooved pottery have independently supplied.

7. *Results.*—The probable age of the Dundrum bowl, dug out of the black layer, enables us to draw some general conclusions as to the anti-

[1] The method of attachment suggested in the note cannot be entertained in a fibula of the Late Celtic period. The ornament may, however, have been part of an armlet of bronze.

quity of the sandhill remains on the north-east coast, and at the same time it justifies us in connecting with the original population such surface finds as can be shown, or reasonably assumed to be, of the same age as the bowl. This was the position which I took in regard to surface finds of this description in my first Paper, and I may here refer to it, both in respect of the points, which are now corroborated, and in respect of those which are modified.

In view of the very great quantity of pottery which is found among the sandhills, and of the very extensive area which is covered by the black layer, and which indicates an extraordinary amount of firing, we must, I think, either assume that a very large population existed on these sites, or that these localities were the seat of a pottery manufacture at the period to which the Dundrum bowl belongs. I incline to the latter conclusion.[1] I think that the people living here made burial urns and domestic pottery for the inland portions of the country, and that the greater quantity of the broken pieces of pottery which lie about are the failures which would occur in the manufacture. At this time fairly recognised trade relations would exist, and when deaths occurred within a convenient reach of these sites, people would send down to the coast for whatever articles were required. If the funeral obsequies of pagan times were what we generally conceive them to have been, many other vessels beside the burial urn would be in demand on such occasions. This supposition would account for the presence both of plain and ornamented pottery on the sandhills, and for the many varieties of the latter class of which we have the remains. Domestic pottery may either have been fetched up inland periodically in the same manner, or it may have been carried for barter or sale from one rath or crannog to another. This would connect the contents of the sandhills and those of the earlier crannogs, between which a correspondence has been traced. The inland people would naturally be the wealthier, with better pasturage and more agriculture, and the crannog civilization might therefore be expected to yield a somewhat richer variety of the domestic possessions and of the general appliances of that day. The people on the coast were probably on the whole a poorer class; but I do not see any difficulty in regarding them as the contemporaries of the crannog settlements in the interior. They were by no means a rude community; the high efficiency of their fictile ware is proof sufficient to the contrary. They had iron, if not, perhaps, in abundance, yet for many of the ordinary purposes of life; iron vessels, which they knew how to rivet with bronze fastenings and to solder with copper; iron knives—I find that I have broken pieces of

[1] This explanation is the revival of a similar suggestion made by Mr. Buick some years ago in the Ballymena Archæological Society. As long as it had the "stone age" for its back ground it did not appear to harmonise with the general conditions of the period. The case is, however, very different in connexion with the first centuries of the Christian era.

about a dozen specimens—and, I believe, also, iron axes as in the crannogs.[1]

If the view which is here taken of the sandhill remains of the N.E. coast be correct, we are not only on our way towards recovering some details of an early chapter in Irish history, but we have alighted on the seat of an important branch of native art and manufacture. The existing fragments show that this industry included vessels of every description. The material was of all kinds, fine and coarse, thick and thin, porous and compact, gritty and smooth. There have been large handsome urns, with bold raised bands laid on to the surface (see *Journal*, 1890, p. 132, Plate II., No. 1); and there have been, I believe, delicate flat pans and small bowls, like the "food vessels" which sometimes accompany interments. I have fragments of pottery which illustrate these several classes. All this is in keeping with what we may naturally expect would be the requirements of the age. A few of the types may have been moulded immediately on bronze originals, or a few specimens of pottery, which had in the first instance been suggested by bronze originals, may have been imitated; but, on the whole, native traditions are adhered to with great tenacity, and native art still appears vigorous. There is no evidence of a very intimate or lively intercourse with Roman Britain. The potter's wheel does not seem to have been in use. The articles that found their way hither were, no doubt, prized in proportion to their rarity. A few personal ornaments—a few bronze pins and rings, and a few beads of glass and jet—remain to suggest that there may have been more valuable objects in their possession.

Three circumstances may have led to the gradual depletion of these localities. The N. E. of Ireland—the lands of the Picts, the *Cruithni*—was the quarter from which Britain was harrassed after the withdrawal of the Romans in the beginning of the fifth century, and some of the inhabitants may have left their homes on these marauding expeditions abroad. A similar exodus may have taken place when the Scots invaded and settled in Scotland.

The second cause was probably the introduction of Christianity in the middle of the fifth century. If the manufacture of burial-urns constituted a large amount of the local industry of the sandhills, as it apparently did, the demand would decrease in the same proportion as the new faith spread in county Antrim and county Down, and inhumation more and more superseded cremation. Hence it is that the class of beads, which, I believe, came in a few centuries later with the monastic institutions—the spiral thread beads, and cognate classes, *Journal*, 1891, p. 363, have hitherto not been met with in these localities. The population would scatter by degrees, and the sites would begin to be gradually over-

[1] I found on the Portstewart Sandhills what I think I can now identify as the broken blade of an iron axe, but failing to recognise it at the time, I unfortunately did not preserve it.

grown. Accordingly, I should not expect to find anything of a very marked character later than the sixth or seventh century, A.D. 500 or 600.

The third, and I think final cause of dispersion, was the fear of the Danes, whose incursions began in the eighth century. Any of the old inhabitants, who might still have remained, would go inland. The Isle of Man soon fell into the hands of the Danes, and Dundrum would not be safe with such neighbours. As soon as the Danes reached Coleraine and the Bann, the few who might be still living at Whitepark Bay, Portstewart, and Grangemore, if any such existed, would remove from localities so much exposed.

All three causes have this in common, that they point to a gradual and leisurely evacuation of the sandhills; and this circumstance will account for the absence of many things which the inhabitants would take with them in migrating to other places, and which we look for in vain in their original settlements.

THE MANOR OF MALLOW IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By HENRY F. BERRY, M.A.

In early times, Fermoy, or Armoy, Orrery, Kilmore, and Clangibbon, formed the principality of the Sept of the O'Keeffes in the county Cork, and after the Anglo-Norman Conquest the first-named district was granted to one of the Le Flemings, on the marriage of whose daughter Amy with a De Rupe it passed into the possession of that family, and the tract is to this day spoken of as Roche's country. Historical investigation has now disclosed the circumstances under which that portion of it known as the manor of Mallow[1] passed out of the hands of the De Rupes, or Roches, to become a possession of the Desmond Fitz Geralds; and they are to be found detailed in an Inquisition,[2] calendared in Mr. Sweetman's Documents relating to Ireland (1252–1284, p. 428).

From this Inquisition, taken at Kilmallock on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (8th August), 1282, before Sir Fromund le Brun, Chancellor of Ireland, as to the lands and tenements which John Fitz Thomas had been seized of, it appears that Thomas Fitz Maurice (his grandson) gave a "theodum" (theudum, an equivalent for the Irish territorial denomination of *Tuath*, a district), which he owned at Kerrylochnarn,[3] in the county of Connaught, as heir of his grandfather, to Henry de Roche in exchange for the manor of Moyale, Co. Cork, worth 70 marks, with the dower of the Lady Ellen, wife of Henry de Roche, the younger, 50 marks per annum, moreover, being receivable by said Henry de Roche in the Church of St. Mary, Limerick; Fitz Maurice was found to render 40*d.*, yearly, out of the same manor to De Roche, and a notice of the latter being in possession and holding Kerrylochnarn of

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[1] In Irish Magh Ealla (the Moyalla of the "Four Masters"), which means the plain of the river Ealla or Allo. Dr. Joyce points out that the Blackwater was anciently known as the Allo, though at present the name is confined to a stream flowing into it near Kanturk. The country between that town and Mallow became known as Magh-Ealla, which in time settled down as the name of the town of Mallow. (See a Paper by Dr. Joyce on "Spenser's Irish Rivers"—*Proceedings, R.I.A.*)

[2] The Inquisition corrects Lodge and also Dr. Smith, who, in his "History of Cork," asserts that Mallow, with several other manors, was brought into the Desmond family by the marriage of Maurice fitz John with Juliana, heiress of Lord Cogan of Belvoir.

[3] Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh, a territory comprising the south half of the Barony of Costello, county Mayo. This Kerry of Lough-na-narney is now simply called Kerry by the natives, and the Lake of the Sloes, from which it takes its name, is situate on the boundary between the parishes of Bekan and Aghamore, being now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of it beyond a doubt by stating that the Castle of Mannin is situated in Lough Arny. (From note, "Annals of the Four Masters.")

the Fitz Geralds is to be found in the above series of Calendars (1293–1301, p. 258).

The motives which actuated Fitz Maurice in effecting this exchange would not seem far to seek: anxiety, doubtless, to consolidate his possessions led to the disposal of an estate which lay so far beyond the Shannon, remote from his other landed property; while in exchange for it he obtained so fair and eligible a manor as that of Mallow, whose position, commanding a most important ford on the Blackwater, made its acquisition eminently desirable. The manor remained in possession of the Fitz Geralds of Desmond until the forfeiture of their wide domains in Queen Elizabeth's reign. A few words will suffice to explain who the John Fitz Thomas and Thomas Fitz Maurice mentioned in the Inquisition were. The former, known also as John of Callan, was great grandson of Maurice Fitz Gerald who came to Ireland with Strongbow, and he was slain in a great battle against the Mac Carthys, fought at Callan, near Kenmare, 24th July, 1261, in which combat fell also Maurice, his son and heir. Maurice left a son Thomas (Nappagh), who was a mere infant at the time his father and grandfather were slain, for he only attained his majority in 1282, when as grandson and heir of John Fitz Thomas he prayed restitution of his inheritance. On 13th April in that year the King issued a writ, under which the Inquisition noticed above, was taken. It was this Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz John, then, who effected the exchange of territory with his kinsman De Rupe. He was a powerful nobleman, and held the high office of Justiciary of Ireland, succeeding William de Oddingseles in 1295. The Annals of the Four Masters record his death in 1298 in these words: "Thomas Fitz Maurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked heir, died." By Margaret, his wife, who was cousin of King Edward the First, he left, with others, a son Maurice, who, in 1329, was created Earl of Desmond.

By a Privy Seal, dated at Alnwick, in 1298, the King commanded the Justiciary of Ireland to search the writings and muniments whereby Thomas Fitz Maurice, deceased, and Margaret, his wife, were enfeoffed, and she dowered, and to cause her to have her rightful dower. She afterwards (without the King's licence) married Reginald Russell, a contempt for which both were heavily fined. The wardship and marriage of her eldest son Thomas (who, however, died in his nonage) were granted to Thomas de Berkelye, a creditor of his father, who owed large sums at the time of his decease. The value of the lands of Thomas Fitz Maurice, the first of that long line of Desmonds who held the manor of Mallow, was certified by the Justiciary at the sum of £595 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

Shortly after its acquisition by him, namely, on the 28th April, 1286, he had a grant from the Crown of certain customs, to aid him in enclosing his vills of Traylli (Tralee) and Moyal, and in keeping secure the said vills and the neighbouring parts. These customs were to be exacted for

a period of seven years, and a list of the principal articles enumerated in the grant will give some idea of the goods and merchandise brought into the district or commonly used at this early period.

Each quarter of wheat for sale, ½*d.*; horse, ox, or cow, ½*d.*; each hide of same, fresh, salt, or tanned, ¼*d.*; a cart with salt meat for sale, ½*d.*; five pigs, ½*d.*; ten gammons, ½*d.*; fresh salmon for sale, ¼*d.*; lamprey for sale before Easter, ¼*d.*; every ten sheep or goats, 1*d.*; ten fleeces, ½*d.*; every hundred skins of unshorn sheep or skins of goats, stags, hinds, or fallow deer, 1*d.*; every hundred skins of lambs, cheverils, hares, rabbits, foxes, cats, and squirrels for sale, ½*d.*; each hundred of linen cloth, Irish, 1*d.*; each cloth of silk with gold (samite,[1] diapre,[2] and baudekyn[3]), ½*d.*; each cloth of silk without gold, and chef de cendallo[4] affortiato, ½*d.*; each cartload of sea fish sold, 4*d.*; each hogshead of wine sold, 1½*d.*; horse load of cinders, ½*d.*; do. of honey, 1*d.*; cartload of iron, 1*d.*; do. of tan, ½*d.*; prisage of suet and grease, 1*d.*; every 2000 onions, ¼*d.*; each millstone, ½*d.*; quarter of salt or flour, ¼*d.*; horse load of garlic, ½*d.*; 1000 herrings, ¼*d.*; each weigh of cheese and butter, ½*d.*; every dozen horse loads of coal for sale, ½*d.*; 1000 nails (for roofs of houses) on sale, ¼*d.*; cauldron for brewing, ½*d.*; every hundred horse-shoes and clout nails for carts, ½*d.*

Thomas Fitz Maurice, as we have seen, remained Lord of the Manor until 1298, when, on his decease, the usual Inquisition and extents were taken. The portion relating to Mallow affords a large amount of information not hitherto published.

Annexed is a translation of the document, the original of which is in the Public Record Office, London[5]:—

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF MOYALE,

which belonged to Thomas Fitz Maurice, who died on Wednesday next after the Feast of Holy Trinity, made there on Monday next before the Feast of St. Benedict the Abbot, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward by the underwritten,

Luke de Rupe.	Nicholas Scurlag.
Gerald de Rupe.	John fitz Walter.
Gilbert le Myneter.	William le Mercer.
Robert fitz Walter.	William de Rupe.
Philip the Clerk.	Philip fitz Stephen.
Adam le Wyte.	Robert Malenfaunt.

[1] Rich silk embroidered with gold.
[2] Gold embroidery on a rich ground.
[3] Now called *brocade*.
[4] Fine or Cyprus silk, from the Italian *Zendalo*.
[5] The writer is indebted to Mr. G. F. Handcock, of that Department, for having kindly made a copy from the original record, the Mallow portion of which is in a decayed state.

Demesnes. } Which jurors say upon their oath that there are there in the demesne eight score acres of arable land, whereof they extend each acre by the year at 2*d.*, together with pasture of meadow there, and no more, because it is so poor and wasted that no one is willing to rent it; and there are seven score sixteen acres of arable land in demesne at Tulaughynlegh, whereof they extend each acre at its true value by the year at 6*d.*, and there are there eight acres of meadow, whereof they extend each acre by the year at 4*d.*; also they extend the pasture of Tylaughynlegh together with easement of woods by the year at 3*s.*; also they extend the pasture of the tenants of Moyal together with profit of woods at 3*s.* by the year.

Total, cxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

[1] Free Tenants. } Luke de Rupe holds one carucate of land at Gortauchmor, and pays thereout yearly 40*s.*, and makes suit at the Court of Moyal[2] from quindene to quindene. Gilbert le Myneter holds one carucate of land at Balygorman and pays thereout by the year 13*s.* 4*d.*, and makes suit. Philip the Clerk holds thirty acres of land at Lecrom (or Letrom), and pays thereout yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*, and makes suit. John, son of Reymund de Rupe, holds one carucate of land at Raythel . . han, and pays thereout yearly, 15*d.*, and makes suit. Gerald de Rupe holds two carucates of land at Tuleghynleth, and renders thereout yearly one pair of spurs at the Feast of St. Michael, and makes suit. William de la Pulle holds one carucate of land at Dromlagan, and makes suit at the Court of Tylauchynleth without rent; also the burgagers of the vill of Moyale hold three carucates of land in their burgages, and pay thereout yearly 67^{s} 9^{d} and make suit at the Hundred,[3] from quindene to quindene.

Total, vii^{li}. v^{s}. viij^{d}.

Farmers. } Geoffrey le Hore[4] holds 40 a. of land in farm, and pays thereout yearly, 13^{s}. 4^{d}.

Robert fitz Walter holds three carucates of land in Tylauchynleth, and pays thereout yearly, 21^{d}.

Total, xv^{s}. i^{d}.

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[1] See further, p. 22.

[2] The Court Baron was one which every lord of a manor held within his own precinct, an inseparable incident to a manor, which must be held by prescription, as it cannot be created at this day: there could be no Courts Baron at Common Law without Freeholders.—(Jacob's "Law Dictionary.")

[3] The Hundred Court is only a larger Court Baron, being held for all the inhabitants of a particular Hundred instead of a Manor. The free suitors are here the Judges, and the Steward the Registrar, as in case of a Court Baron.—*Ibid.*

[4] See further, p. 19. He was Rector of Mallow, and died a year or two after this (*cir.* 1301).

Land of the Betaghs. } And there is half a carucate of land at Balygorman which betaghs hold, which they extend by the year in time of peace at 40s; and there are two carucates of land at Balyclery which they extend by the year in time of peace at 53s 8d.

Total, iiij^{li}. xiij^{s}. viij^{d}.

And there is one mill at Moyale, whereof they extend two parts at 5s., and a third part was assigned to Ellen, who was wife of Henry de [Rupe]; and there is another mill at Tylauchynleth, which they extend by the year at 20s. [ ] also they extend a garden there together with [ ] 20d. [ ] profits of the hundred there [ ].

The remainder of the document is illegible, but the portion set out above shows that the manor was fully constituted in 1298, while the Inquisition of 1282 proves that at a still more remote period manorial rights were exercised by the De Rupes. The names of seven of the districts comprised within the manor have been preserved; and it is not to be wondered at that at a distance of six hundred years only one denomination out of that number would appear to have survived (in a slightly different form) to our own time. Dromlagan may possibly be the present Dromsligo, and Gortauchmor was so called certainly up to 1613, when the name appears in a Patent; but the townland of Lackanalooha (translated in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, "the hillside of the ashes") would appear to represent what was anciently Tylauchynlegh. This, the most important of the places enumerated in the Valuation, contained 1400 acres, had its manor court and mill distinct from those of Mallow, while the names of the free tenants and farmers who occupied the land are supplied. The name appears in four forms in the document, viz.:—Tulauchynlegh, Tylauchynlegh, Tuleghynleth, and Tylaughynleth, and in some pleadings before the Justiciary in his court held at Buttevant, 23 Edward I., it occurs as Tulauchynley and Tullathynle. *Tulach* meaning a small hill, and *Lackan* a hill-side, the former may have merged in the latter, or either form have been used indifferently in the commencement of the word, and "Lackinlea," found in an Inquisition of 1638, "Lackenyloagh" of an Inquisition taken in 1611, with "Leakynolwohy," mentioned in a Patent of 1613, supply the intermediate stages between the ancient form and the present name.

The townland of Lackanalooha now contains only 70 acres, but in the thirteenth century the denomination of Tulachynley probably included Annabella, Scarteen, Lodge, and the district to the west of the town of Mallow.

The proceedings[1] before the Justiciary just mentioned, which took place about 1295, would appear to have arisen out of some matters connected with the exchange of territory between Henry de Rupe and Thomas Fitz Maurice. Adam fitz Adam de Rupe came into Court at Buttevant, and bound himself to warrant (if necessary) any part of Fitz Maurice's lands at Tulachynley, which he might recover from Edmund de Rupe, who had been called to warranty in a plea of *mort d'ancestor*, and he agreed that said Thomas should hold the lands to himself and his heirs freely and quietly for ever, as far as he (Adam) and his heirs were concerned.

On Sunday, in the vigil of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the same year, the Justiciary's Court was held at Mallow, he having been obliged to transfer his sittings from Buttevant in consequence of the inferior nature of the victuals and accommodation provided for him by that town, the community of which was formally cited to answer for such disregard to the proper entertainment of so exalted a personage.

At the date of the Inquisition, Geoffrey le Hore, whose name occurs as holding 40 acres of land, was rector of Mallow; and on his death sometime in the year 1301, there was a dispute as to the appointment of his successor, the circumstances of which, as illustrating life at the period in the parish, are of much interest, especially as the story now appears for the first time. The presentation to the rectory was believed to be in the Fitz Gerald family, and as the king held the wardship of the heir (Thomas fitz Thomas), he presented Henry de Thrapeston, clerk, one of the officials of the Justiciary's Court, to the vacant living. On the other hand, though the De Rupes had disposed of their paramount interest in the manor nearly twenty years before, they professed to believe that the patronage still appertained to them, and, no doubt, relying on the heir's minority, and the fact that his guardian (though the Sovereign himself) was at such a distance, and with the connivance of a friendly diocesan who resided in the immediate neighbourhood, William de Rupe of Ballymagooly nominated his cousin Philip fitz Luke de Rupe. The latter, as Philip the Clerk, is found in the Extent to hold 30 acres at Letrom or Lecrom, and was, possibly, son of Luke de Rupe, one of the jurors to whom land at Gortauchmore is set out.

Notwithstanding that De Thrapeston was admitted and instituted by the bishop in the church of Mallow, Philip fitz Luke de Rupe, William fitz Luke de Rupe, Henry fitz Luke de Rupe, and Henry the Clerk of Mallow, with other evil doers, entered the church with an armed force,

[1] These proceedings, together with the documents from which were compiled the subsequent account of the dispute as to the right of presentation to the Rectory of Mallow, and its consequences, are taken from the transcripts of the Plea and Memoranda Rolls, Edward I., made under the superintendence of the Record Commissioners, which were transferred from the Bermingham Tower to the Public Record Office. These Rolls contain mines of information for historical students, and they have not hitherto received the attention which their undoubted importance justly entitles them to.

so as to disturb De Thrapeston in his possession, and so unseemly must the proceedings have been, that the sheriff was commanded to hold an inquiry in person in the church. During its progress, Philip asserted that he had done no injury, inasmuch as he was rector and had been admitted as such and instituted by the Bishop: clearly, there was a family conspiracy to oust the royal nominee, and the Bishop must have endeavoured to oblige both parties; at all events, Philip produced the episcopal sanction to *his* appointment, portion of which is as follows:—

> "Brother Nicholas,[1] Bishop of Cloyne, to his son William Otorp, acting for Master Maurice, Archdeacon of Cloyne in the Deanery of Fermoy and Muscrydonegan, greeting! Whereas the rectory of the church of Mallow is vacant by the death of Master Geoffrey le Hore, formerly rector, we admit to said rectory, Philip de Rupe, clerk, on the presentation of William, son of Sir Philip de Rupe, &c.
>
> "Dated at Kilmaclenyn[2] on the morrow of St. Peter in Cathedra, A. D. 1301."

In addition, he produced the Letters of Presentation—

> "To the Reverend Father in Christ, the Bishop of Cloyne, William de Rupe, greeting! Whereas the rectory of the church of Moyhale is vacant, the right of patronage of which is judged to belong to us, we present to you our clerk and cousin, Philip fitz Luke de Rupe, bearer of these presents," &c.
>
> "Dated at Balymagole, on the morrow of St. Patrick, 30th year."

The King issued further writs, but Philip succeeded in drawing his rival and the Bishop both into a suit in "a Court of Christianity," (*i.e.*) the Ecclesiastical or Christian Court of the Diocese, as opposed to the civil tribunal.

During the proceedings which ensued, William fitz Philip de Rupe and Lucas de Rupe came to their kinsman's aid as sureties, &c; an outlawry, however, was pronounced against him, which was annulled later on; but in 1306, five years after the commencement of the dispute, Philip

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[1] Friar Nicholas de Effingham, an Englishman, who became Bishop 1284, and held the office till his death in 1320. Dr. Brady believes him to have been the first of the Cloyne Bishops who was certainly English.

[2] The Bishops of Cloyne had a residence at this place, which is about four miles N.W. of Mallow, and now forms portion of the estate of C. R. Purdon Coote, Esq. Bishop David Mac Kelly formed a kind of missionary settlement here about 1228, and brought over English artizans, who were governed by the "Law of Bristol." See "Pipa Colmanni," edited by Dr. Caulfield; also an interesting Paper on this early settlement, and the remains, &c., at Kilmaclenine (*Proceedings R.I.A.*, 2nd series, vol. ii.), by Rev. T. Olden, who gives a short *resumé* of it in his recently published "Church of Ireland."

de Rupe, who, with the assistance of his friends, had made so spirited a fight in defence of his supposed rights, was ordered to be committed to gaol. He is only to be known then as "Philip the Clerk," not as Rector of Mallow; and Henry de Thrapeston must be held to have succeeded Geoffrey le Hore in that position.

It would seem to have been De Thrapeston's fate to become involved in law proceedings, and further trouble was in store for him in connexion with his church: he had entered, in 1306, into a contract with one Philip O'Maly for the erection of a chancel, but was obliged to bring the contractor before the Court for a breach of his engagement. From the use of the word "construendo" in the original it may be inferred that the church had not previously been provided with a chancel. An interesting picture is presented by this new English clergyman, full of English ideas as to fitting and ornate structures, dissatisfied with the old fabric, and finding his early efforts to secure a more commodious building for public worship for a time thwarted.

The sheriff was commanded to distrain of O'Maly's goods, two affers value half a mark and corn in haggard to the value of one mark. Gillypatrick Odahil, Simon O'Malyr, and Henry O'Malyr became his sureties, and from their names it is evident that the contractor and his friends belonged to the Irish of the district. Not only was De Thrapeston involved in law, but the holding of the Court of Christianity, mentioned above, was a source of serious trouble to its presiding judge, David, prior of Buttevant, who was attached to answer for his conduct in holding a plea regarding the advowson of Moyale, which belonged to the King, after the King had issued his writ of prohibition. On the trial, William de Berdefeld as prosecutor for the Crown, asserted that in Mich. 34th year (1305), in the church of Kinsale, in the presence of David fitz Henry de Rupe, Master Adam Copiner, Roger Oweyn, Luke de Rupe of Moyale, Luke fitz Luke, and Philip de Rupe, the said writ was delivered to William O'holeghan, Canon of Ross, commissary of the prior, prohibiting his holding this plea at the suit of Philip de Rupe, who claimed the church under a nomination of William de Rupe, against whom the King claimed the advowson. The Prior and said William pressed the writ against Nicholas, Bishop of Cloyne, and Henry de Thrapeston, who was instituted and admitted, but whom Philip had driven from the church. The prior of Buttevant made answer that he had held no plea after His Majesty's writ had been served on him, a statement which the King's advocate contradicted, but the matter does not seem to have gone further.

The right of sanctuary would appear to have been claimed in the church of Mallow, as an entry in the Plea Roll transcripts records the fact that in the 29th year of Edward I. (1301) one John Scorlag fled thither for refuge, after having caused the death of Christiana le Nongle: he was outlawed, and his goods, when seized, were found worth 40*d.*; a Nicholas Scurlag was one of the jurors named in the extent of 1298, and one of

the same name was appointed to carry out, in the town of Mallow, the provisions of the statute (Edward I.) against the base coin known as Pollards and Crocards.

In the taxation of 1306, the Church of Mallow was valued at £11, of which the tenth was put down at 20*s.*[1] As the names of two of the early rectors of the church, not hitherto known, have been placed on record above, it may be well, before quitting this part of the subject, to add the name of another, although it belongs to a much later period. In a catalogue[2] of those assigned to receive assessments of the clergy, 49 Edward III. (*circa* 1376), occurs the name of Richard Caveton, prior of Villa Pontis (Bridgetown) "persona de Moyall."

But to return to the Extent printed above, it will have been noticed that the lands comprising the manor are divided into four classes:—1, demesne lands; 2, those held by free tenants; 3, those let to farmers; and 4, the Betagh's lands.

There were 160 acres of arable land in the demesne at Mallow, each of which was valued at no more than 2*d.*, because it was so poor and wasted that no one was willing to rent it; the lawless and unsettled state of the country would account for this, and it is not difficult to picture the uncertainties and unsatisfactory conditions attendant on the proper working of a large manor at the period. There were, further, 140 acres arable at Tulaughynlegh, valued at 6*d.* each acre, with 8 acres meadow, worth 4*d.* each; and it seems strange that the land at this latter place should have been of greater value than that at Mallow itself. What is called the pasture of the tenants of Mallow and profit of woods is valued at precisely the same sum as for Tulaughynlegh, namely, 3*s.*

With regard to the free tenancies, the largest amount of land held by one man was two carucates[3] owned by Gerald de Rupe at Tuleghynleth and for which he was bound to present a pair of spurs at Michaelmas in each year. It is interesting to find this knightly form of tenure existing in the manor, and in these feudal times, a knight's spurs were more than a merely ornamental expression of the tenure by which the lands were held.

The lands let to free tenants were Gortauchmor, Balygorman, Letrom, Raythel . . han and Dromlagan; and each of the tenants held one carucate, save Gerald de Rupe, who held two, and Philip the Clerk, whose land at Letrom only amounted to 30 acres. All these presumably did suit at the court at Mallow, but William de la Pulle is expressly stated to have done suit at the court at Tylauchynleth, *without rent.* Three carucates are assigned to the burgagers of Mallow, who did suit at the Hundred court, and their rents amounted to 77*s.* 9*d.*

A general impression prevails that, as a town, Mallow can only date

[1] Sweetman's Calendar. [2] Calendar of the Patent Rolls.

[3] The carucate was 120 acres of arable land, equal to about 250 acres statute measure.

from the period when King James the First made a grant to Lady Jephson, but the Extent we are considering proves that its origin may be traced to a much more distant period, and while (as we have seen) Thomas fitz Maurice of Desmond had a grant of customs to aid him in enclosing his vill of Mallow in the year 1286, the vill itself may have existed even long prior to that date.

The only farmers named are Geoffrey le Hore and Robert fitz Walter, whose respective rents seem as disproportionate as their holdings; for while the former paid 13*s.* 4*d.* for 40 acres (being at the rate of 4*d.* per acre), the latter only paid 21*d.* for three carucates of land in Tylauchynleth. At this period, the firmarii, or farmers, were generally, like the betaghs, Irish occupiers, but in the manor of Mallow the only two named are Anglo-Normans, as, of course, were all the free tenants. Many of the agricultural burgagers of the town may possibly have been Irish, and it is matter of regret that the Extent does not furnish their names. Geoffrey le Hore added to his income, as rector, by farming a small tract of land, but he can hardly be included under the term "firmarius."

A good deal has been written on the betaghs and their condition under the Anglo-Norman settlers, and it is disappointing that the Extent does not supply more precise information with regard to them in this district. They were the Irish cottiers, whose forefathers had probably occupied the same lands, and cultivated them under their own chieftains, as their descendants did now under the Norman settlers.

In the Manor of Mallow, half a carucate (about 125 acres statute measure) was in the hands of betaghs at Ballygorman valued at 40*s.*, equivalent to about 4*d.* per acre, while two carucates (about 500 acres statute), held by the same class in Balyclery, are valued at 53*s.* 8*d.*, being about 1½*d.* per acre.

It would be important that the numbers of the betagii should have been supplied, but they are rarely mentioned individually in documents of this kind. From the quantity of land held by them in the Manor of Mallow, which must have been of a poor description, it seems probable that they formed a village community.

The Pipe-Roll of Cloyne sets out forty-eight joint tenants on the neighbouring church lands of Kilmaclenine, who *held* no land in any legal sense, and who seem to have been of the labouring class, and were probably serfs.

Mills were common appendages to a manor, and a source of revenue to the lord, being sustained by him for the benefit of his tenants, in return for which the mill enjoyed a monopoly termed "sequela molendini."

There was a mill at Mallow, out of the profits of which Ellen, wife of Henry de Rupe, was partly dowered; and there was another mill at Tylauchynleth, which seems to have been more valuable. What has been known as the Manor Mill (certainly from the time of James I.) is that at Millbrook, on the lands of Lower Quartertown, which, though at a

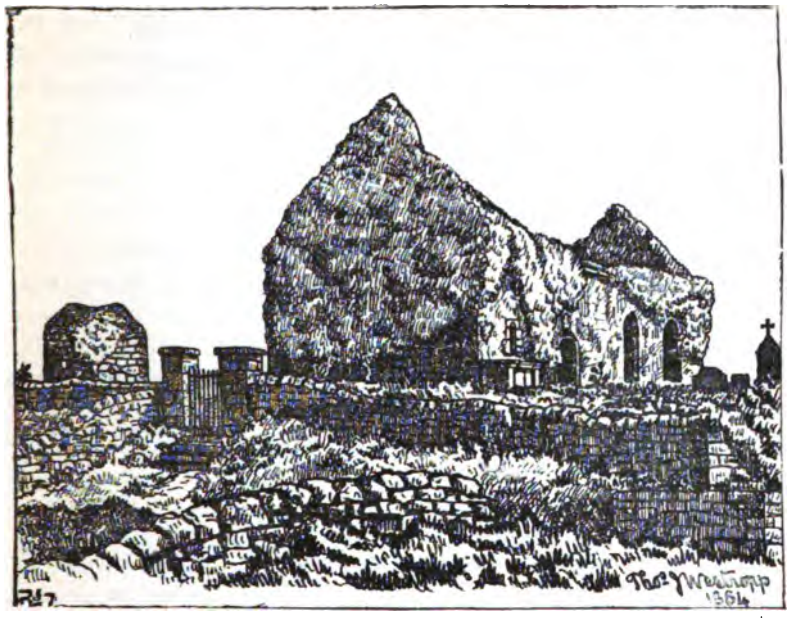
considerable distance from the town, must always have been an important and valuable one, from the splendid water-power which it commands. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ancient water-course which supplied the Manor Mill of Mallow, and which had been specially excepted from a conveyance of 1668, was diverted in 1826 by Mr. John Dillon Croker (he being then tenant to Mr. Jephson for the mill and premises) to supply the new mills erected on the lands of Quartertown, and the manorial rights of Mr. Jephson and his heirs over this ancient water-course were acknowledged in a memorandum of 1830, drawn up between the parties, in which Mr. Jephson agreed not to enforce the restoration of the said stream to its ancient course during the continuance of the lease. At the sale of the Quartertown property in the Incumbered Estates Court, the lands were sold subject to the ancient manorial rights of suit and service, and suit of mill at the manor courts and manor mills of Mallow, as reserved in the indenture made to the Dillons in 1668.

CHURCHES WITH ROUND TOWERS IN NORTHERN CLARE.

(Part I.)

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., Fellow.

Thomond, the kingdom of "the Dalgais of the Churches," so abounds in interesting ecclesiastical remains,[1] that it would be hard to account for the "plentiful scarcity" of published descriptions and drawings of the same, were it not for that characteristic indifference in all classes happily depicted by a recent writer in the words, "as plentiful as ruins and almost as serviceable . . . Round Towers are fine, but you



Kilnaboy Church and Round Tower, from S.W.

can't get them to stand against modern artillery." It is true that the words "this historic spot" and "historic Clare" evoke much applause in political addresses, but an orator would get little attention if he set forth the grounds for his resounding epithets.

"The upper part of Dalgais" (called from its inhabitants "Kinel

[1] In Clare alone I have compiled a list of 118 churches (24 being now mere sites), 152 castles (22 sites), 14 monasteries, 3 cathedrals, 4 round towers—in all some 300 ruins of the historic period.

Fermaic," and nearly corresponding to the barony of Inchiquin) possessed a triad of churches, each adorned and dignified by a round tower; they were named Kill Inghinêbnoith, or Kilnaboy; Rath Blathmaic, or Rath; and Diseart Tola, or Dysert O'Dea. I devote this Paper to the illustration of their remains and those at Dromcliff, in the adjacent district of "Hy Cormaic" or Islands.

Kilnaboy.

Driving westward from Corofin we find ourselves at once in a country of no small beauty and interest—we are on the Prince's-road[1]—famed in the older history of Clare. Along it marched the enthusiastic army of Prince Dermot, in 1317, to their promised victory at Corcomroe Abbey. The golden-haired, blue-eyed Prince, in his purple-flowered mantle, and the clans in their green, white, and purple tunics, with flashing weapons, passing, in defiance, Inchiquin, the stronghold of their foe, Mahon O'Brien, to crush the rivals of their absent King, Mortough.

Again, in 1573, "the stone road, past Bohernamicrigh," was the chosen route of Teige O'Brien when he so imprudently embarked on the raid which fattened "the wolves of the forest, the ravens, carrion crows, and ravenous birds" at Balanchip.

Passing "river-sides and woods and heathy wastes," we now come in sight of Inchiquin Castle, where—

> "Beneath the sleeping mountain lies the fairest lake in Clare."[2]

Then we skirt a grassy hill, crowned by the old church of Coad, and see, facing us, the long grey ruin of Kilnaboy on the edge of a dreary tableland. It looks down on a bend of the Fergus and the ivied court, called after De Clare, with distant views of the pearly-grey terraced hills of Burren to the north and Slieve Bernagh, on the eastern horizon, across the fighting-ground of the Gael with Firbolgs, and Danes, and English, from Ludlow's time back to—

> "Those old days that seem to be
> Much older than any history
> That is written in any book."

Probably hundreds of tourists to Lisdoonvarna, before the West Clare railway was made, have looked on these ruins with curiosity as they drove through the deep cutting overhung by the ivied gable and grass-capped round tower, but few have visited them or attempted their full description.

Kilnaboy Church is an oblong building, 63 feet × 20 feet 3 inches

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[1] "Bohernamicrigh": see Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh, "Annals of the Four Masters" and "Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell," pp. 191, 193.

[2] There is a picturesque but fanciful description of Inchiquin and "Killnabuie" in "The Monks of Kilcrea." Lord Dunraven describes the place in his "Memorials of Adare."

internally; it has no chancel, and has been so extensively repaired, that probably only the western gable, and parts of the adjoining side walls, are earlier than the sixteenth century. This gable has small buttresses, 1 foot 7 inches and 1 foot 5 inches wide, and projecting 10 inches. The north wall has a low round-headed door, 2 feet wide and about 3 feet high; 7 feet 9 inches from its eastern end is a late square-headed window; 3 feet 6 inches west from the last is a contraction of the wall, as if the eastern section has been rebuilt, as the lower part of the western section appears to be old work. The south wall has an ancient window-slit, 1 foot from its internal west end; a round-headed door, 13 feet farther east, over which, on the outer face, is a misshapen little figure, probably a defaced "sheela na gig." Two rude late pointed windows, without tracery, complete the external features of this side.

Figure over Door.

The low door to the north was said to be the entrance to the O'Quin vault, but it opens directly into the church, and as the ancient clan of O'Quin was so completely broken up (before the fourteenth century) that no one seems able to prove an unbroken descent from it,[1] it more likely was a north porch or vestry door. An ancient canopied tomb, with angular hood and plainly moulded pointed recess,[2] stands inside this wall, between the low door and window; it has been recently plastered, and occupied by a modern family.

The east gable has a north buttress, a window with a deep splay, and three clumsy shafts with a cross-bar. The head is now too much overgrown with knotted ivy to see the design, but when O'Curry visited it in 1839, the plain interlaced tracery was visible.[3] North of it is a closed round-headed recess like Kilshanny, which, with a corbel in the N.E. corner, a neat chamfered cornice, and a slab with four trefoil-headed panels (in the spaces above which are trefoils, a triquetra, and a leaf), completes the existing features.

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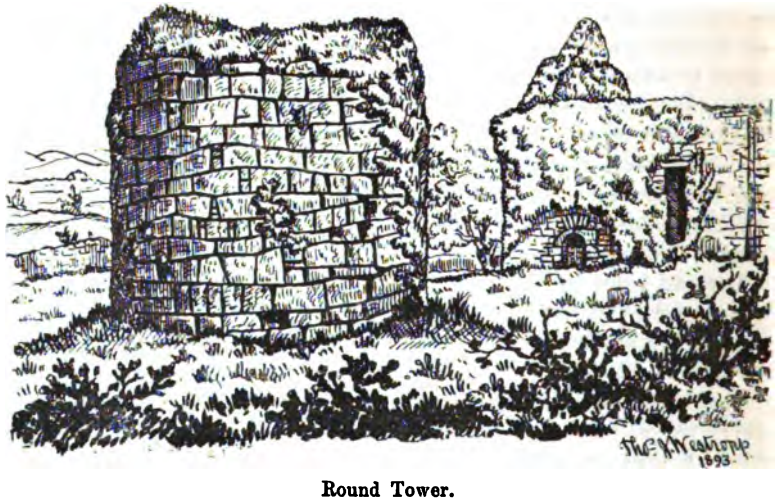
[1] Torlough O'Brien, King of Thomond, had built a residence or fort at Inchiquin *ante* 1306, which, in 1317, was held by Mahon O'Brien. The O'Quins are a mere tradition during that stirring period, in which nearly every tribe in Thomond bears an active part. Several are named as living in this barony about 1650, but Lord Dunraven, in "Memorials of Adare," was unable to fill in the blank before his first recorded ancestor, Thady Quin, at Adare. The other name of the tribe, "Heffernan," is still represented.

[2] Not "richly pointed," as in "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 493.

[3] A somewhat similar window, but without the cross-bar, occurs at Kilshanny Church. The Ordnance Survey sketch of the Kilnaboy window is wrong in the number of shafts, and shows most improbable tracery. Canon Dwyer describes from this drawing.

There are only four monuments worthy of notice—1. At S.E. corner a large mural tablet; overhead a shield and mantling, much defaced by lime incrustations; underneath, in raised capitals, "THE ATCHIVEMENT OF ONEILANES";[1] while on the tablet appears, "DERMOD O'NEILAN AND TEIGE O'NEILAN HIS BROTH | ER, FOR THEM AND THEIR H | EIRES, MADE THIS SEPULC | HER, 1645." 2. Between the south windows a rudely elaborate round-headed tablet displays the Crucifixion, with I.H.S. and the Sacred Heart to the left, and 1644 to the right; beneath, in raised capitals, "UNDER THESE CARVED MARBEL STONES | LIETH CONNOR O'FLANAGA'S BODY AND | BONES. WHICH MON | MENT WAS MADE BY ANABEL HIS WIFE | ORATE PRO EIS. LAUS DEO."[2] 3. A slab in the S.W. corner, "LOUGHLIN REAGH O'HEHIR'S TOMB, FINISHED BY HIS SON ANDREW O'HEHIR 1711. 4. A table tomb, with two arched recesses, near the north window, "MELAGHLIN OGE O'HEHIR AND MORE HOGAN HIS WIFE."

The round tower stands 52 feet north of the church; it is a mere featureless stump, 13 feet high (the west side 11 feet 4 inches high) and



Round Tower.

52 feet 5 inches circumference, its centre is opposite a spot 34 feet 6 inches from the west gable. It is very well built of crag blocks, in irregular courses, with close joints. I could find no trace of a plinth. The S.W. face is shattered, tradition says, by Cromwellian cannon.

The patroness, Inghinê Baoith,[3] the anonymous daughter of Bœthius,

[1] Not "The Atchievements of Fonella Ne," as in "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 493.

[2] Not "Pro salute Deo," as in "Diocese of Killaloe, p. 493.

[3] Andrew Curtin, 1740, in a poem on the holiness of Scattery, gives a long colloquy between Inghinê and Senan, who (in the light of the eighteenth century) treats her with more civility than he did her sister-saint, Cannara. Inghinê's wells are—

is stated by Mac Firbis to have been descended from Aongus, son of Cormac Cas, ancestor of Clan Iffernain (perhaps by a guess at probabilities). The Calendar of Oengus gives at March 29th, "A feast of Baite's daughters, Inɡen mbaici"; their names were Ethnê and Sodelb, but the commentator doubtfully places their church in Offaly or (?Donabate), near Swords, in Fingal. As for Baoi, we find a king of Corcomroe with that name in Maccreichê's life, who granted a site for Kilmanaheen Church, near Ennistymon, *circa* 550. There was also a Mo Baoi, son of Sinnell (and his wife, daughter of the chief of Corcovaskin), whose day was kept on December 14th. O'Huidhrin says that, in 1420, the Cinel Baith owned Inagh parish, adjoining Kilnaboy. Inghinê was sufficiently powerful, in 1573, to inflict on the plunderers of her church (Teig O'Brien, the Butlers, and Fitzgeralds) disastrous defeat and slaughter at Balanchip Hill. The church appears in the Taxation of 1302–6. In 1599 Hugh Roe O'Donnell made it his rallying point in his first raid into Thomond, and the same year the soldiers of Sir Conyers Clifford marched past it to attack Caherminane. Fifty-two years later Ludlow [1] and his redoubtable troopers passed it on their way to occupy Lemenagh, so prudently surrendered to the Parliament by Maureen Roe, the Amazon of Clare. The church was extensively repaired in 1715,[2] and continued in use till superseded by Corofin. The saint's well, crowned with a modern cross, was a specific for sore eyes; her day was kept on December 29th, and O'Curry notes that her name, Ennêwê, was used as a Christian name among the peasantry so late as 1839.

The Termon Cross, of which the socket remains in a rock, 4 feet high, west of the road near Lemenagh Gate, was removed, I am informed, by Mr. O'Donnelan Blake-Foster, and kept in his house for many years. It is shaped like the head of a crutch, with beardless faces, looking towards each other, on the upper surfaces of the arms; between these are three raised welts or ridges running across the "saddle," from side to side, and 4 inches down each edge. It is only 3 feet high (2 feet above the socket), 2 feet 2 inches across the arms, and the shaft tapers from 11 inches to 5 inches broad, and is 5 inches thick. Mr. George D. Burtchaell has recently examined it, and kindly supplied me with a description and sketch, perfectly corroborating those of O'Curry in the Ordnance Survey Notes for Clare. He writes:—"When I saw it on the 12th September last (1893), it was then in the hall at Ballykeel House. The present occupier had found it under some barrels in the yard, and had brought it into the house. The measurements are 2 feet 1 inch across

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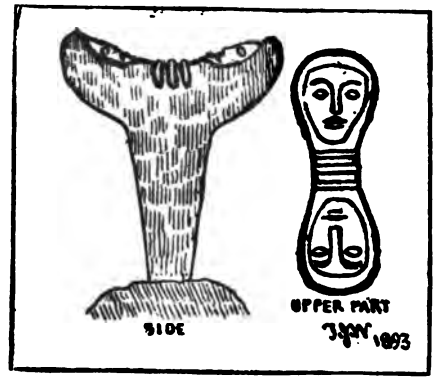
1, Kilnaboy; 2, Inchiquin Lake; 3, Kiltachymore; 4, Quakerstown; 5, Kilshanny; 6, Ballyeighter Lake; 7, Moy; 8, Magowna; 9, Crusheen; 10, Quin; 11 and 12, at Ballycoree, near Ennis.

[1] "Cromwell" is said (of course) to have cannonaded the churches and tower, as also those of Dysert. I presume Ludlow is intended.

[2] "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 362.

the arms and 3 feet high. The heads are beardless, and covered with hoods. It is only by an intense stretch of imagination that the mouldings could be described as clasped hands. If the artist so intended he altogether failed to carry out the idea. I had a letter from Dean Copley a few days ago, in which he says that it is likely to be soon replaced on its original site."



The Termon Cross.

Despite of all this, Hely Dutton develops its "welts" into clasped hands, with a legend to correspond;[1] and Mr. M. Keane, though a local man, unaccountably accepts the error, nay more (theory being a parent of invention), he finds by equally distorting a picture in "Bryant" that the evolved device is a "Cuthite" design, and the embodiment of a deep religious mystery. Well might O'Donovan and O'Curry, after seeing "where the hands were not," scout the notions of Dutton and his followers with energetic scorn—the whole being a surprising episode in the too abundant history of the fanciful in Irish archæology.

Rath.

Macgrath alludes to this place in his account of the battle of Dysert, and is unusually just in his epithet, "the prospect-pleasing Rath"; this it still remains, though the wooded hills are bare. From its ridge we see

[1] Hely Dutton's "Statistical Survey of Co. Clare, 1808," p. 353. "Ordnance Survey Letters of Clare," pp. 45 and 46. "Towers and Temples," p. 373. Nobody, in 1839, had heard of the legend invented by (or for) Dutton, except as found by an English gentleman in an "ould book." The anonymous stranger visited the place about thirty years before (1809) to see if it was true, "when, behould you! he found it as true as the nose on his face." Dutton says it was reputed to be older than the round tower and church. By a strange irony of fate his description was only preserved from ridicule and contradiction for so long by that very lack of curiosity among the natives of Clare which he so severely censures in connexion with this very cross.

the towers and woods of Dysert nestling to the east, near Ballycullinan Lake, and the wide plains off to blue Slieve Bernagh; while to the west lies the bluff brown hill of Scool, its steep slopes covered with brushwood, overhanging the ivied castle and gloomy lake, where St. Maccreehy imprisoned the horrible demon-badger[1] "deep in that forgotten mere among the tumbled fragments of the hills," and in whose waters Aibhell and her twenty-five banshee attendants washed the visionary clothes and corpses of the still-living Normans, when "the great De Clare," driven mad by St. Senan,[2] lay camped before Dysert O'Dea.

The church derives its name from a large earthen rath, still called after Blathmac, who is, or was, reverenced as "St. Blawfugh" in the parish on July 24th, the day given him in the ancient Calendars. We further learn that he was a poet, but none of his works seem to have reached us.

The "Calendar of Oengus"[3] and its notes relate that his son "Onchu, a priest, son of Blathmac of Rath blathmaic, in the upper part of Dalgcais, was in one shrine with Finan" at Cluan more.

> "Onchu, who loved not a despicable world;
> Onchu, the poet's son—a forceful man,
> A poet, vigorous in quelling tribes."

Blathmac's date seems absolutely uncertain; a venerable crosier, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, is attributed to him, and certainly belonged to Rath, as it was procured from the hereditary keeper; the two bronze bells of this church[4] are in the same collection. The building consists of a chancel, 18 feet 6 inches × 20 feet, its featureless south wall and the other foundations alone remaining. The nave is very much off the square, being 44 feet 9 inches on the north, 42 feet 10 inches to the south, 24 feet 8 inches at the east end, and 8 inches less at the west. The west gable has fallen, and shows that the older church extended further towards the west; the chancel arch is pointed, 10 feet 2 inches wide, with chamfered capitals. Most of the south wall of the nave to a height of 5 feet 6 inches is ancient; it is built of large blocks, many 3 feet long, in courses, and has a round corner shaft too much overgrown with ivy to show whether the capital still remains; in the wall near it is

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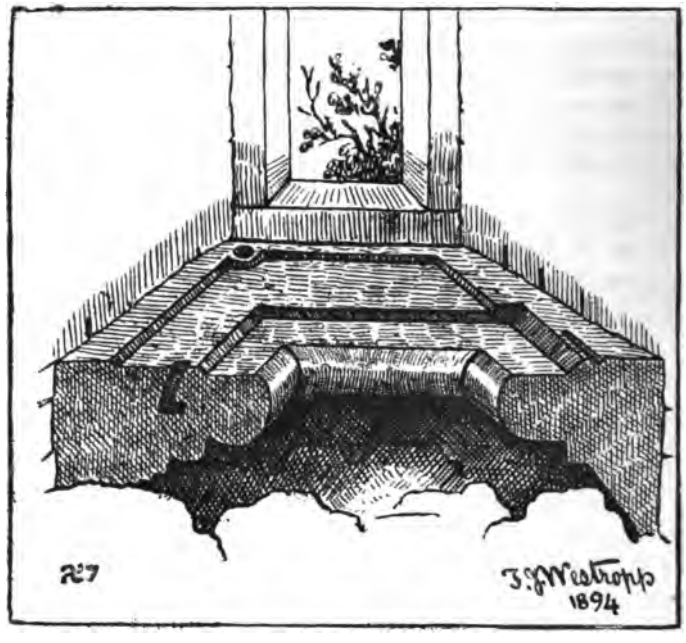
[1] "Life of St. Maccreiche."

[2] "Life of St. Senan" in Colgan. The banshee legend prevailed about thirty years ago, says Professor O'Looney, with several more or less authentic legends of the battle with "Claragh more" in 1318. Magrath, however, makes the apparition before the battle happen at the Ford of the Fergus. The episode appears in an almost identical form in Sir S. Ferguson's "Congal." "The Washer of the Ford" in the "Cathreim" is not the beautiful and queenly Aibhell, but the loathsome "Bronach of Burren," who also appears at Lough Rask the year before (1317). The fact of lakes and streams turning red from clay or iron scum is still attributed to banshees, as at Caherminane, or to a wounded mermaid, as at Newhall.

[3] July 9—"A splendid declaring of Onchu," &c., and Leabhar Breac.—*Transactions, R.I.A.*

[4] See *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. v., p. 86 (Meeting, March 16, 1851).

an ogee-headed window; its inner sill formed of the sill of an older light laid on edge, and showing its section, a roll and chamfer; it has been much cut away to adapt it for a shutter turning in sockets. The walls are crowned internally with a neat cornice, resting on chamfered corbels. The lower courses of the north wall are ancient and near the east end are dressed to form a plinth.



Inner Sill of Window in South Wall, Church of Rath.

Inside the south nave wall is a very curious slab, 4 feet long by 16 inches high,[1] evidently the outer face of the principal window of the older church. Its single light[2] has a large roll moulding round it, on which are cut sprays like young bracken fronds; directly under this is a large head of a dragon, like those at Dysert, but having its ears beaded (a late characteristic); it holds in its mouth two smaller serpents, whose bodies form a second roll, between which and the inner moulding is a very rich pattern of leaves, flowers, and waving bands, fluted and beaded, much more suggestive of those Celtic, or semi-Celtic designs in Scandinavian

[1] The space across outer rolls is 2 feet 8 inches, and with the Sheela na gig 3 feet 4 inches. Its east end is 16 feet 4 inches from the east gable of nave. My drawing is from a rubbing, a full-sized sketch, and a photograph.

[2] Not "double," as in "Towers and Temples," p. 274; however, the illustration (though not absolutely correct) gives a very good idea of the carving (p. 271). The view of the south window and sill in this work is very poor.

and Anglo-Saxon work[1] than of the usual Irish ornament; nor does any Celtic interlacing occur in it. On the same slab, to the left, is a quaint

Slab in South Wall of Nave, Church of Rath.

little "sheela na gig" struggling with two monsters, which bite her ears; the whole being in wonderful preservation. This slab is set upside

Design from Church Door of Osstad, in Sœtersdall, Norway.

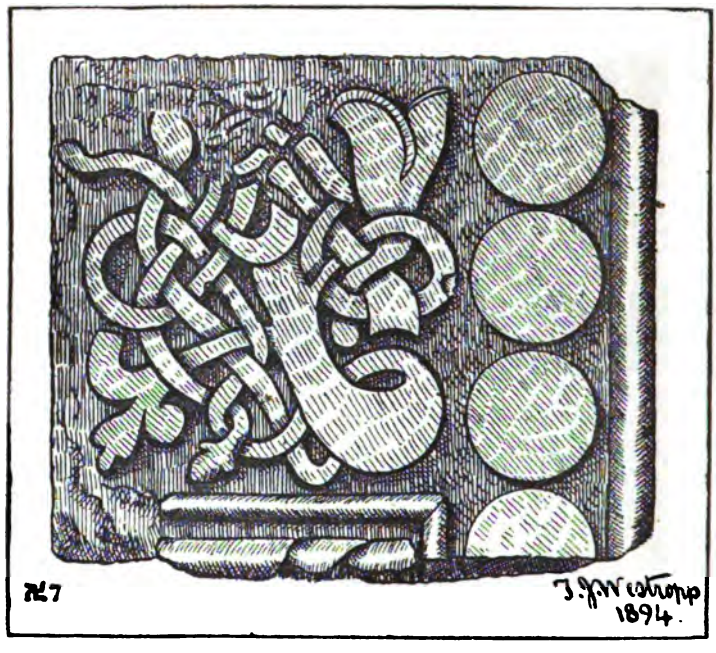
down. On a separate block beneath it is a very classic "honeysuckle," like one at Tomgraney. Another fragment[2] with rich interlacings and

[1] An almost identical design from the church door of Osstad, in Sœtersdall, Norway, is given in M. Du Chaillu's "Viking Age," vol. ii., fig. 1089, and succeeding pages. In the same work (vol. i., fig. 775; vol. ii., fig. 952) appear heads very similar to the large one on the Rath sill; nor is the figure with its ears held by two beasts unrepresented in Scandinavia (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., fig. 1153). As for the foliage, very similar designs occur in the "Benedictional of Aethelgar" (tenth century) at Rouen, and the "Arundel Psalter" in the British Museum, 155. One is shown above view of Rath Slab.

I may here thank my relatives, Mr. Richard Stacpoole and Capt. G. O'C. Westropp, Member, for their constant help, especially in the planning and sketching of these churches. Some excellent photographs (by the former) were of great use in verifying my sketches here given of the Rath slab and the Dysert cross and door.

[2] My sketch is reduced from the actual rubbing.

flat discs occurs near the round basin of the holy-water stoup in the east jamb of the late Gothic south door. No trace is now apparent of the round tower, 8 feet high, alleged to have been taken down in 1838.[1] Several blocks with a chamfer and reveal (perhaps part of the lost east window) and fragments of the cornice lie about among the graves. No interesting



Carving near Door, Church of Rath.

tombs remain, nor is anything done to keep the graveyard from desecration. Like too many in Ireland it is "o'ercovered quite with deadmen's rattling bones"; and, worse still, when I visited it in April, 1891, a recently buried body had been dug up at some later funeral, and scattered in hideous fragments round the overgrown ruin.

[1] I almost hesitate to include Rath Round Tower in this Paper, since neither Hely Dutton (1807), Lewis (1837), nor the Argus-eyed O'Donovan and O'Curry, in 1839, say anything about it. Mr. Keane, however, positively asserts that the stump was taken down in 1838, so the latter antiquaries could not have seen it, while the former could have easily passed it over. Moreover, the absurd popular legend of the removal of Dysert Tower from Rath presupposes another tower at the latter place.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY: AN EPISODE IN IRISH HISTORY.

By the late A. J. FETHERSTONHAUGH, M.A.

About the year 1730 there settled at Berehaven, on Bantry Bay, two brothers, named Henry and John Puxley. They came from near Ahascragh, in the county of Galway, where the younger brother held a commission as cornet in the Militia Dragoons, commanded by Sir E. Ormsby of Tobervaddy. Henry Puxley appears to have been agent to Mr. Eyre, one of the landlords of Berehaven. They were in religion Protestants, and probably of English descent, yet they, at first, kept on good terms with their Catholic and Celtic neighbours. This was the more remarkable, as they took up their abode at Dunboy, once the ancestral home of the O'Sullivan Beare; moreover, Henry was a lessee of lay-tithes, and in this capacity, if not as land-agent, would probably be distrusted by the peasantry. The explanation of this unexpected alliance will be found in the following narrative.

About the time that the Puxleys came to live at Berehaven, one Richard Tonson was appointed collector of revenue for the port and district of Baltimore, a post of great difficulty and danger, and of small salary. Mr. Tonson was expected to guard the interests of his Majesty's revenue along sixty miles of coast, extending, as he states in a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, "through a wild and barbarous country, mostly inhabited by papists, and in the most distant part of the kingdom, in which are many harbours and creeks, to which your memorialist is very often obliged to resort personally, to the great hazard of his life, and at vast expense in carrying a number of servants armed to protect him." For such a position £100 per annum, and some inconsiderable fees and perquisites, were thought sufficient remuneration. There were no police in those days, and if a revenue officer required a larger force than his own armed assistants and followers, it was necessary for him to apply to the officer commanding the nearest barracks for a guard of soldiers. Very often this could not be granted without a special order from Dublin Castle; although, occasionally, as for instance during Lord Carteret's administration, the military had standing orders to assist the revenue officers.

Tonson's district included Bantry Bay, the chosen haven of the smuggler. Along its shores brandy, tobacco, wines, and East India goods were landed continually, and great quantities of wool were run outwards; the imports paid no duty, the export of wool was altogether illegal. Soon after his appointment Tonson excited the hatred of the

people by detecting and condemning eight ships laden with wool, and by widespread seizures of contraband goods. Thereupon it was resolved at Berehaven that his ruinous activity should be effectually checked on the first opportunity. Before long such an occasion offered itself.

Towards the end of September, 1732, information reached Tonson that a cargo of rum had been landed in Berehaven. Gathering his assistants, to the number of fifteen, he set out for Bantry Bay in a hired sloop called the "James." The party landed first on Bere Island and made an ineffectual search. Sailing round then to Berehaven they boarded a sloop called the "Concert," which belonged to Murtogh McOwen Sullivan, of Ross McOwen. The master of the sloop declared that she contained nothing but fish and butter. Tonson, however, suspected that the fish and butter merely covered a cargo of wool, and placed four of his men on board, to the manifest consternation of the crew. Proceeding then on shore he seized a large parcel of New England plank, and had it brought on board the "James." Just then there entered the haven a bark, appropriately called the "Bumper," as her cargo consisted of eighty ankers of brandy, which Tonson promptly seized and transferred to his sloop. Darkness had now descended, and, doubtless, the revenue party passed an anxious night. On shore, amongst the smugglers, all was anger and fierce excitement, and rescue and revenge were planned.

The next day, the 27th of September, the wind was contrary, and Tonson was forced to remain at anchor. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. Waterhouse Sheppey came on board the "James." He was incumbent of the parish, and presumably a well-educated man, as he had been a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1718. The reverend gentleman was most friendly in his demeanour, and pressed an invitation upon Tonson and two of his subordinates to come to the glebe-house and take some refreshment. In an evil hour Tonson consented to go, designing to be absent a very short time. The glebe-house was distant half a-mile from the shore, and thither they set out as soon as Tonson had put eight armed men on board the "Concert," with strict orders to permit no communication between her crew and the shore. The two who went with him were Thomas Lucas, Surveyor of Baltimore, and Henry King, Hearth-money collector. On their way they met Henry and John Puxley, who accompanied them to the glebe-house. After a very short stay there the whole party started to return to the shore, and almost at once Tonson's worst fears were realised; loud shouting was heard and the discharge of firearms. At once the officers of the revenue called on Sheppey and the Puxleys to assist them in the king's name, and hastened towards the shore.

But the plot had been well laid, and Tonson was trapped. A body of rioters was seen approaching. Sheppey fell on his knees and entreated his guests, for God's sake, to return to his house; and Henry Puxley

added the comforting assurance that the mob was thirsting for blood. Back they hurried to the glebe-house, perhaps hoping to find firearms there. Vain hope! Mr. Sheppey had, on the previous day, lent to Henry Puxley all the arms he possessed. Tonson then entreated Puxley and his brother to go down to the harbour and try to save the lives of his men, and to procure arms and ammunition from his house. The two brothers with the clergyman started on this errand, and were absent about an hour and a-half, and it is easy to imagine what cruel agony the poor revenue officers suffered during that time. But more cruel still was the story that Sheppey told them on his return, relating that all the king's men had been murdered, and that parties were lying in wait for Tonson and his assistants, and had threatened death to all who should shelter them. Immediate flight seemed to be the only chance of the luckless three, and disguising themselves they started forth in the darkness over the trackless bogs. Lucas at length sank down exhausted: Tonson and King succeeded in reaching the barracks at Needeen.

There we may leave them while we relate the doings of the smugglers on this eventful day. Soon after noon they had begun to assemble. Their leaders were Murtogh McOwen Sullivan, owner of the "Concert," his two sons Murtogh and Otho, his son-in-law John, and Marcus, brother of John. Before the muster took place Mr. Sheppey, who probably wished to save life, while he had no power to frustrate the intended rescue, had an interview with Marcus Sullivan, and urged him not to proceed to action until the officers of the revenue should have gone up to his house, whither he intended to invite them. This course appeared politic to the smuggler. Soon after Henry Puxley came on the scene with arms and ammunition, which he distributed, handing to Marcus a large brass blunderbuss, and thus addressing the mob: "Now go on, gentlemen, you have good arms and ammunition; my brother and I will meet Collector Tonson, Lucas, and King, at Mr. Sheppey's, and we will secure them; don't you fear them." In addition to his arms, ammunition, and exhortation he supplied the smugglers with a large boat, manned by his tenants and labourers, and promised that he would assist in the rescue.

As soon as the revenue officers were safe in the glebe-house, the smugglers embarked in three large boats. A small boat was sent on with Murtogh McOwen Sullivan to reconnoitre. She came near the "Concert," and was at once challenged. This was the signal for a general advance, and, heedless of all warnings, the smugglers attempted to board the vessel, at the same time discharging two blunderbusses and a musket, and wounding two of the revenue party. Retaliation followed, and Marcus Sullivan was shot dead. But the combat was altogether unequal, and very soon Murtogh Sullivan was in possession of his sloop. One of the king's men lay fatally wounded, and the rest had retreated to the cabin, where the smugglers were content to leave them for the

present, while they brought ashore their own wounded comrades. Fortunately for Tonson's luckless band, there lay at anchor near the "Concert" the "Speedwell" of Cork, commanded by Daniel Fowler, who, in spite of menacing shouts from the shore, launched a boat, and brought to his own ship all the king's men except Francis Post, who was dying. He concealed them under ballast and sails, and bravely resolved to save them if he could.

About ten o'clock that night the Sullivan party boarded the "James," and brought ashore the brandy and planks which Tonson had seized, a task in which they were assisted by the two Puxleys and by Richard Broder, an associate of the latter. The captain and crew of the "James" had fled, and the rioters plundered her of all her rigging, stores, and equipment, and sank her. They then embarked on the "Concert," and put on shore the mangled body of Francis Post, out of which life had not yet departed. Perhaps the sight of their victim may have sobered them, for before they sailed they boarded the "Speedwell," and merely put Fowler to an oath that none of the king's men were with him. He perjured himself to save their lives, and the smugglers made no search, but contented themselves with carrying off the books of navigation and sea-instruments of the "Speedwell." At midnight the "Concert" put out to sea, and probably continued for many years to enforce free trade principles.

We left Tonson in the barracks at Needeen. Thence, accompanied by a guard, he made his way to Bantry, and sent a boat to Berehaven in quest of his men, who, however, had been brought to Baltimore in the "Speedwell." Lucas also appears to have made his way to a place of safety. In addition to Francis Post, one of Tonson's men who was brought to Baltimore died of his wounds, and so ended this fatal expedition.

At Berehaven the affair was doubtless regarded as a glorious exploit, in which the only regrettable incident was the escape of Collector Tonson. We are informed that two days after the event the Puxleys and Richard Broder were at John Sullivan's house at Coulagh, near Berehaven, and Henry Puxley was heard to boast that he had supplied arms and ammunition for the rescue, and had promised a reward to any of his tenants who would burn the king's sloop. He is further accused of having made the abominable suggestion that a reward of £30 or £40 should be offered to any young fellow who would quietly murder Tonson at Skibbereen or Tonsonstown, where he would be off his guard. This accusation, it is fair to say, rests on the single affidavit of one Timothy Harrington, who is described as "of Caherkeen, gentleman."

News of the audacious crime soon reached Dublin, and sworn affidavits were sent to the Lords Justices and Privy Council, who, on the 11th October, issued a proclamation against Murtogh McOwen Sullivan, John Sullivan (his son-in-law), Denis McMurtogh Sullivan, Murtogh Sullivan,

junior (son to No. 1), Thomas Trenwith, and other persons unknown, by which a reward of £300 was offered for the apprehension of No. 1, and of £200 for the apprehension of Nos. 2, 3, and 4. In the case of Thomas Trenwith, who was a Protestant, and probably of Cornish extraction, a reward of £100 was offered. Each of the unknown persons was valued at £20, and informers were tempted by a free pardon, in addition to the reward. But no arrests followed this proclamation—a very natural result in a country where the law had no supporters.

It is not now very clear why these five persons were singled out in the proclamation. Many others appear from the affidavits to have been equally guilty. When the Grand Jury of the Co. Cork met in March, 1733, they agreed on a presentment in the following terms :—"We find and present Mortough McOwen Sullivan, John Sullivan, Denis McMortough Sullivan, Mortough Sullivan, junior, Otho Sullivan, Dermod McMortough Sullivan, Mortough Oge Sullivan, Miles Mahony, David Mahony, Mark Oge Downey, James McMarcus Downey, William Murphy, Mortough McFeneen Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, *alias* Raab, and Daniel Sullivan to be torys and robbers of the Popish religion out in arms and upon their keeping. We therefore pray they may be dealt with according to the statute."

In accordance with this presentment a proclamation in the usual form was issued on the 21st December, 1733, against the persons named. Such proclamations were constantly made at that time, but very often in remote parts of the country, as with the famous curse in "The Jackdaw of Rheims," "nobody seemed one penny the worse."

Twenty years afterwards John Puxley, in reporting to the authorities the daring outrages of Murtogh Oge Sullivan, who was then the terror of the coast, states that this Murtogh "was outlawed by Collector Tonson, with several others, for the murder of Francis Post, a king's boatman"; and after Puxley's death, his nephew, Walter Fitzsimons, repeated the statement, and even attempted to persuade the Lords Justices that John Puxley, at the risk of his life (although assisted, as he asserts, by two companies of soldiers), pursued Murtogh Oge for several days, and thereby incurred his undying hatred.

Now these assertions will not bear scrutiny. It is indeed true that Murtogh Oge Sullivan, of Eyeries, and his son were present at the rescue of the "Concert" sloop, and that the father was amongst those presented and proclaimed tories; but the son, who was also called Murtogh Oge Sullivan, and who afterwards became so formidable a smuggler, was at the time quite a young man, and was not included in the Grand Jury presentment, much less in the first proclamation. In the latter it will be remembered a reward was offered for the apprehension of Murtogh Sullivan, junior, and as Oge is the equivalent of junior, the Dublin Castle authorities might have been induced to believe that the then terrible Murtogh Oge was identical with Murtogh, junior, proclaimed

twenty years previously. The latter, however, was the son of Murtogh McOwen Sullivan, of Ross McOwen. The former's father was Murtogh Oge Sullivan of Eyeries, and his grandfather, Murtogh Sullivan, of Coulagh, who died in 1709. Whatever was the origin of the enmity in later times between the Puxleys and the Sullivans there is nothing to show that it took its rise in the incidents above related.

About six weeks after the rescue of the "Concert," it was one day reported in Berehaven that Collector Tonson was engaged in making a search on Bere Island. The occasion appeared to Henry Puxley favourable for an attack upon him. A band of one hundred men was collected, and mischief might have resulted. Fortunately, word was brought to Puxley that the collector was not with the revenue party who, assisted by a military force, had seized some tobacco. Thereupon, Puxley and his associate, Richard Broder, disbanded their forces.

If there were any persons in the neighbourhood of Berehaven in favour of law and order, it must have been to them a great discouragement to witness the utter impotence of the authorities. The smugglers remained unpunished, and for many years afterwards, whenever illegal acts were reported from this district, it is added that they were perpetrated or abetted by proclaimed persons, so little terror had the law for those who lived defying it. Under such circumstances, it is not a subject for wonder that persons whose misdoings had not elicited from Dublin Castle even the *brutum fulmen* of a proclamation, continued in the same courses, and laughed at the idea of paying revenue duties to a government unable to govern. Berehaven continued to be the emporium of free trade, and the king's servants, after the lesson they had been taught, could not be expected to risk their lives again amongst "Tories and Rapparees out in arms and on their keeping."

In the spring of 1736 Tonson was informed by a sailor belonging to a smuggling craft named "The Two Brothers" that a large cargo of brandy had been run in Berehaven. He resolved that this time he would bring with him a sufficient force, and collecting forty-six men, he sailed for Bantry Bay. About midnight Berehaven was reached, and as soon as day broke he landed his men at Dunboy House and rummaged the out-offices. According to Tonson's information it was here that the brandy had been landed; but Mr. Puxley had evidently been warned in time of the arrival of the revenue party, for nothing was found except hogsheads recently drawn off. A general search through the neighbourhood resulted in the discovery of forty ankers of brandy, one anker of indigo, and one small canister of tea. Great indignation was of course excited against the informer, who was obliged to leave his home in Bantry and take refuge in Baltimore.

In reporting this affair to the Revenue Commissioners, Tonson points out to them that it is impossible for him to make an end of the Berehaven smugglers unless a barrack should be built there. No one has

any interest in assisting the Government; the district swarms with outlaws; Mr. Henry Puxley, from whom perhaps better things might have been expected, has a venture in every smuggled cargo. In fact it has become a free and open country since the murder of Francis Post. He winds up with a request that he may be informed in what manner Mr. Puxley is to be proceeded against.

Doubtless the Commissioners ignored the request; it was very well known in Dublin that conduct such as Puxley's was nothing unusual, and that the enormous profits of smuggling induced many who were otherwise loyal subjects to devote much time and ingenuity to diminishing his Majesty's revenue. Such persons could, however, be trusted to support the Government in times of rebellion, or in the event of a foreign invasion. They were, moreover, very reasonably averse to the enlistment of their tenants and labourers for service in the armies of France and Spain. Mr. Puxley was therefore allowed to enrich himself at the king's expense, and indeed had he been proclaimed, it is not easy to see what harm would have been done him, when almost every house in his neighbourhood harboured an outlaw.

Before many years had elapsed the policy of Dublin Castle was proved to be sagacious, if not entirely equitable. In 1738, Munster was overrun by French and Spanish officers, who mustered their recruits around the bays of Bantry and Kenmare. Many of the inhabitants of Berehaven were glad to seek a life of foreign adventure, and amongst them the famous Murtogh Oge Sullivan. Irish Catholics of the better class were always eager during the early part of the eighteenth century to find scope for their energies and ambition in the armies of the Continent; but there can be no doubt that the rank and file of the Irish regiments abroad largely consisted of peasants, who had been cajoled or forced into enlistment. Both records and tradition confirm this statement. For instance, the name of Murtogh Oge is still associated with deeds of midnight violence, exercised not only against the forces of law and order, but against his humbler countrymen; and it is recorded that as soon as he accepted a commission in Lord Clare's regiment about the year 1739, he forcibly carried off a number of peasants, a service very acceptable to his colonel and to the French king. It is said that after the battle of Fontenoy, at which these Irish exiles rendered France such signal service, George II. exclaimed bitterly: "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects." Yet, assuredly his Majesty's representatives in Ireland might, in spite of those laws, have done more than they did to keep his subjects at home. Sometimes for diplomatic reasons French recruiting officers were even connived at. An instance of this laxity of principle will occur to readers of "Boulter's Letters." It was only the magistrates and country gentlemen who were at all times inflexibly opposed to the shipment of "Wild Geese."

These feelings were shared by Mr. Henry Puxley, and when

Berehaven was full of recruits in 1739, he went before a magistrate and made affidavit that men were being enlisted and forced into foreign service. This affidavit he sent to the Bishop of Cork, who transmitted it to Henry Boyle, one of the Lords Justices. Boyle communicated it to his colleagues, and from the tone of the correspondence that ensued it appears that their Lordships were not entirely satisfied with the source of the information. However, they directed Richard White, a trusted magistrate of Bantry, to make inquiry into the truth of Mr. Puxley's allegations, and if necessary, to employ the military in putting a stop to any such practices. This letter was hardly despatched when a report reached Dublin Castle signed by White and Tonson and fully confirming Puxley's statement. A similar report came in from the Rev. Thomas Orpen, an active magistrate of the county Kerry. The Lords Justices were roused to action. An answer was sent to Messrs. Tonson and White, enclosing copy of an order which had been directed to the officer commanding H. M. Forces at Berehaven. These forces consisted of a serjeant and twelve men detached from the company at Bantry. The order ran as follows:—

"Hugh Armagh, Wyndham Chanc^r, Henry Boyle. Whereas it hath been represented unto us that there are Spanish or French officers now in the county of Kerry, publicly enlisting men for foreign service, and that by the interest and assistance of several persons proclaimed at Beerhaven they often come into that part of the county of Cork and forceably take away several persons out of their houses, in order to their transporting them abroad, and that this practice has been carried on and encouraged entirely by the assistance of the said proclaimed persons. These are therefore to direct and require you on application made by any of the civil magistrates in the neighbourhood where you are quartered to cause a sufficient number of H. M. Forces under your command to march and be assisting to them not only in the apprehending such foreign officers or persons as attempt to enlist any men for foreign service, but also all such persons as are proclaimed as aforesaid, leaving a sufficient force to guard your quarters. Given the 25th day of May, 1739. Thomas Tickell. To the officer in chief commanding H. M. Forces at Beerhaven for the time being."

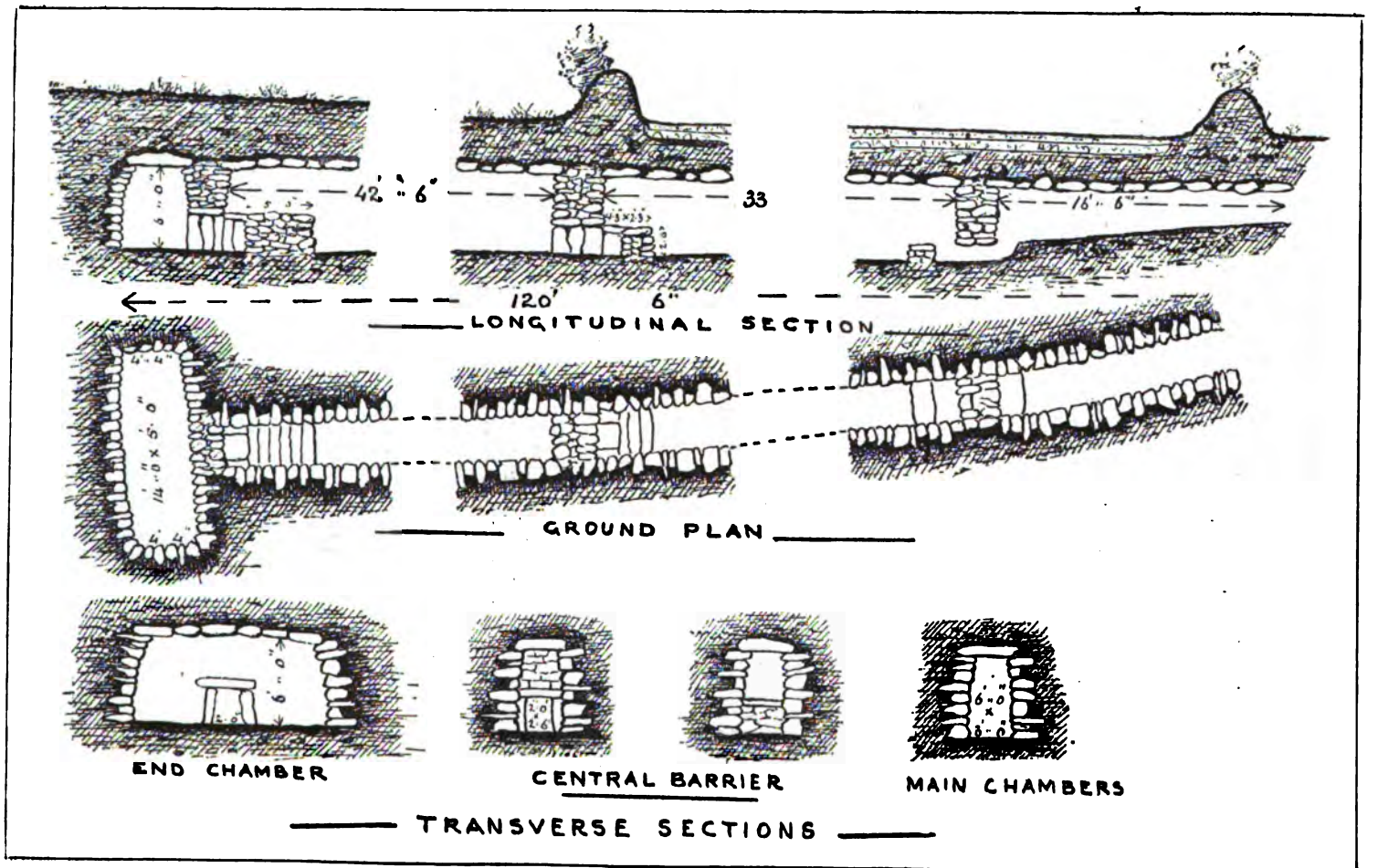
The letter enclosing copy of this order was despatched to Bantry, *via* Kinsale, lest it should be intercepted if sent overland. A very similar reply was sent to Mr. Orpen, stating that orders to assist him had been sent to the military at Needeen and Ross castle. If the pompous order sent to the serjeant's guard at Berehaven excites a smile, what is to be said of the order to H. M. Forces at Needeen; for in Needeen redoubt, as Mr. Orpen hastened to inform their Excellencies, there were no longer any troops. He accordingly requested most earnestly a supply of arms, which, however, was not granted.

It was now quite evident that a large military force was required at

Berehaven, and it was at length resolved to build there a barrack for three companies of foot. The neighbouring gentry strongly pressed this step upon the Government, pointing out that "Berehaven is situated in a very remote part of the county Cork, where the practice of running goods is carried on in spite of the revenue officers, who are continually insulted and in danger of their lives, and are not able to do their duty without the protection of a military force, and that there is too much reason to believe that for some years last past that place has been made use of for shipping men off who have been enlisted or forced into foreign service, and that there have been many other instances of oppression and violence which require immediate redress." Plans were accordingly furnished to the Barrack Board, and the cost of building the proposed barrack was estimated at £1979 10*s.* 10*d.*, a sum which the Board considered very reasonable. The representatives of Charles Annesley, who owned the land on which it was intended to build, granted a perpetual lease of 2 acres and 1 rood at a nominal rent, and the Lord Lieutenant's warrant was alone necessary to give effect to the representation dated 3rd May, 1740, which the Barrack Board submitted to His Excellency.

Yet after all the barrack at Berehaven was never built, and we must seek in the *Journals* of the House of Commons for an explanation of this strange omission. No topic was more commonly debated in the Irish Parliament than the unconstitutional manner in which large sums were disbursed by the Barrack Board, and frequent reports were made to the House by Committees appointed to inquire into the expenditure on the building and repair of barracks. The abuses of the Irish pension list usually exhausted the apologetic powers of the Irish Executive, and in the session of 1740 there may have been particularly urgent reasons for conciliating the Commons and for suggesting to the obnoxious Board the propriety of curbing its laudable anxiety to spend public money. At all events, this useful public work was never executed, and Berehaven continued to be "a free and open country."

(*To be continued.*)


42' 6"
33
16' 6"
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6"
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
GROUND PLAN
END CHAMBER
CENTRAL BARRIER
MAIN CHAMBERS
TRANSVERSE SECTIONS

NOTES ON SOME COUNTY DOWN SOUTERRAINS.

By WILLIAM GRAY, M.R.I.A., Vice-President.

In the neighbourhood of Tyrella, county Down, between Tyrella Church and the old Castle of Rathmullan, there are the remains of three souterrains, a class of ancient structures of which there were many examples in Down and Antrim, but they are gradually disappearing to make way for the improvements of modern agriculturists.

In the locality indicated there is one example in a field near the parish Church of Tyrella.

Another occurs beneath the site of an ancient fort or rath, at the side of the public road from Tyrella to Rathmullan. The fort itself has been levelled, and the souterrain was damaged and closed up.

The third souterrain, and the one to which I desire to refer more particularly, is the one that gives the name to "Cove Hill," a little to the west of the old fort of Rathmullan, and near the boundary of Rathmullan and Tyrella, at the point ⅓, on the inch Ordnance Map, No. 61.

For the particulars relative to this souterrain I am indebted to the kindness of a Member of our Society, the late Rev. David Gordon, Downpatrick.

The souterrain is entered near the public road, and for a certain length passes obliquely under the roadway. It contains four chambers. Three of them are longitudinal passages, and one a transverse terminal chamber.

The first chamber is 16 feet 6 inches long, the next 33 feet, and the third longitudinal chamber is 42 feet 6 inches long. The transverse terminal chamber is 14 feet long. Each chamber is about 6 feet high, the longitudinal chambers being 3 feet wide, and the terminal chamber 5 feet wide, as shown by the accompanying plan and sections. All the chambers are built of rough rubble masonry, and are covered by rough flags, and the entire structure measures about 120 feet 6 inches long.

The chief point of interest in connexion with this souterrain is the ingenuity displayed in the construction of the defensive barriers separating the chambers, shown in the plan and sections on the opposite page.

At each there is a strong partition built across the chamber, in which there is a small doorway or opening 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet wide, and the reduced doorway or passage is again covered by a cross wall built 15 inches from the opening, and of the same height, so that a person entering must get over the protecting screen wall, get down the 15 inches space, and then through the doorway or passage in the partition, which measures only 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.

Unlike the souterrain at Ardtole, and many others, the Rathmullan souterrain has no lateral chambers, but the character of the masonry is very similar, and is well illustrated by the accompanying photograph of

Ardtole Souterrain, Co. Down—Ordnance Survey Map. (49$\frac{13}{14}$.)
From a Photograph by Mr. Welch.

the chamber of the Ardtole souterrain, near Ardglass, at a point $\frac{13}{14}$ on the inch Ordnance Sheet, No. 49.

This Ardtole souterrain is 145 feet long. It is well preserved, and is accessible upon application to the owner of the field.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF NAVAN.

By J. H. MOORE, M.A., Hon. Local Secretary for South Meath.

PART II.

In 1641 the great rebellion broke out, and Navan, being in the track of the contending parties in their marches and countermarches from Trim to Drogheda, came in for its share of misfortune. A force of 600 men was sent to strengthen the garrison of Drogheda; but the rebels surprised them in a fog at Julianstown, and cut off nearly the whole detachment. The Meath gentry, who were to a man Royalists, Conservatives, and Roman Catholics, found themselves in an evil case between the Lords Justices, who were goading them to rebellion, and O'Neill and his kerns, on whom they, as Lords of the Pale, looked down with supreme contempt. They met on the hill of Crufty, between Duleek and Drogheda, and sent to O'Neill to ask why he invaded the Pale. On his profession that he was upholding the cause of the king, in an evil hour they joined in confederacy with him. Most of the Roman Catholic clergy also joined O'Neill, but their bishop, Thomas Dease, did his utmost to dissuade them from joining a cause which he saw had small prospect of ultimate success. A subsequent meeting of the gentry was held on the hill of Tara, and they were assigned severally the task of raising men and provisions in each barony. Among the gentry who met on those occasions were Lords Fingall, Gormanston, Louth, Dunsany, Netterville, Slane, Trimlestown, Sir R. Barnwall, Patrick Barnwall of Kilbrew, Sir Christopher Bellew, James Bath of Athcarne, N. Darcy of Platten, Patrick Cusack of Geraldstown, William Malone of Lismullen, Sedgrave of Killegland, Lynam of Adamstown, Garret Aylmer the lawyer, P. Bermingham of the Corballies, Adam Cusack of Trevet, Edward Dowdall of Monkstown, Nicholas Dowdall of Brownstown, Laurence Dowdall of Athlumney, and Thomas Nangle, Baron of the Navan. Thomas Nangle was M.P. for Navan, and was promptly expelled from the Parliament, and subsequently outlawed with his fellow-member, Patrick Manning, and all the other gentry. The rebels, after their success at Julianstown, pillaged Meath to within six miles of Dublin, and proceeded to besiege Drogheda. They had no artillery, and were unable to prevent the garrison from receiving provisions by sea. One night a party of them actually got inside the walls at a weak place, and might have surprised the town; but they made such a noise that the alarm was raised, and they were all killed. At last the rebels raised the

siege. A graphic account of the effect of this repulse is given by two Cavan clergymen. The relation by Henry Jones, D.D., of proceedings in Cavan, from October 23rd, 1641, to June, 15th, 1642, from appendix to Aphorismical Discovery[1] :—"The County of Cavan at this time was the receptacle of all the rebellious lords, gentlemen, and adherents who have been forced out of the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, where our armies have, by God's power, victoriously marched. From hence were sent out the first of that rebellious rout, who durst assume the boldness, by leaving their own seats to make incursions upon us, overrunning the County of Meath, and surprising the towns of Trim, Kells, Navan, Ardbraccan, and Athboy; and thence proceeding to the siege of Drogheda. While the enemy lost some time about Kells, Trim, Athboy, and Navan, we gained the advantage of ordering matters to best advantage for Dublin and Drogheda, yet so as by some miscarriage the enemy met with 600 of our men sent to Drogheda, whom they defeated, and after much mischief settled themselves to the siege of the town, where by the wisdom and valour of the governor, that place found them work, to the preservation of Dublin and the whole kingdom."

Deposition of Rev. George Creighton, Rector of Lurgan, Co. Cavan (Lurgan is the name of the parish in which the town of Virginia is situated) :—

"After the O'Relies were returned from Drogheda the Earl of Fingal wrote for them to come into Meath, but the O'Relies were suspicious that the Pale had some purpose to bring them into a snare, and to repay them for their cruel oppression and pillaging, wherewith they wasted said County Meath. In the end the O'Relies were drawn into the Navan, where they lay some time, until the English entered Trim. Then they burned Navan, and came to Kells, from Kells they went to Athboy, and after they had made an attempt on Trim, and were shamefully chased thence, they burned Athboy, for which they blamed the people of Westmeath.

"As soon as the English came abroad, and had taken Dundalk and Trim, all the inhabitants of Dublin, Meath, and Louth, fled with all their goods into Cavan. Day and night there came through Virginia great droves of cattle, and great carts laden with trunks and howshold (*sic*) stuff, great store of wheat and malt. The refugees filled all the houses in Virginia, among them was Robert Begg of the Navan . . . Every Thursday they had a market as great, and methinks greater, than ever was at Navan."

While the rebels were at Navan in April 1642, Lord Moore, with 150 troopers and 100 dragoons, went from Drogheda towards the Navan, and burnt the rebels' quarters round about it, and came within musket shot

[1] Edited by J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A.

of the town, and took Lord Gormanston's best horse, with saddle and furniture, and his man as he was scouting abroad. This Lord Moore was killed by a cannon shot at Portlester, near Ballivor. The Lords of the Pale, seeing the cause was hopeless, tried to make terms with the Lords Justices, but in vain, and the rebellion dragged on in various parts of Ireland. The most frightful outrages were committed. Cogan gives extracts from a pamphlet detailing some of them, from which I select those committed in the neighbourhood of Navan.

About the month of April, 1642, the soldiers under Grenville's command killed in and about Navan 80 men, women, and children, who lived under protection, and 42 men, women, and children, at Doramtown. Captain Wentworth and his company, garrisoned at Dunmoe, killed no less than 200 protected persons in the parishes of Donaghmore and Slane, and in the barony of Morgallion, and many more in the towns (*i.e.* townlands) of Ardmulchan, Kingstown, and Harristown. Mrs. Elinor Taafe of Tullaghanoge, and six more women were murdered by soldiers from Trim, and a blind woman aged 80 was encompassed with straw and burned. The same sort of thing was going on all over the country, and the narrative winds up by saying that many thousands of the poor inhabitants were destroyed in the furze, and the rest for the most part perished of famine.

On the 8th of August, 1647, the rebels, under General Preston, were defeated at Dangan Hill, near Trim. A letter from Mr. Patrick Barnwall of Kilbrew, informing him of the approach of O'Neill's army, and urging him to wait for it, was found among Preston's papers, and the unfortunate gentleman, aged 66, was arrested and put on the rack in Dublin. Several others were racked and tortured, the object of the Lords Justices being to extract a confession that Charles I. had been the instigator of the rebellion. To revenge this defeat Owen Roe ravaged all Meath to within two miles of Dublin.

For three years more the civil war lasted, and then the Royalists having been overcome, and the king beheaded, Oliver Cromwell came over as Lieutenant-General and General Governor, and finished the rebellion in nine months, by a series of cruelties that almost surpassed all that had gone before. He massacred the garrison of Drogheda (some 3000 men), almost to a man; the few who escaped were sent as slaves to Barbadoes. He burned the steeple of St. Peter's, then full of people, just as the Danes had burned the Round Towers centuries before. He may have passed through or close to Navan on his road to Trim and Athboy. There is a tradition which assigns the burning of Athlumney Castle to this date, the story being that two sisters occupied Athlumney Castle, and Blackcastle on the opposite bank of the river, and the lady of Blackcastle made an agreement with her sister to set fire to their mansions to prevent them falling into the hands of Cromwell and his soldiers—a fire lighted on one to be the signal for the burning of the other. The

lady of Blackcastle made a fire of brushwood on one of the turrets, and her sister of Athlumney, on seeing the signal, set fire to her castle, which was burned down, while Blackcastle remained uninjured. Another tradition, however, tells that Sir Launcelot Dowdall burned Athlumney Castle after the battle of the Boyne, to prevent it from falling into the hands of King William. Dowdall fled to the Continent, and his estates were confiscated in 1700. The castle now belongs to Lord Athlumney, a title conferred on his father Sir William Somerville, in 1863.[1]

Cromwell, having put down the rebellion, proceeded to parcel out the rich lands of Meath and the adjoining counties, among his soldiers. The unfortunate owners, nobility and gentry, Normans and Englishmen, were driven from their homes in dead of winter, to the lands assigned to them in Connaught. Those who had good land were supposed to get the good districts in Connaught and so on. Many died from the hardships of this exile, which was carried out in the most brutal manner. At the restoration a few more fortunate than the rest, got back some of the lands they had formerly owned, and we still number Lords Fingall, Dunsany, and Gormanston, and the Barnwalls among our gentry, but of the rest who met on Tara, not one is now represented on the estates they then held. Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan, though outlawed, seems to have regained his lands, which passed to a Jocelyn Nangle, whose daughter and heiress married (about 1665), Hugh Preston. A couple of generations later, circ. 1727, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Preston, married Peter Ludlow, grandnephew to the famous Parliamentary General, Edmund Ludlow. There is a tablet in the church to this Peter and Mary Ludlow, and to their son Peter, first Earl Ludlow, and Viscount Preston and Baron Ludlow of Ardsallagh. He married Lady Frances Saunderson, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, who all died unmarried. The eldest son, Augustus, became the second Earl Ludlow, and the second son George James, the third Earl. The latter left the estates to the Duke of Bedford, who gave them to his brother, Lord John Russell, created in 1861, Earl Russell of Kingston Russell, Co. Dorset, and Viscount Amberley, of Amberley, Co. Gloucester, and of Ardsallagh, Co. Meath, who was succeeded in 1878 by his grandson, the present Earl, to whom the estates of the Nangles now belong. There were however, other members of the family in the neighbourhood, as appears from the charter

[1] Another account of the burning of the castle is given in Butler's "Journey to Lough Derg" (*Journal* R.S.A., vol. ii., Part 1, p. 24):—"On the east bank of the Boyne, opposite to Navan, are the ruins of the great House of Athlumney; 'tis reported that one of the families of the Maguires was living in it when Oliver Cromwell took Drogheda, and to prevent Oliver from getting any shelter or subsistence there, set that stately fabric on fire, which consumed all the curious apartments, which were said to be very rich and costly."

I do not know how the Maguires came to be in the castle, which belonged to the Dowdalls.

of James II., 1689, in which John Nangle of Navan, Arm^er., is designated Portreeve, and Walter Nangle, of Nangle's Court, a burgess.

The first Charter constituting Navan a borough, seems to have been granted by Edward IV. in 1470. This Charter was revoked, and a new Charter granted by James I. in 1624. James I. was the first monarch who treated the native Irish as subjects and not enemies. As part of his policy he revoked all existing Charters and granted fresh Charters instead, and induced the gentry and many of the Irish chiefs to resign their lands to him and accept fresh grants. He substituted a fixed rent to the chiefs for the old tribal enactions of coign and livery, a measure which was intended to be a relief to the peasantry now converted into tenantry, but which never really met with favour, as the fixed money payment seemed worse than the uncertain dues, and the system was alien and English, and has been a fruitful source of ill-feeling, reaching its culmination in our own day.

The Charter of James I. recites the Charter of Edward IV. Robert Plunket was nominated first Provost, and William Cusack, Robert Everard, Patrick Begg, Edmund Manning, Patrick Halfpenny, Jacob Roe, John Begg, and Walter Bedlow, the first Burgesses, with power to elect a "Clericus Theolonii, *Anglice* Town Clerk," to have the same power and authority as the town clerks of Athlone and Athboy, and two "servientes ad clavam," "Sergeants at Mace." The provost to be a Justice of the Peace, both of the town and county, and coroner and clerk of the market. The freemen were to have the right to pass freely and quietly and were exonerated from all tolls, taxes, and tallages, customs or impositions, save only those due to the king or his successors, through all ports, stations, and places in Ireland. No wanderer or "extraneus, *Anglice* fforiner," was to set up, exercise, or use any art, service or handicraft until admitted a freeman. No foreigner to sell by retail except on market-day during the market. No one to bake bread for sale except a freeman.

A new Charter was granted by James II. during his short stay in Ireland in 1689.[1] In it præpositus is translated Portriffe. The number of

[1] The book entitled "The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James II.," gives an account of the burning of Mr. Thomas Corker's house at Donaghmore on Sunday, May 5, 1689:—"Mr. Corker observing about All Saints that the English and Protestants began to fly, freely asked the Irish gentlemen in his neighbourhood what advice they would give him as to his removal, having a great family, who answered, O dear sir, do not stir, for if the world were on fire you have no reason to fear, for you have been so obliging to us, your neighbours, and to all sorts, that none will harm you, but rather protect you—yet immediately fell on his stock and took part away. He then removed to Dublin, leaving his haggard and household goods, but occasionally went down to look after them. All his stock of sheep, black cattle, and horses were taken, and soldiers from Navan, commanded by Captain Farrell, fetched away all his corn and hay.

"Some of his Irish servants telling him it was not safe to lie in his own house, he lay in a neighbour's on Friday night, and next day went to Dublin. However, they burned his house on Sunday night, 5th May, believing he was in it, and afterwards

burgesses is increased to twenty-four, and they were to return two members to Parliament.[1] The Corporation nominated were :—

John Nangle of Navan, Arm. Portriffe.
Christopher Fleming, Lord Baron of Slane.
Gerald Aylmer, Bart.
John Dillon, Knt.
Nicholas Cusack of Cussingstowne, Ar.
Christopher Cusack of Ratholdron, Ar.
Walter Nangle of Nangle's-court, Ar.
Edward Ford of Tara.
Francis Mara of Navan.
Richard Janns of Blackcastle, Ar.
Stopford of Newhall, Ar.
Patrick Dowdall of Athluny, Ar.
Edmund Reyly of Navan, Mercat.
James Janns of Blackcastle, gener.
John Barry of Riverstown, genr.
Geo. Darcy of Dunmoe, genr.
William Porter of Farganstown, genr.
Patrick Plunket, genr.
James Dowdall of Navan, Mercat.
Stephen Cormick of Navan, genr.
Patrick Everar of Navan, genr.
Terence O'Brien of Navan, genr.
Christopher Cusack of Corballis.
Robert Cusack of Staffordstown, genr., and
Francis Farrell, merc.

The Portreeve to take the oath of allegiance. John Barry to be town clerk for life ; Richard Barry Recorder.

The minute book of the Corporation from 1739 to 1808 is still in existence, and in the possession of R. H. Metge, Esq. There is not much in it beyond a recital of the summoning of the burgesses to elect a Portreeve every Michaelmas, and the names of the Portreeves. The burgesses present signed the book, so there is a good collection of autographs. From them we learn that the freedom of the town was thought worth having by gentlemen living in all parts of Meath, and even of Louth. The Preston family had almost a monopoly of the office of Portreeve, for a

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said he had ordered his own servants to burn it; and soon after came up one William Carton, his shepherd, who told him that the Friars and Priests in Navan were very angry with him, and threatened him, because he did not countenance that report, and own his servants had burnt his house by his orders. All this was done by the neighbourhood within three or four miles of him."

[1] The borough was disfranchised at the Union, and £15,000 paid as compensation—half to John Lord Tara, and half to Peter Earl Ludlow, the Hon. Aug. Ludlow, commonly called Lord Preston, and the Portreeve, freemen, and burgesses of Navan.

long series of years. Among the other names which occur are Edward and James Noy (there is a monument to a William Noy in the church); Peter Metge (1746, 52, 54, 60, 62, 64, 68) seven times; P. Rooney three times (he died in 1774 in office, and was buried in the churchyard); Philip Stapleton also died in office, and was buried in the churchyard; Pochrich Dancey, and several members of the Barry family.

In 1742 a resolution was passed that no swine should be allowed on the streets under a penalty of 1*s.*, and next year it was ordered that they should be houghed or killed. There is a similar resolution on the books of the Dublin Corporation. In 1745 part of the town wall was repaired. In 1754 it was ordered that "the severall holes in the mean cosway in the street of this town be immediately repaired." In 1768 Joseph Preston, M.P., presented a bell, which was hung in the church, and the old bell was sent to Dublin and sold to buy a pulpit. Mr. Preston's bell was probably sold in 1823 when the present bells were got for the church. In 1776 forty acres of commons were granted to Dr. Beaufort for a glebe, and thirty acres for a schoolhouse. The latter was to be at a rent of 15*s.* per acre for lives of Dr. Beaufort and Mr. Barry, and 27*s.* afterwards. These grants must have fallen through, and there is no reference to them in the vestry minutes. In 1785 John Fay widened the Dublin gate ten feet, and in 1778 John Cusack, distiller, widened the approach to the old bridge six feet. These are the only references to anything except the names of the officers. The succeeding book from 1808 to 1840, when the old Corporation was abolished, is lost, and the books of the Town commissioners contain little but lists of wages and accounts, out of which it is difficult to extract anything of interest.

The Corporation, like the Corporations of other towns, owned a considerable estate called the Commons of Navan, but every acre has been lost, and is now held in fee-simple by the representatives of the squatters who were allowed to take possession. The Kells Commissioners own the Commons of Lloyd, and the rent suffices to defray the expenses of the town, and no rates are levied. Trim and Drogheda still possess considerable property, but Navan has lost all.

When Lewis wrote his Topographical Dictionary in 1836, although a Portreeve was annually chosen, the Corporation was virtually extinct. The borough court had issued no processes since 1820, and had fallen into total disuse, and the borough officers exercised no municipal jurisdiction.

ON A RECENTLY DISCOVERED PAGAN SEPULCHRAL MOUND IN THE GROUNDS OF OLD CONNAUGHT, NEAR BRAY, COUNTY DUBLIN.

By W. F. WAKEMAN, Hon. Fellow and Hon. Local Secretary for South Dublin.

Before touching on the subject of this remarkable "find," it will be well to state how the discovery first came under my notice. The facts are as follows:—One day in August last, while engaged in cataloguing a portion of the antiquities belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, now deposited in our National Museum, Kildare-street, I was waited upon by the Rev. R. Scriven, Secretary to his Grace Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, by whom I was placed in communication with the Hon. B. John Plunket, son of his Lordship, who wished me to report on the general features of the discovery. Upon asking how it was that I had the honour of being so selected, the reply came that, "as Hon. Secretary for South Dublin, Old Connaught was clearly within my diocese."

A few introductory remarks may not be here out of place. It need scarcely be surprising how recent and imperfect is the knowledge we possess of sepulchral and other usages practised in Ireland amongst the archaic tribes by whom this island, as indeed that of Britain, would seem to have been first occupied. Our antiquarian writers of the last century, and, sad to say, of the earlier years of the present, as a rule, were given to indulge in extravagant statements which they boldly published, and, in a manner, dared their too confiding readers to challenge. A time, however, gradually arrived when, by careful examination of our ancient monuments themselves, much of the obscurity in which their character had been involved became dispelled. The result, so far, is very promising. The cromleac is no longer held to be a Druid's altar, constructed for purposes of human sacrifice; its sepulchral character has been sufficiently and completely vindicated by use of the spade. The stone circle, so long regarded as a Druidical temple, in like manner, resolves into the character of a *mausoleum*. The great Firbolgian stone forts of Aran and the west have been assigned to their proper place in the catalogue of Irish monuments of remote antiquity, and have ceased to be looked upon as sites of early Christian monasticism. The true story of our famous round tower belfries has been ably told, and the wonder now is that their exact character could so long have remained in doubt. Our so-called Danish forts, by which the face of Ireland is mottled, cannot now be looked upon as Scandinavian works—they are *Danaan*, not *Danish*.

As with the cromleacs and circles, the mystery in which they were shrouded, has, in a great measure, been dispelled by agency of spade, shovel, and pick. In one branch of archæological investigation, within the last forty years or so, vast strides have been made. I would particularly refer to the question of the crannogs or lake dwellings, of which, at least, 180 have been found in this country, and have been more or less ably described. Materials throwing light on the progress of ancient culture in the British Islands generally, and in Ireland in particular, come to light almost daily. Indeed, as already intimated, much has lately been done, and in essaying to trace back the long line of our ancestry through their handiwork, we are enabled even now in goodly measure to extend our view beyond the horizon of the farthest stretch of hazy tradition.

Most of my hearers are doubtless well acquainted with the more common forms of sepulture of early date as found in Erin; that is to say, the cromleac, the stone circle, the cist-bearing mound composed of earth mixed with stones, the chambered carn, as at Newgrange, Dowth, and many other localities; the plain cist, without mound or circle, usually enclosing a sepulchral vessel, and a quantity, more or less, of calcined human bones, often intermixed with those of some of the lower animals, most frequently those of the dog. The stone cists or chambers in which earthen and occasionally stone sepulchral vessels appear, are of various forms and sizes. In general they are simply rectangular, composed of large flags placed on end, and roofed with similar stones, generally of considerable size. Be it remarked that along with the vessels and burnt bones entire human skeletons, or portions only, not unfrequently occur; these, as a rule, show no action of fire. It is not necessary for the purpose of my present communication to describe at any length the varieties and characteristics of ordinary mortuary structures as found in Ireland. I hope this evening to draw the attention of our meeting to a peculiar form of archaic monument which appears hitherto almost entirely to have escaped the notice of Irish antiquaries. I refer to a sepulchral mound situate on the grounds of Old Connaught, near Bray, in the demesne of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. As far as I know but one such mausoleum had hitherto been noticed. The exception occurs not far from the village of Blacklion, on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, and was illustrated by me in the pages of our *Journal*.

The Pagan Sepulchral Mound at Old Connaught, County Dublin.

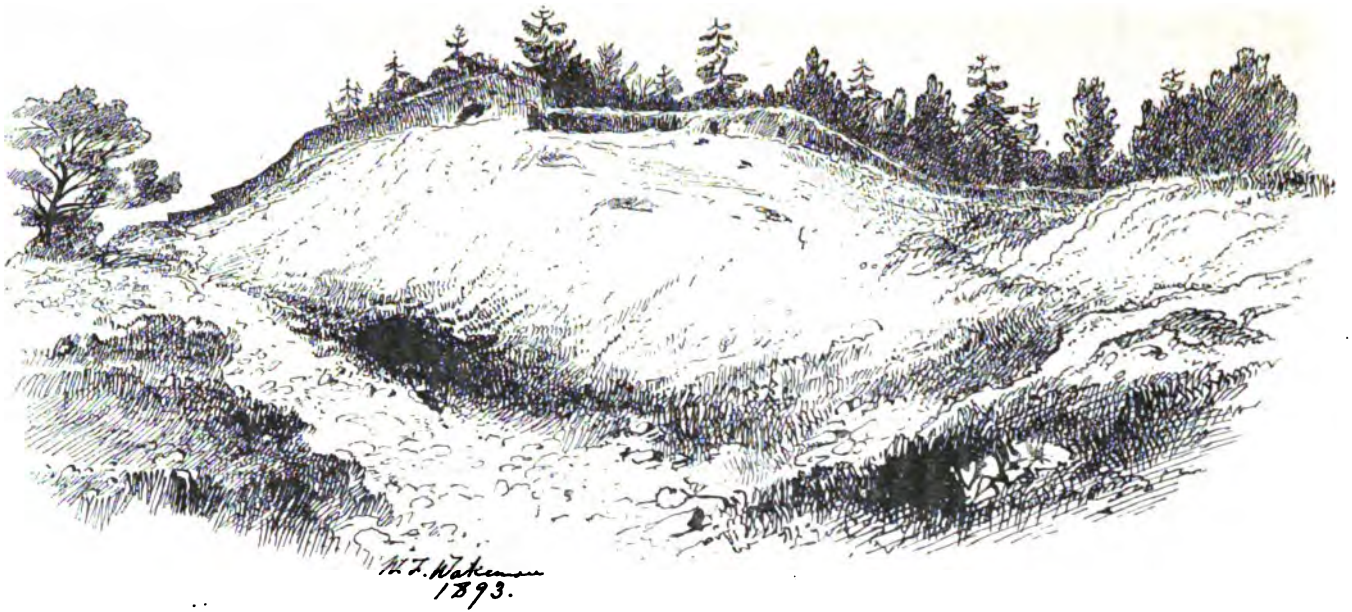
It has frequently been remarked how fond the primitive inhabitants of Erin were of selecting crowning eminences as sites to form the last resting-place on earth for their dead. On a beautiful slope commanding a grand view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains, and of the sea,

stood, and still, in part, remains, a *knock* of glacial formation, somewhat conical in form, and composed of yellow clay and water-worn boulders. This natural hillock, which is environed by a broad ditch, would seem at an extremely early period of society in Ireland to have been used by natives of the locality as an eminence upon which to stretch their dead, over whom they spread a layer of earth varying in thickness from about four to six or eight feet. It is only in the darker coloured and artificial portion of the mound that human or other bones and work of man's hands occurred. At least five skeletons lay extended on the glacial clay, and, as far as I could ascertain, no remains of cists were found about them. In the superincumbent earth, artificially raised, occurred an immense quantity of the bones of the old Irish long-nosed pig, of deer, goats, short-horned cattle, and probably of other animals, all of them which had contained marrow, being split and opened, no doubt the relics of a great funeral feast or feasts.

A selection of these remains is here laid before the Meeting. Much wood charcoal occurred at various elevations, and all over the mound, or rather within its artificial portion.

It must, I believe, for ever rest a doubtful question whether this place of graves was a settled cemetery for a chieftain and his family, relations, &c., or whether the interments may not rather point to a scene of violence in which not a few human lives were lost. The preponderance of evidence points to this—that the spot had been selected as a *fert* or *tuaim*, *i.e.* burial-place, by members of some long forgotten clan or tribe who had their being in the old old age, when bronze was sparingly used, and when stone, bone, and shells were still in requisition as materials in the manufacture of weapons and personal appendages—the term ornament, in this connexion, being scarcely admissible.

Unfortunately I am at present unable to produce more than one of the human skulls, and portions of one of the skeletons, which, I may state, were unearthed by labourers engaged in raising gravel. These now before the Meeting had been secured and secreted by members of his Grace's family. Others may yet be recovered, Mr. Plunket having kindly promised to do all in his power to cause them once more to be brought to light. The specimen on the table is, no doubt, characteristic of a primitive long-headed race by whom the majority of our pre-historic monuments of earth or stone were constructed. That these people had not made much advancement from an extremely rude condition is clearly indicated by the character of some of their handiwork which accompanied the osseous remains. Many portions of coarsely designed and imperfectly baked earthen vases occurred ; these were, doubtless, pieces of food-holders which had been used during the celebration of funeral rites. They resemble in every respect fragments of archaic vessels found on the sites of early settlements on the northern coast of Ireland, as at Ballintoy, county Antrim. Of such ware the Rev. George Buick has lately, in the



View of the Hill, Old Connaught, Bray, in which the Pagan Sepulchral remains were discovered.

pages of our *Journal*, described some interesting examples. Several perforated stones and some marine shells prepared for stringing had, in all probability, formed portions of necklaces or of armlets. About one-half of a stone bracelet rewarded a careful search amongst the *débris*. There were a few roughly-fashioned bone pins, and parts of two fibulæ formed of bronze. Some mould-like objects, consisting of baked clay, also appeared. One of these, unfortunately imperfect, was obviously used in casting sword blades, such as we are familiar with in bronze. Another, a small slab, is highly remarkable, exhibiting, as it does, upon one side a groove into which something like an inscription appears to have been scratched while yet the clay was soft. The characters are extremely similar to some described by the late Sir Samuel Ferguson as occurring on the cromleac of Lennore, county Tyrone.

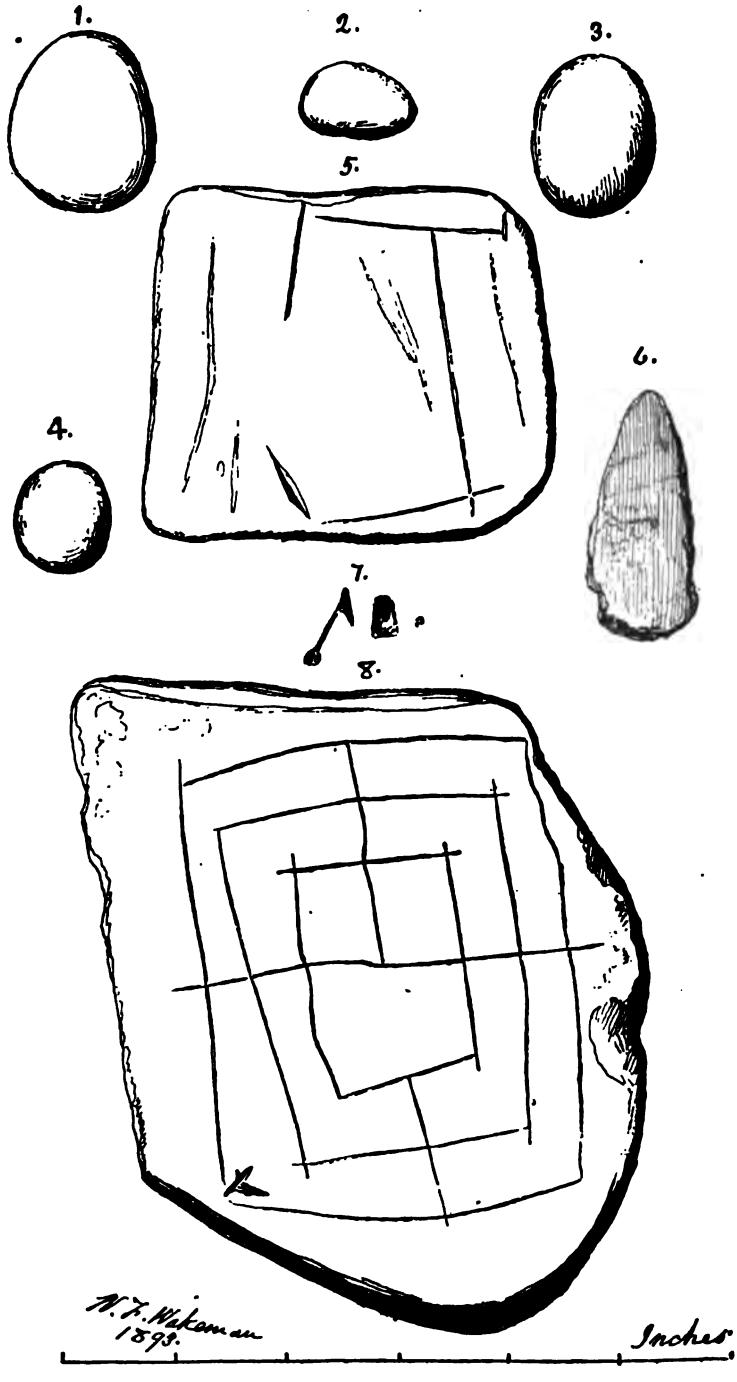
Perhaps some of the most curious of the objects discovered in the mound are a couple of small slabs of stone which exhibit, in miniature, scorings, evidently artificial and executed with intention, exactly analogous to many of the rude rock-markings so common in not a few districts in Ireland, a kind of work which has for years resisted the best efforts of some of our most accomplished antiquaries to decipher or explain. These scored slabs are represented as figs. 5 and 8, opposite.

It is intended that an exhaustive and detailed account of the contents of the mound shall be published, with illustrations, in the pages of this *Journal*. The subject is too voluminous to be disposed of in one communication, so, for the present, only the remains figured in the accompanying Plates are fully brought under observation.

In the meantime antiquaries will be glad to learn that, owing to the watchful care over the diggings (which are still in progress) exercised by the Plunket family, including his Grace the Archbishop, it is not likely that any object of interest which may be found during future operations will be lost to archæological science.

Pins formed of bone are known to be amongst the earliest works of human hands which have been discovered in the British Islands, or indeed, in the European Continent. They appear occasionally accompanied with calcined human and other remains, within cinerary urns and food-holders, which are with us strictly pre-historic. Sometimes along with them occur arrow-heads and other implements composed of flint or stone. In general the examples found in connexion with Pagan sepulture are well formed, with round polished shanks gradually tapering to a point. The top, as a rule, is somewhat broader than the thickest part of the stem, and is not unfrequently perforated, the aperture having, doubtless, been intended for the reception of a ligament by which the pin was more or less loosely attached to the dress of its wearer.

Pins formed of wood, and sometimes beautifully decorated in a style suggestive of what has been termed the "Late Bronze" period have occasionally been found amongst the *débris* of our crannogs. Such objects



Scored Slabs and other Objects from Sepulchral Mound at Old Connaught, Co. Dublin.

may often have been deposited within burial urns or cists, but ligneous matter, in such receptacles, would naturally soon decay and leave no trace. Remains of bronze fibulæ have now and then been discovered in Irish sepulchral vessels. A fine example from the great pagan cemetery of Carrowmore, near Sligo, as well as the urn in which it occurred, may be seen in the Petrie collection of Celtic antiquities now deposited in our National Museum, Kildare-street. A similar "find" preserved in the same Museum was made, some few years ago, in Aran, county Galway. We need not, with these examples in view, be surprised to learn that, in the Old Connaught mound, bronze as well as bone pins appeared. Of the former I shall presently treat.

Fig. 1, on the opposite page, shows a roughly formed pin of bone, now in two pieces. Its stem is somewhat angular in plan, and seems to have been fashioned by aid of some sharp metallic instrument. There does not appear to have been a head; and altogether, the specimen is one of the rudest examples of its class known. Nevertheless it would be unsafe on that account to pronounce it older than many of its better formed fellows discovered elsewhere.

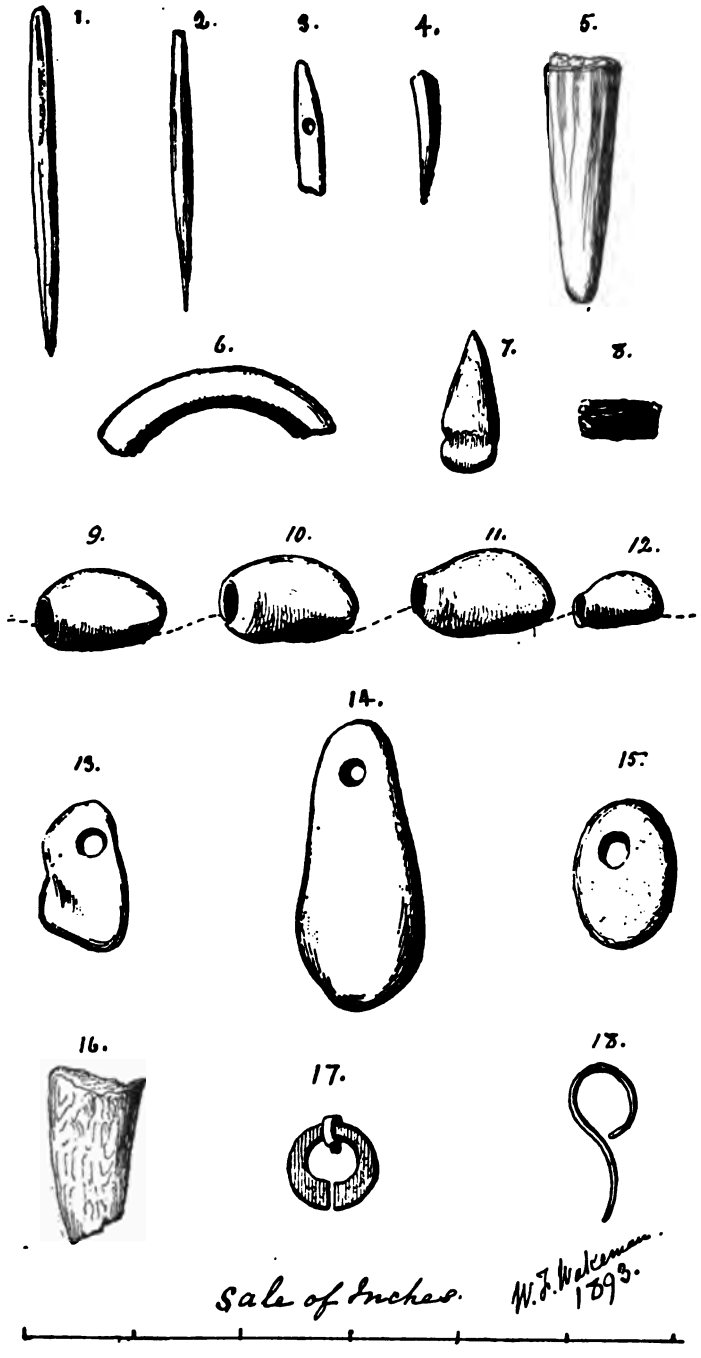
Fig. 2 seems to have been the bone of a bird, slightly pared, and utilised as a pin.

Fig. 3.—This was a fine example of the perforated bone pin, or perhaps needle. Unfortunately only the upper portion has been recovered, but enough remains to show that it had been carefully designed, and that, like others of its class found in Pagan graves, it was carefully smoothed and highly polished.

Fig. 4.—Remains of a bone pin, formed evidently, like fig. 1, by aid of some sharp cutting instrument, probably composed of hardened bronze, or possibly of iron, or even of steel. We know nothing of the primary introduction of iron to this country, but we learn from Cæsar that, in his time, roughly speaking 2000 years ago, our next-door neighbours and near cousins, the Britons, possessed instruments in plenty of that most useful of all metals; and if they had it then, and as it would appear for ages previously, why not the people of Erin, whose ports, we are told on the best authority, were better known to the traders of antiquity than were those of the more eastern island?

Fig. 5.—We find here another clearly cut bone. It looks like the handle of some instrument, but is broken and imperfect at one extremity, so that its original purpose is likely to remain a matter for conjecture.

Fig. 6.—About one-half of a stone bracelet or armlet, flat on the interior of the curve, externally semi-cylindrical. Bracelets formed of jet or of glass, of about the same size, and in form perfectly similar, have been found in Ireland, under various circumstances, especially in connexion with pre-historic remains, and in some of our earliest flint and bronze bearing crannogs. There are several stone rings in the collection of the Academy, but unfortunately particulars of their discovery do not



Objects from Sepulchral Mound at Old Connaught, Co. Dublin.

appear to have been recorded. A very curious example measuring about four inches in external diameter, and having upon it a second and smaller ring, was discovered some years ago, in a bog, in the neighbourhood of Toppid Mountain, near Tempo, county Fermanagh. This remarkable relic was presented by Mr. Bannon, of Cavancarragh, in whose keeping it was seen by Mr. Day, of Cork, and by myself, to a member of the Collum family, of Belvieu, close to Enniskillen. It probably still remains in the possession of the gentleman referred to. These rings, thus linked, must have been cut out of one piece, just in the manner that certain well-known Chinese box-shaped puzzles are manufactured in ivory. Curiously enough amongst the golden glories exhibited in the Academy may be seen a pair of connected rings exactly similar to the Toppid mountain find, but that the material is gold. Now the greater mass of our golden antiquities is usually referred by antiquaries of trusted judgment to the so-called "Age of Bronze," that is to an undefined period when the use of that metal, at least in the south and west of Europe, largely prevailed, but not to the exclusion of iron. I have ventured on the foregoing slight degression, believing that the facts pointed to suggest the idea that the Toppid Mountain rings and the old Connaught bracelet were formed by aid of metallic tools, whether of hardened bronze, iron, or even of steel, need not here be discussed.

Fig. 7.—The time has perhaps not yet arrived when anything like a complete and final classification of the flint and stone antiquities, palæolithic and neolithic, so commonly unearthed in Ireland, should be essayed. New varieties constantly occur; and it is only reasonable to believe that many years must elapse before types, at present undreamt of, shall have found place in our public museums, or in private cabinets. In fig. 7 will be seen a careful etching of a small, worked stone, which was, no doubt, the head of an arrow, javelin, or light spear. A groove for the reception of some species of thong, or ligament, by which it was secured to the shaft, is distinctly marked on one of its sides. This waif is unique in collections of antiquities found in Ireland. In point of form it bears considerable resemblance to objects of an unknown age discovered in American mounds. It is, however, much smaller than any Transatlantic specimen which I remember to have seen, and rather approaches the medium size of the ordinary flint arrow-head used by early Irish and British tribes. If this were the only antique found in Old Connaught it would make the mound there most notable to antiquaries.

Fig. 8.—As already intimated, numberless bits of charcoal were discovered mixed with fragments of rude pottery, bones of beasts, birds, and fishes, oyster and other marine shells, plentifully scattered through the upper and artificial layer. As none of the osseous remains of the lower animals exhibited any indication of the action of fire, and as the human skeletons were entire, and certainly unburnt, the charcoal would seem to be simply a relic of fires which had been kindled for cooking purposes

on the occasion of the celebration of funeral rites or feasts. A specimen is here figured in order to show the average size of the fragments. Hand-stones, used as hammers in splitting the marrow-bearing bones, will be found described and illustrated in the second part of this Paper. They are in no respect dissimilar to remains of like class found in kitchen-middens throughout the country.

In various parts of Ireland, sea and occasionally land shells are sometimes found within sepulchral vessels. They have also occurred in cists containing human remains, burnt or unburnt, together with arrow-heads, knives, &c., composed of worked flint or stone. Upon examination the shells in question are found to have been carefully ground down at their smaller end, in order to form an aperture through which a string could be passed. In this manner, these often pretty objects, when strung together, partook of the character of beads, and were used to form necklaces or, perhaps at times, armlets.

Not far from the Royal Hibernian School, Phœnix-park, Dublin, may be seen an interesting example of the cist, or smaller kind of cromleac, such as often appears in carns, or earthen sepulchral mounds, so common through the length and breadth of Ireland.

Within the chamber lay the skeletons of two human beings, and, strange to say, part of that of a third, as also some bones of an animal, supposed to have belonged to a dog. Beneath each skull were found groups of sea shells (*Nerita littoralis*) which had been ground in the manner referred to; and which had unquestionably formed necklaces, some portions of the vegetable fibre upon which they had been strung still remaining. All the remains found in connexion with the Phœnix-park discovery are on view in the antiquarian collection of the Royal Irish Academy, now deposited in the Museum of the department of Science and Art, Kildare-street.

In the same unequalled gathering of primitive Celtic antiquities are several mortuary vessels, now in process of arrangement, which still hold land and marine shells, portions of their original contents.

Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 show examples of the shell commonly called periwinkle, found in the Old Connaught heap. They are still staunch and strong, but slightly imperfect, having been evidently ground at their smaller ends in order to fit them for stringing. That they formed portions of necklaces will, I think, be admitted by all who take the least trouble to examine the style in which they had been manipulated. The edges of the artificial apertures are flat and sharp, and exhibit no show of natural decay or denudation.

It may be not out of place here to mention that shell necklaces are still commonly worn by dwellers on our Atlantic coast, and indeed elsewhere in Ireland. For instance, tourists to Bundoran, county Donegal, are sometimes uncomfortably beset by peripatetic merchants, usually of tender age, who seem to trade only in such truly old-world vanities. They

wear them themselves, and would have visitors follow the local fashion, or invest in at least one as a souvenir.

The holed pebbles represented in figs. 13, 14, and 15, in all likelihood formed portion of a necklace, of which fig. 14 was the pendant. Beads of stone of various descriptions are not uncommon in our public or private museums. There can be no question that many remains of this class are of high antiquity, but that not a few are of comparatively late date is a subject which admits of no doubt. In Ireland stone beads have been found within cinerary urns, in sepulchral food-holders, in cists, in burial mounds, and, not unfrequently, in crannogs. There is reason to believe that they may not always have been parts of necklaces, but were, at least occasionally worn singly as a charm or talisman. During my visit to the Aran Islands, county Galway, in company with the late Dr. O'Donovan (now a good many years ago), I found it a practice amongst some of the natives to wear beneath their vests, suspended from their necks, certain perforated stones, several of which were elaborately engraved with emblems of a sacred character. Of one specimen I was permitted by its owner to make a drawing, a copy of which will be found amongst O'Donovan's Letters relating to Aran, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It is curious to observe the exact similarity, in every respect, between the above Old Connaught examples and certain perforated stones of an unascertained, but certainly remote, age, figured in a work recently published, devoted to the illustration of certain Continental antiquities. The volume referred to may be seen in the Royal Irish Academy.

Fig. 16.—Portion of a deer's horn, one of several pieces discovered in the mound, may be here pointed to, as it bears unmistakable evidence of having been cut or sawn across by aid of some metallic tool.

Fig. 17.—The ring of a brooch-pin, with a fragment of the acus, here figured, would seem to belong to a time when the art of working in bronze was well understood.

Fig. 18.—This represents the remains of a second bronze pin discovered in the mound. As already intimated, articles of that class have been found with us, in Pagan sepulchral vessels, accompanied by incinerated bones.

In the second part of this Paper I shall have to refer at some length to relics of baked clay moulds, found with the Old Connaught objects already described, and which appear, on many accounts, to be of the highest interest, as illustrating the work of the bronze period in Ireland.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

By JOSEPH P. SWAN, Fellow.

The following List of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Wexford, from 1661 to the beginning of the present century, has been compiled from the records now in the Public Record Office at the Four Courts, Dublin, and which were formerly in the custody of the Clerks of the Hanaper.

These records afford three chief sources of information:—

First.—The "Peace Books," or Roll of Magistrates. From these the names of the magistrates appointed may be obtained, but until a late period the Books are devoid of information as to residence or the date of appointment, and it is evident that several volumes are missing, and some of those now existing are only fragments.

The earliest of these Books appears to contain the names of the Justices appointed in 1661 and a few subsequent years.

Second.—The "Hanaper Day Books," in which are recorded the dates on which the Commissions were issued, and the fees paid on them. The earliest date thus recorded in connexion with the county of Wexford is the issue of the Commission of the Peace to John Warren, Feb. 14, 1661. From these Books I have endeavoured to ascertain the dates of the appointment of the magistrates named in the Peace Books or Roll, but unfortunately many of the Day Books of the early period are missing. In the earliest of these Books there is an entry of the 16th January, 1660, as follows:—"when also the rest of the Commissions of the Peace for the province of Leynster were sealed, being 9 in number," but the names of those to whom the Commissions were granted does not appear.

Third.—The "Warrants" for making out and sealing the Commissions; these were signed by the Lord Chancellor for the time being, and some of them give a further clue to the date of appointment, as it is noted on the Warrant when the Commission issued.

The following is the wording of the oldest Warrant I have found :—

"CLERK OF THE CROWN AND HANAPER.

"Lett the Commission of the Peace for the County of Wexford be forthwith renewed wherein lett Thomas Tonge Dr. in Divinity, Richard Ellis, Vicar General of ffernes, John Jones, Chanter of Fernes, and Constantine Neale Esqre. be incerted and lett Alexander Barrington be left out of the same Commission. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

"Dated this 26 MAU. EUSTACE
"of Novmb. 1664. *Cane.*"

It is strange that this Warrant is endorsed 22nd November. It will be remarked that on the first part of the list the names do not appear in proper chronological order. It is somewhat difficult to account for this—of course titled persons and those holding high official position would have precedence—but among the ordinary justices it is not easy to see why they are placed in their present position.

Our Secretary, Mr. Burtchaell, has been good enough to send me a copy of the grand panel of the county of Wexford, dated 25th July, 1608, taken from the Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, which gives the names of the justices of the peace then returned; but, as he remarks, there are evidently many errors in the transcription of the list, those engaged in the work being apparently not well acquainted with Irish names and places. I have, therefore, given his observations and corrections, which I am sure a comparison with the original manuscript would prove to be correct. I have placed this list, together with an extract from "The Calendar of the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth," 1563, and from "The Commissions and Instructions to the Lord Deputy, 1654–1658," as a preface to the other list, trusting that at some future time information to fill the gaps between 1563 to 1661 may be obtained, or perhaps to bring the list back to a period even more remote.

EXTRACT *from "The Calendar of the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth."*

"Commission to Alexander Bishop of Ferns, Richard Viscount Mountgarrett, Nicholas Deveroux, Knight; John Synnott, Justice of the Liberty, the Sheriff of the County, Nicholas Heron, Gentleman; Patrick Brown, Esq; Anthony Colcloughe and John Furlong Gentlemen, to be Justices, Commissioners and Keepers of the Peace in the County of Wexford during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant in the north against John O'Neile; to maintain peace; to take musters and arrays of the inhabitants; to cess them for defence of the country and place them where they may be needed and to punish the disobedient with fine and imprisonment and to do all other things necessary to good rule; to treat with enemies and rebels, and make terms to be effective during the continuance of the commission. The Commission to terminate on the return of the Lord Lieutenant from the North.

"Dated 13. April, v. ELIZABETH, 1563."

The Grand Panel of the County of Wexford, as it was returned at the General Sessions holden before Sir James Ley, Knight, Lord Chief Justice

of the King's Bench in Ireland, and Robert Oglethorpe, Esq., second Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, Justices of Assize and Jail Delivery in the County of Wexford, the 25th of July, 1608 :—

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighline.
Sir Thomas Colcloigh (Colclough), Knt.
Sir Dudley Loftus, Knight.
Sir Richard Mastersonne, Knight.
Sir Laurence Esmond, Knight.
Sir William Sinot, Knight.
James Butler, Bellabow (Bellaboro), Esq.
Philip Deveroux, Balinagir (Balmagir), Esq.
Morgan Kavanagh, Esq.
Nicholas Kennay, Escheator, Esq.
Donull (Donall) Kavanagh, Esqr.
William Brown, Malrankan (Mulrankan), Esqre.
Arthur Kavannaigh (Kavanagh), Esqr.
Marcus Fitz Harvie (Fitz Harris), Esq.
Edward Fitz Harvie (Fitz Harris), Esq.
Dermott Kavannaigh, Esq.
John Browne, Sovereign of Wex. (*sic*)
James Duffe, Cosse (Rosse), Esq.
Robert Dode (Codd), Esq.
Patrick Furlonge, Esq.
Richard Witty (Whitty), Balletege, Esq
John Itchinghane (Itchingham), Esq.
Nicholas Dormer, Esqr.
Dennes Dale, Esqr.
Nicholas Mastersonne, Esqr.
James Furlonge, Esq.
John Alene, Esq.
John Deveroux, Dipper (Dippes, now Deeps), Esq.
Walter Talbot, Esq.
Richard Talbot, Esq.

EXTRACT *from* "*The Commissions and Instructions to the Lord Deputy*, 1654–1658."

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE *for the several* COUNTIES OF IRELAND, *dated* 16*th March*, 1654.

NAMES GIVEN FOR COUNTY WEXFORD.

Richard Pepys, Esq., Lord Chiefe Justice of the Upper Bench.
Sr. Gerrard Lowther, Knt.
John Cooke, Esq.
Sr. Charles Coote, Knt.
Arthur Annesley.
Thomas Sadleir.
Sr. Walsingham Cooke.
William Halsey, Esq.
Nicholas Loftus, Esq.
John Overstreet, Esq.
John Brett, Esq.
John Puckle, Esq.
Thomas Dancer, Esq.
Edward Tomlins, Esq.
Sampson Toogood, Esq.
William Walker, Esq.
Abell Warren, Esq.
Edward Reading, Esq.
Thomas Betts, Esq.
Bartholomew Hussey, Esq.
Richard Neale, Esq.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE *for the* COUNTY OF WEXFORD, *with the Dates of their Appointment.*

Dec. 20, 1664.	Edward, Visc. Gallmoy.
Feb. 20, 1667.	James, Lord Annesley.
May 16, 1667.	Richard, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin.
	Cesar Colclough, Bart.
Jan. 27, 1668.	Thomas Butler, Bart.
	Thomas Dancer, Bart.
	William Flower.
	Richard Clifton.
Jan. 27, 1668.	Nicholas Loftus, Junior.
	Thomas Butler.
	Richard Jones, Archdeacon of Ferns.
	Francis Lee, Escheator of Leinster.
	Henry Masterson.
	Nicholas Devereux.

Dec. 7, 1664.	Thomas Tonge, Doctor of Divinity.
,, ,,	Richard Ellis, Vicar General of Ferns.
	John Brett.
	John Fountaine.
Feb. 14, 1661.	John Warren.
	Thomas Hart.
Nov. 26, 1664.	John Jones, Precentor of Ferns.
	Nicholas Loftus.
	Roger West.
	Richard Owesley.
	Nicholas Codd.
	John Tench.
Sept. 4, 1668.	Joseph Saunders, Clk.
	Edward Wyther.
June 13, 1665.	Christian Borr.
Feb. 20, 1667.	Thomas Elliott.
	Henry Loftus.
	Spencer Vincent.
	Felix Longe.
May 20, 1664.	Thomas Barrington.
	Alexander Barrington.
	John Sands.
Dec. 2, 1664.	Constantine Neale.
Feb. 21, 1662.	Walter Lambert.
March 7, 1662,	Roger Masterson.
,, ,,	Richard Kenny.
	Thomas Whaley, Dep. Marshal of Province of Leinster.
March 7, 1662.	Walter Talbott.
,, ,,	Edward Roderam.
	Francis Harvey.
	John Totty.
Oct. 21, 1662.	Edward Wiseman.
Dec. 23, 1662.	John Swan.
July 17, 1663.	Richard Jones.
,, ,,	Loftus Codd.
,, ,,	Richard Roe.
May 20, 1664.	Thomas Barrington.
	Bartholomew Vigors, Vicar-Gen. of Ferns and Leighlin, afterwards Bishop.
Feb. 28, 1669.	William Ivory.
,, ,,	John Winkworth.
July 7, 1670.	Sir Wm. Davis.
,, ,,	Adam Molyneux.
,, ,,	John Highgate.
Nov. 10, 1670.	Walter Talbot.
	Solomon Richards.
	Francis Harvey.
Nov. 10, 1670.	John Totty, afterwards Knt.
June 1, 1671.	John Cliffe.
Feb. 10, 1671.	Walter Butler.
April 26, 1672.	Edward Butler, Cloghast.
	William Hore, Harperstowne.
July 18, 1676.	Robert Leigh.
	A. . . . P. . . . sens.
July 18, 1676.	Alexander Barrington.
	Thomas Butler, Bart.
	Henry Loftus.
	William Hore, Harperstowne.
	John Cliffe.
	Nicholas Keymes
	John Chichester.
May 16, 1678.	Mathew Foord.
July 30, 1678.	John Wilson of Skarr.
July 26, 1679.	Andrew Ram.
Jan. 29, 1679.	Thomas Bunbury, Clk., Chancellor of Leighlin.
July 17, 1680.	John Ivory.
Jan. 23, 1682.	Robert Stannard, Clk.
,, ,,	Sir John Mead, Knt.
July 6, 1682.	John Swan.
Jan. 17, 1683.	Narcissus, Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin.
Sept. 11, 1684.	William Robinson.
Nov. 27, 1684.	Patrick Lambert.
July 23, 1685.	Edward Kenny.
July 31, 1686.	Sir Lawrence Esmond, Bart.
,, ,,	Patrick Colclough.
Aug. 26, 1686.	Walter Butler.
Sept. 2, 1686.	John Shapland.
Sept. 23, 1686.	John Wilson.
Dec. 2, 1686.	Miles Swiney, Clk.
,, ,,	William Williams.
May 3, 1686.	Edward Fitz Henry.
March 15, 1687.	Nicholas Roe.
June 9, 1687.	James Esmond.
July 7, 1687.	James Devereux.
Sept. 6, 1688.	Major Charles Cavanagh.
	Jacob Underwood.
	Thomas Phillipps.
Nov. 24, 1688.	Abraham Strange.
Dec. 15, 1688.	William Talbott, Ballyingord.
Dec. 22, 1688.	Walter Hore.
June 4, 1689.	William Howse.
Oct. 17, 1689.	Richard Doyle, Killorkey.
Nov. 21, 1689.	Nicholas Dormer.
Dec. 19, 1689.	Capt. Patrick White.
March 31, 1690.	Patrick Brown.
May 19, 1690.	John Carroll.
May 30, 1690.	Anthony Hay.
,, ,,	Edward Fitzgerrald.
Oct. 25, 1690.	Joshua Nunn.
Nov. 15, 1690.	Robert Woosley.
,, ,,	Edward Rogers.
Nov. 28, 1690.	John Harvey.
,, ,,	Joshua Tench.
,, ,,	Benjamin Neale, Clk.
Dec. 22, 1690.	Richard Winckworth.
,, ,,	John Dalton.
Jan. 7, 1691.	Charles Buggs.
May 26, 1692.	James Jeffryes.
July 28, 1692.	Thomas Knox, Jun.
,, ,,	Arthur Parsons.

Feb. 16, 1692.	Cadwallader Edwards.
,, ,,	Rev. John Haugh.
May 5, 1693.	Nicholas Devereaux.
Mar. 8, 169¾.	Robert Dixon.
June 1, 1693.	John White.
Feb. 21, 1694.	Edward Kenny.
July 4, 1695.	John Bunbury.
Feb. 20, 1695.	Francis Annesley.
May 15, 1696.	John Rawkins.
April 15, 1697.	Nicholas Codd.
April 23, 1697.	Ravinscroft Gifford.
June 9, 1698.	James Stopford.
Feb. 10, 1698.	Thomas Richards, Wexford.
,, ,,	Edward Jones.
Nov. 30, 1699.	Anthony Hovenden.
Aug. 8, 1700.	William Hore, Harperstowne.
Oct. 25, 1700.	Lewis Keymes.
June 11, 1702.	Murtagh Donovan.
,, ,,	Edward Totenham.
Nov. 24, 1703.	Nathaniel Boyse.
Nov. 31, 1702.	Dennis Driscoll.
,, ,,	Richard Nixon.
	Matthew Derenzy.
Feb. 4, 1703.	Higatt Boyd.
Mar. 9, 1704.	John Grogan.
Mar. 30, 1704.	Thomas Richards, William Parsons.
July 5, 1705.	Robert Carew.
July 19, 1705.	Walter Bunbury.
Feb. 27, 1706.	Ravenscroft Gifford.
June 25, 1707.	Richard Saunders.
July 24, 1707.	William Alcock.
Aug. 14, 1707.	Morley Saunders, Dr. of Laws.
Mar. 18, 170⅞.	Aaron Lambert.
April 15, 1708.	Abel Ram.
Nov. 19, 1708.	William Wilkinson.
Dec. 2, 1708.	Thomas Palliser.
Jan. 8, 1712.	Arthur, Lord Baron of Altham.
Mar. 30, 1710.	Nicholas Loftus.
Oct. 5, 1710.	Robert Carew, Castletowne.
June 28, 1711.	William Swiny.
Oct. 11, 1711.	Philip Doyne.
July 2, 1713.	Jeremiah Symes.
Dec. 10, 1713.	Richard Povey.
June 11, 1714.	Samuel Crompton.
Dec. 16, 1714.	Charles Monk.
,, ,,	Andrew Knox.
Dec. 23, 1714.	George Ram.
,, ,,	Thomas Trotter.
Jan. 13, 1714.	Abraham Hughes.
Apr. 7, 1715.	Richard Woleslye.
Mar. 22, 1715.	Francis Toplady.
,, ,,	Clement Archer.
April 12, 1715.	Theodore Vesey, Balycarney.
May 11, 1716.	Patrick Aylmer.
July 5, 1716.	John Grogan.
July 26, 1717.	Marcus Berisford, Bart.
Aug. 16, 1717.	Francis Harrison.
Oct. 23, 1718.	William Bridges.
Jan. 8, 1718.	Charles Tottenham.
Mar. 5, 1718.	John Scott.
Mar. 31, 1720.	James Barry.
,, ,,	William Barry.
May 6, 1720.	Richard Donovan, Ballymore.
June 25, 1720.	Henry Kenny.
June 16, 1721.	Thomas Uniacke.
Nov. 10, 1721.	Cesar Colclough.
Dec. 14, 1721.	James Stopford.
Feb. 9, 1721.	Anthony Cliffe.
Feb. 16, 1721.	Thomas Chamney.
Feb. 22, 1721.	Thomas Kavenagh.
July 13, 1723.	Nicholas Bunbury.
Nov. 22, 1723.	John Jervis White.
Jan. 9, 1723.	Richard Lehunt.
,, ,,	George Lehunt.
,, ,,	George Haughton.
Jan. 31, 1723.	Thomas Palliser, Jun.
Feb. 7, 1723.	Robert Colyer.
,, ,,	Bartholomew Elliot, Ross.
,, ,,	Lowther Parsons.
July 2, 1724.	Richard Woleslye.
June 12, 1725.	Rev. John Raftall.
Mar. 31, 1726.	John Nun.
July 7, 1726.	William White, Ballynatra.
July 14, 1726.	John Richards.
Mar. 10, 1726,	Henry Hatton.
Jan. 26, 1727.	William Harvey.
Sept. 1, 1727.	Arthur, Lord Baron Altham.
Feb. 22, 1728.	John Cookman, Enniscorthy.
,, ,,	William Wellman, New Ross.
April 11, 1728.	William Paliser.
May 17, 1728.	Cornelius Donovan.
Oct. 17, 1728.	John Bowers.
Dec. 5, 1728.	Joshua Thomas, Clk.
June 25, 1730.	John Tench, Bryanstown.
June 18, 1731.	John Maxwell.
April 20, 1733.	Robert Doyne.
July 5, 1733.	Robert Phaire, Enniscorthy.
Dec. 20, 1733.	George Nixon, Newtowne.
June 21, 1734.	Henry Monck.
Aug. 29, 1734.	William Alcock, Junr.
Dec. 5, 1734.	William Hore, Junr., Coolcliffe.
Dec. 12, 1734.	Philip Savage, Dungulfe.
Dec. 12, 1734.	Henry Milward, Ballyarahan.
Sept. 25, 1735.	Arthur Gore.
,, ,,	Robert Mason.
,, ,,	Matthew Derenzy, Clobemon.
Jan. 8, 1735.	Loftus Hatton.
,, ,,	Henry Hughes

April 22, 1736.	Henry Colclough, Rossard.
,, ,,	Thomas Richards.
,, ,,	William Sutton, Longraige.
Sept. 9, 1736.	Nicholas Loftus Hume.
Sept. 6, 1737.	Richard, Earl of Anglesey.
	John, Viscount Allen.
	Nicholas, Viscount Loftus of Loftus Hall.
	Nicholas Loftus Hume, Bart.
	Arthur Gore, Bart.
	Nicholas Loftus, Esq.
	Richard Wolsaley, Bart.
	John, Lord Baron Farnham.
	Arthur, Viscount Sudley. Comrs. Revenue.
June 7, 1739.	John Tottenham.
Mar. 31, 1740.	John Grogan.
Jan. 26, 1741.	Alan Cox.
Jan. 11, 1743.	James Boyd.
,, ,,	Cadwallader Paul Edwards.
Feb. 18, 1747.	John Hatton, Kilcorel.
Feb. 25, 1747.	Shapland Swiny, Ballyteigue.
Mar. 28, 1744.	The Right Hon. John, Lord Viscount Allen.
Decr. 8, 1748.	Benjamin Neale Bayly.
Feb. 23, 1748.	James White.
Nov. 26, 1751.	Stopford ffielding.
Feb. 20. 1752.	Solomon Richards, Raheen.
,, ,,	John Cox, Coolcliffe.
Mar. 26, 1752.	Bostocke Radford.
Jan. 19, 1753.	Richard Lehunte, Artramont.
May 30, 1753.	John Richards, Askinviller.
May 30, 1753.	Darius Drake, Camlin.
Oct. 11, 1754.	Henry Archer, Ballyseskin.
Feb. 18, 1756.	Joshua Nunn, St. Margarett's.
Sept. 9, 1756.	Adam Colclough.
Mar. 21, 1757.	William Browne.
May 3, 1757.	Overstreet Grogan, Wexford.
Jan. 31, 1758.	Richard Jones.
May 3, 1758.	Thomas Haughton, Killmannock.
,, ,,	John Devereux, Killrush
June 13, 1758.	Henry Brownrigg, Wingfield.
Dec. 4, 1758.	Philip Palliser, Castletown.
Feb. 2, 1759.	William Percevall, Ballytramon.
Feb. 5, 1760.	Edward Loftus.
	Arthur, Earl of Arran.
	Henry, Earl of Ely.
(June 10, 1776.)	Hon. Barry Barry, Newtown Barry.
	Sir Edward Loftus, Bart.
	Sir John Freke, Bart.
	Sir Edward Pickering, Bart.
June 25, 1761.	William Bolton, Island.
,, ,,	Edward Cookman, Enniscorthy.
July 23, 1761.	Robert Birch.
Oct. 22, 1761.	James Ager, Ringewood.
Nov. 20, 1761.	John Gowan.
Jan. 7, 1762.	Richard Donovan.
Mar. 4, 1762.	George Parker, Collector, Wexford.
Mar. 18, 1762.	John Chamney, Castletown.
,, ,,	Arthur Jacob, Clk.
,, ,,	Richard Giles, Robinstown.
April 30, 1761.	Hon. Henry Loftus, Richfield.
,, ,,	Charles Tottenham, New Ross.
,, ,,	Cesar Sutton, Longraige.
,, ,,	Rev. Shapland Swiney, Ballyteige, Clerk.
,, ,,	Rev. Joshua Tench, Bryanstown.
,, ,,	Robert Leigh, Ross Garland.
,, ,,	George Kavenagh, Kilcotty.
May 27, 1761.	George Braddell, Bullingate.
June 10, 1761.	Adam Rogers, Bodern.
Aug. 5, 1761.	Anthony Lowcay, Roestown.
April 3, 1762.	Bartholomew Boyd Elliott, Mount Elliott.
Aug. 12, 1762.	Richard Wilson.
Oct. 28, 1762.	Rev. Shapland Swiney.
July 21, 1763.	Goddard Richards.
Nov. 25, 1763.	William Clifford, Castle Annesley.
Jan. 12, 1764.	John Jones, Munphin.
,, ,,	Philip Heydon, Enniscorthy, Clk.
May 11, 1764.	Charles Shudall, Lough.
Dec. 20, 1764.	Benjamin Radford, Ballynacarrig.
Oct. 31, 1765.	William Murphy, Oulart.
Feb. 7, 1766.	John Ward.
May 15, 1766.	Robert Doyne the younger, Wells.
Sept. 4, 1766.	Vesey Colclough, Duffry Hall.
Dec. 4, 1766.	John Freke, Ballymote.
Mar. 10, 1768.	Isaac Cornock, Enniscorthy.

April 29, 1768.	Benjamin Neale Bayley, Silver Spring.
June 7, 1768.	Nicholas Loftus, Tinnock.
June 13, 1769.	Edward Rogers, Bessmount.
Aug. 10, 1769.	John Rochford the younger.
Mar. 1, 1770.	The Rt. Hon. James, Earl of Courtown.
,, ,,	The Hon. and Rev. Thos. Stopford.
July 26, 1770.	Rev. Ulysses Jacob, Sugginstown.
Sept. 13, 1770.	William Piggott, Slavoy.
Sept. 20, 1770.	Cornelius Grogan, Castletown.
,, ,,	Ebenezer Ratford Rowe, Ballyharty.
May 16, 1771.	Walter Hore, Harperstown.
,, ,,	Edward Turner, Newfort.
May 30, 1771.	Hawtrey Turner, Pepper Castle.
July 18, 1771.	Benjamin Batt, Newrosse.
Sept. 19, 1771.	George Brehan, New Ross.
Oct. 3, 1771.	Thomas Derenzey.
Nov. 19, 1771.	Henry Alcock the younger.
Nov. 22, 1771.	Thomas Richards.
July 16, 1772.	John Hatton, Ballymartin.
Mar. 11, 1773.	John White, Whitefield.
May 7, 1773.	Stephen Ram.
Sept. 1, 1774.	Matthew Keugh, River View.
Nov. 11, 1774.	Mark Kerr O'Neil.
Mar. 16, 1775.	George Stannard, Newmarket.
Aug. 10, 1775.	Adam Rogers, Junr., Porto Bello.
Oct. 26, 1775.	John James, Ballycristale.
Nov. 2, 1775.	Robert Phaire, Tramfield.
Nov. 14, 1775.	Charles Watts, Robinstown.
Dec. 7, 1775.	Sir Edward Pickering, Bart.
Jan. 11, 1776.	Charles Vero, Raheen.
April 18, 1776.	Rev. Peter Browne, Dean of Ferns.
April 27, 1776.	Fuller Sandwith.
July 14, 1777.	John Moor, Moorfield.
Oct. 7, 1777.	George Grogan Knox, Monaseed.
Nov. 20, 1777.	John Lynn, Dungulf.
Sept. 16, 1778.	Annesley Brownrigg, Park Annesley.
Aug. 10, 1778.	Cesar Colclough, Brookfield.
Oct. 15, 1778.	Ebenezer Jacob, Bettyville.
	Barry, Visct. Farnham.
	Sir John Tottenham, Bt.
May 7, 1779.	Robert Corbett, Mount Corbett.
Nov. 22, 1779.	George Agar.
Oct. 26, 1779.	Arthur Murphy, Bloomfield.
Oct. 20, 1779.	John Linden, Tomduff.
Dec. 10, 1779.	William Bolton, Prospect.
Dec. 20, 1779.	Henry Hatton.
Mar. 8, 1780.	John Heatly, Rockview.
Oct. 26, 1780.	Richard Annesley, Tallagh.
Aug. 16, 1781.	William Clifford.
	Miller Clifford.
	Jeffry Paul.
Jan. 5, 1783.	Hy. Brownrigg, Crane.
Mar. 18, 1782.	Henry Brownrigg, Killagowan.
	John Harvey.
	Henry Archer,
	Richard Donovan.
	Abraham James Howlin.
	Richard Newton.
July 5, 1784.	Wm. Grogan Knox, Monaseed.
Aug. 7, 1784.	Rev. Francis Turner, Rookly Lodge.
Nov. 19, 1784.	Gerald Kavanagh, Ballybeg.
Jan. 25, 1785.	John Allison.
Mar. 3, 1785.	Thomas Bolger, Moneture.
May 23, 1786.	Thomas Grogan Knox, Castletown.
,, ,,	John Grogan, Healthfield.
,, ,,	Overstreet Grogan.
June 27, 1786.	Rev. John Kennedy, Fethard.
Oct. 26, 1786.	Robert Wallace, Marley.
Nov. 2, 1786.	John Redmond, Newtown.
Nov. 6, 1787.	Castleton Maw, Knockmullin.
Jan. 17, 1788.	Andrew Buchannon.
April 11, 1788.	Charles Stanley Monck, Ballytraman.
	Barry, Earl of Farnham.
	Sir Edward Loftus, Bt.
Jan. 10, 1789.	John Maxwell.
Jan. 13, 1789.	Matthew Derenzy, Clobeman.
Dec. 21, 1789.	Harvey Welman, Saint Keivans.
Aug. 4, 1791.	Rev. Charles Cope, Carnew.
	George Baron Callan.
	George Lehunte, Atramont.
	Wm. Hore, Harperstown

Aug. 4, 1791.	Rev. Robert Hawkshaw, Taghmon.
	Rev. Wm. Glascott, Vicarspark.
Feb. 28, 1793.	Henry Thomas Haughton, Kilmannock.
June 18, 1793.	Henry Bruen, Oakpark.
June 22, 1793.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Merryville.
July 13, 1793.	Harvey Hay, Ballinkeal Castle.
,, ,,	John Hunter Gowan, Mountnebo.
July 18, 1793.	Wm. Blacker, Woodbroke.
July 20, 1793.	Charles Tottenham, Jun., Ballycurry.
Aug. 1, 1793.	Abel Ram, Gorey.
,, ,,	George Giles, Robinstown.
,, ,,	John Glascott, Aldertown.
,, ,,	Solomon Richards, Salsborough.
Nov. 19, 1793.	Ponsonby Tottenham, New Ross.
Mar. 25, 1794.	Rev. Dudley Colclough.
	Henry, Marquis of Waterford.
	John, Earl of Aldborough.
	Hon. Henry Beresford, commonly called Earl of Tyrone.
Sept. 5, 1797.	Thomas, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.
	Charles Stanley, Visct. Monck.
	Sir Edward Pickering.
Jan. 8, 1795.	Archibald Hamilton Jacob.
May 6, 1795.	James Boyd, Roslair.
Oct. 1, 1795.	John Jervis White Jervis, afterwards Baronet.
Mar. 7, 1796.	Richard Bookey, Doneshal.
Mar. 19, 1796.	Rev. Peter Browne.
,, ,,	John Colclough, Tintern Abbey.
	John White, Whitefield.
Oct. 8, 1796.	Joshua Pounden, Feanfield.
Dec. 22, 1796.	John Beauman, Hyde Park.
	George Annesley, Esq., commonly called Lord Valentia.
Oct. 10, 1797.	Joseph Hardy.
Nov. 28, 1797.	John Henry Lyster, Greenmount.
Dec. 8, 1797.	Rev. Thomas Handcock, Clk., Enniscorthy.
,, ,,	Henry Brownrigg, Norris Mount.
,, ,,	John Pounden, Daphne.
Dec. 21, 1797.	Robert Cornwall, Myshall Lodge.
Dec. 27, 1797.	Edward Turner, Newport.
Dec. 29, 1797.	Standish Lowry, Portabella.
Dec. 30, 1797.	Edward D'Arcy, Ballymahoun.
,, ,,	James White, Upton.
Feb. 6, 1798.	William Toole, Edermine.
April 11, 1798.	Hon. John Stratford.
Mar. 22, 1798.	Major-Gen. Henry Johnston.
May 31, 1798.	Nathaniel Cavenagh, Fairy Hill.
Mar. 14, 1799.	John Hatton, Ballymartin.
April 26, 1799.	Abel Woodrooff, Gorey.
May 19, 1799.	Cadwalader Edwards, Ballyhire.
June 4, 1799.	John Harvey, Mount Pleasant.
June 7, 1799.	Captain Walter Hore.
July 3, 1799.	William Lehunt, Artramont.
Aug. 30, 1799.	Christian Wilson, Benville.
Sept. 19, 1799.	Thomas James, Willmount.
May 30, 1799.	Joshua Nun, St. Margaret's.
Oct. 3, 1799.	Edwd. Percival, Grange.
Nov. 22, 1799.	Richard Kerr, Captain of the Newtownbarry Cavalry.
Nov. 26, 1799.	Rev. John Browne, Ballynapark.
,, ,,	Rev. John Davis, Clohamon Wood.
Jan. 2, 1800.	John Aylmer.
April 17, 1800.	James Savage, Fethard.
May 20, 1800.	Joseph Mason Ormsby, Marshalstown.
May 23, 1800.	Abraham Brownrigg, Barndown.
,, ,,	George Harrison Reade.
Sept. 4, 1800.	Wm. Bellingham Swan.
Nov. 25, 1800.	William Harvey, Temple Hill.

Miscellanea.

The Christchurch of Dublin. — (The following appeared in the *Builder* of 11th January, evoked by a paragraph in that Journal, the responsibility for which was disclaimed by its Editor):—

A paragraph in last week's *Builder* may be worth a correction. *Sigtryg Silkbeard*, King of the Danes of Dublin, founded the Christchurch of the Holy Trinity at Dublin, anno 1038. Observe that "Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin," is tautology. "Christchurch," as we have it, is a *Cathedral*. It is one of those few words of Scandinavian speech which have survived in Ireland—*i.e.* Head Church. The fact of the survival of any part of a Danish-built Christian church in any part of the kingdom is so unique that I think it is worthy of more notice.

Christchurch, Dublin, an Anglo-Norman church of symmetrical cast and design, stands on the substructure of a queer rude old crypt. There can be no mistake about its being much older than the Anglo-Norman work, 1190–1235, raised on it. The nave piers of 1230 do not stand truly over the piers below.

A curious *catena* of evidence lately established the authenticity of the Danish work. Strange as it may seem, it started with Charles Kingsley. In his "Hereward the Wake" he intimates the sound historical basis on which he constructed a romance. To his friend, Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., &c. &c., he says in his preface as to "Hereward":—

"You taught me how to furbish his rusty harness, botch his bursten saddle, and send him forth once more on the ghost of his gallant mare."

Early in his book Kingsley quotes from his friend's authority as to Sygtryg and his cousin, Harald of Waterford:—

"He (Harald) had been many a time into Dublin to visit his even more prosperous and formidable friend, and was so delighted with the new church of the Holy Trinity which Sygtryg and his Bishop Donatus had just built . . . that he determined *to build a like church in honour of the Holy Trinity in Waterford itself.*"

The Danish Christchurch of Waterford, with its Anglo-Norman additions, existed until 1770. It was then barbarously effaced to raise a less interesting Classic building on the foundations of its outer walls. Harris' "Ware," however, preserved a very good plan of the destroyed church. Recent works which I was concerned in disclosed the Danish and Anglo-Norman piers, still standing 8 ft. high, under the modern floor. Ware's

plan was absolutely "checked" and confirmed. As a matter of interesting record I laid down a correct plan of ancient Waterford Christchurch to a one-eighth inch scale, and discriminated the Danish from the Anglo-Norman part.

It was mere accident that I placed a tracing of it over a similarly scaled plan of the Christchurch Dublin crypt. There could be no mistaking that, pier for pier, dimension for dimension, the Waterford Christchurch had been genuinely a *replica* of the Dublin one, as Kingsley had quoted it from Wright. It could be no mere coincidence or accident. With this key the mystery of Dublin Christchurch was plainly manifest. The crumbling rude remains of the Danish Church were easily discriminated from the Anglo-Norman interpolations, and the purpose of them clearly demonstrated.

It is, perhaps, worth while to correct a casually clipped paragraph to point to this unique survival of plan of a Danish Cathedral founded by Christianised Danes in 1038.

So far as the nave and transepts go, the identification of the similar plan of the Danish churches of Waterford and Dublin are sure enough. What the Waterford Church had eastward of that before the Anglo-Normans built a choir there, no man can now say; but it is my belief that the whole crypt plan at Dublin is that of the Church of Sygtryg, remaining complete. The curious quasi-apsidal arrangement at the east end, the detached Lady Chapel to the north-east, so resembling the contemporary Scandinavian church of Throndhiem, the known intercommunication between the Danish communities of Dublin and Northern Scandinavia, point to this conclusion. A square eastern chapel, to which the apsidal inclination tends, seems to be the *feretrium*, which the relic-reverencing Norseman of Christian persuasion took to. Throndhiem Christchurch has its *feretrium* and list of relics. Christchurch of Dublin has record of its amazing relics also. The Danes are a fashion just now. A circular to-day has informed me of the foundation of a "Viking Club" at the King's Weigh-house, Grosvenor-square, with striking titles for its members and officers. For real high ceremonial, I look forward to this interesting society resorting to the ancient and exclusively Danish city of Dublin, and to the precincts of the only preserved *Christchurch* of their northmen forefathers.—THOMAS DREW, F.R.I.B.A., *President.*

A "Lost Find" at Attyflin, Co. Limerick.—Having recently found among my notes some relating to a "find" in my father's place, Attyflin, about six miles south of Limerick, I venture to send them to our Society, though they are unavoidably scanty. They were taken down about 1876, from the accounts of three old labourers, who had assisted more than twenty years before in the removal of a small mound, a few

hundred feet S.E. of the house, the place being then let to a tenant. This was locally known as the "Kyle," and tradition made it the grave of those slain in "a battle between the Danes and Brian Boru." Although Brian (like Cromwell and James II.) usurps many legends of various periods in the Shannon Valley, yet, when we consider that Attyflin was in possession of the O'Briens, lords of Carrigogunnell and Pubblebrian, at any rate from the middle of the fourteenth century to its confiscation from the "rebel," Teige O'Brien, in the reign of Elizabeth, the probability is very strong that some skirmish took place here between the O'Briens and some intruder.

The "Kyle" was about 10 feet high, and was covered with bushes; when dug into it proved to contain a vast mass of fragments of bones and charred wood, also some skulls, which very soon fell to pieces, and broken "crocks," perhaps urns, in which case the mound may have been prehistoric. One "crock" contained some flat disks of some metal, without image or superscription; no one would take them as money, so they became playthings for the children of the neighbouring villages of Patrickswell and Annagh. No weapons or bronze articles seem to have been found.

The only other antiquities in Attyflin are two raths—one nameless, with small cells and a passage fallen in; the other a plain circular earthwork, called Lissard, in a high field above the railway. The site of a well was shown, in which some owner hid his "golden plates" in some "trouble," and never could recover them: an attempt was made to dredge them out, in human memory, "but they only brought up mud." A legend of Flan O'Brien, from whom the name Atteach flain is said to be derived is in our *Journal* for 1889, p. 234.—T. J. Westropp, *Fellow*.

Report of Local Secretary, Co. Kildare—The Restoration of the High Cross of Moone.—In the month of April last year (1893) a missing portion of the shaft of the Moone Cross was inserted into its proper place, the sum of £5 having been granted towards that object by the County Kildare Archæological Society; the remainder of the expense incurred was borne by Frederick Carroll, Esq., of Moone Abbey House, in whose demesne the churchyard lies. The history of the re-erection of this cross is as follows:—Some forty years ago a mason, named Michael O'Shaughnessy, was drawing stones for building purposes from about the ruins of Moone Abbey Church. While thus engaged at the south-east side of the building, where the square church tower formerly stood, he discovered the base and the head of a granite Celtic cross, richly carved, lying deeply buried under a heap of fallen masonry. The then owner of Moone Abbey House, Mr. Yeates, and the fourth Duke of Leinster, had these two portions put together, and set up on a firm foundation in their present position, close to where they were found. In this state the cross appears in Henry O'Neill's work on the "High

Crosses of Ireland," being then just over 12½ feet in height, *i.e.* 5 feet 9 inches of base, and 7 feet of head. It was not until some eighteen or nineteen years ago, that in making a grave for a man of the name of Kelly, close to where the head and base had been found, the remaining portion of the shaft was dug up; since then this piece (measuring 4½ feet in length) had rested against a neighbouring headstone, till last year, when it was successfully inserted into its original position. This was no light task, as an enormous amount of scaffolding was required to bear the huge weight of the head of the cross during its suspension; and as great credit is due to the local masons, who were employed, for the way in which the work was done, I think their names should be recorded, they were—Daniel, William, and Stephen, sons of old Michael O'Shaughnessy, who himself was present to see completed a work he commenced some forty years ago.

The Moone Cross now stands 17 feet in height; the carving on it is in very good preservation, and as the roof-like capping-stone alone is missing, it now ranks as one of the finest specimens in Ireland. There is to be seen under the gallery of the central hall, in the Dublin Science and Art Museum, a small, but perfect model of it, executed by Thomas Chandler of Ballitore; it is ⅛th of the real size.

An Archbold Mural-Tablet in Timolin Village.—In July last (1893) it came to my ears that in a house in the Village of Timolin, there was built a small slab with raised letters on it, which had been hid for the last seventeen years under a coat of dashing. With the permission of the owner, I had a search made for it; and when its whereabouts was discovered, I had it exposed to view. The tablet is of limestone, and 18 inches square. In the upper portion of it is the Archbold coat of arms, viz. "Ermine, a saltire and chief gules." On one side of the shield is a W, and on the other an A, which stand for William Archbold; he was the eldest son of Walter Archbold of Timolin, who died on the 26th of September, 1629, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Eustace, of Mullaghcash, in the County Kildare; they were buried in Moone Abbey. On the lower portion of the stone runs this inscription:—

BEATVS · QVI · Ĩ
TELLIGIT · SVP ·
EGENVM · ET ·
PAVPERẼ · 1630

i.e. "Blessed is he who considereth the needy and poor," being part of the first verse of the XLI. Psalm. The whole device is in relief. The Archbold family, about this time, is said to have endowed an almshouse here for widows.—Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Kildare.*

Figures known as Hags of the Castle, Sheelas, or Sheela na gigs.—A tabulated list, so far as yet ascertained, of the remarkable figures cut in stone, which are known to archæologists by the designation of "Sheelas," with the localities where they are preserved, or from whence they were removed to museums or private collections, appears worth being published. The information here recorded was collected from numerous detached Papers contained in Archæological Journals, or obtained from various private sources, kindly placed at the writer's disposal. Such a detailed list will be useful to those persons who may desire to investigate their probable age, and the intentions of their fabricators, about which various speculative opinions have from time to time been proposed, some even regarding them as the figures of heathen Irish Deities. It is not intended to enter at present into any discussion on such matters of a controversial nature; possibly the subject may admit of simple and satisfactory solution—but this is left an open question.

The figures themselves represent females. In many instances the entire figure is seen, cut in relief on stone. In the greater number the figure is seated, though some occur sculptured in an upright position. Some of these carvings display a considerable degree of artistic ability and skill in the workman who executed them, and the figures themselves are well modelled and finished. Others are of ruder execution, and, on superficial inspection, might be supposed intended as objects of disgust or repulsion, or even satirical in their nature, though any of these conclusions would appear to be without foundation if the entire group of figures be studied; for, as a rule, the two extremes of fine and coarse execution do not differ materially from many other figures carved on stone during the period commencing A.D. 1100, and reaching down to the middle or end of the fifteenth century. The idea that they were intended to represent Pagan Deities, worshipped by the inhabitants of Ireland before their conversion to Christianity, is not supported by any evidence that can be advanced in support of such a view. They are, as a rule, invariably obtained either from the sites of old churches, or from the walls of castles built after the fourteenth century.

The popular name by which, as a class, these figures are designated is attributable to a trifling and accidental circumstance originating in the reply of an uninformed man to Mr. R. P. Colles, who, when visiting the image which is still preserved at Rochestown, county Tipperary, and asking whether it bore a special name, was told it was "Sheela na gig." Without any attempt at corroborating the statement, or further investigation, the term was adopted, and indiscriminately employed for all objects of similar nature. In other localities, as the appended lists state, they are traditionally considered to represent special personages.

So far as our present sources of information reach, it appears most probable that all figures of this description were originally attached to ecclesiastical edifices, and in Ireland altogether, or, with few exceptions,

limited to districts held by Anglo-Norman invaders; or they were placed near the churches for some special decorative purpose. It may serve to fix their dates somewhat approximately to refer to the church at Poictiers, where they are still found, erected between A.D. 1100 and 1200; and also to an example found on the chancel-arch of the ruins of a chapel at Clonmacnois. Many of the earlier stone churches must have fallen into decay about the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, when the figures were appropriated by the builders of stone castles erected about that time, and transferred to their walls either for ornament, or under the idea of their possessing some occult and sacred influence, such as conferring good fortune or additional safety on the owner. On these castles they were built into the walls, or placed over the doorways, where some remain until the present time, though the castle, in its turn, may have become a ruin.

Since this was written the following note was observed in Windele's MSS., "Cloyne and Ross," p. 448, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Library:—"At Barnahealy was found a brown gritty stone female figure, one of these old Fetish figures often found in Ireland on the fronts of churches as well as castles. They are called 'Hags of the Castle,' and when placed above the keystone of the door arch were supposed to possess a tutelary or protective power, so that the enemy passing by would be disarmed of evil intent against the building on seeing it." Barnahealy, or Castle Warren, is near Monkstown, Co. Cork.

Figures of this description are not limited altogether to Ireland. Examples are found within the walls of the Church of St. Radegonde, at Poictiers, and, at least two similar stone figures are now recorded from England in the subjoined list:—

List of the Figures, usually designated "Sheelas," found in Ireland.

1. From an old church (pulled down) in Co. Cavan.—The figure is 15 inches high and 10½ inches wide across the shoulders. It is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. A seated figure.

2. Found on the top of a recently-erected (1844) entrance doorway to an old graveyard at Lavey Church. This church was almost destroyed, and the image probably removed from the ruins. It is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. A seated figure. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 565.) Lavey lies fifty miles N.W. of Dublin on the mail-coach road.

3. In Royal Irish Academy Museum.—Figure 14½ inches high by 9 inches wide.

4. Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.—A figure usually termed St. Gobonet. (From a sketch.)

5. Old Castle of Lemanaghan, King's County.—From a drawing belonging, in 1870, to Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown.

6. Cloghan Castle.—This was an old castle of the O'Mores, three miles south of Banagher, King's County. Destroyed in 1548 for "fear of the English." (See "Annals of the Four Masters.") Seated figure. (From a drawing.) It is cut in a block of limestone, and measures 22 inches in height. This figure is preserved in a museum in the South of Ireland.

7. Old Castle of Rochestown, Co. Tipperary.—A seated figure. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575.) Discovered and described by R. P. Colles. The name popularly given to it of "Sheela na gig" has been applied to all similar objects.

8. Castle of Ballinahinch, Co. Tipperary.—Mr. Clibborn stated that the person who examined it supposed it came from the ruins of a neighbouring church. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575.)

9. Castle of Ballyfinboy, Co. Tipperary (Parish of Finnoe, Lower Ormond, Co. Tipperary, about one mile N.W. of Borrisokane).—A seated figure. A drawing of the Castle and of the figure obtained from Mr. Cooke's collection, 1870.

10. Lusk, Co. Dublin.—A figure, called "An Idol," was buried here by the late Rev. Mr. Tyrrell. This was considered to be a Sheela by Mr. Clibborn. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575.)

11. Lough Gara, Co. Sligo.—On the Barbican of O'Gara's Fortress in Lough Gara, Sligo. (*Teste* Mr. Wakeman, "Roy. Hist. and Arch. Assoc. Irel.," vol. v., 4th Series, p. 282.)

12. Kilcarne.—On a Font from ruins of old Church of Kilcarne, near Navan, Co. Meath, now preserved in a neighbouring chapel. Ditto.

13. Fethard.—On the gable-end of a cottage between the Abbey and river.

14. Blackhall, Co. Kildare (Parish of Davidstown, S.W. of Calverstown Demesne).

15. Rosnaree, Co. Meath.—Now built into the wall of a mill. (Photograph and drawing.)

16. Barnahely Castle, Co. Cork.—An erect figure. Drawn in J. Windele's Volume of Letters, preserved in Library of Royal Irish Academy.

17. Dunmanway Parish.—A stone figure, described in J. Windele's MS. "Topography of Co. Cork, W. and N.W.," in the Library of Royal Irish Academy. He states "It is brought out occasionally for charms; the priest twice attacked it, but the people concealed it."

18. Dunnaman Castle (between Rathkeale and Croom).—On a panel over the doorway. (See "Roy. Hist. and Arch. Assoc. Irel.," vol. iii., 4th Series, p. 17.)

19. Tullavin Castle (near Manister Abbey, not far from Croom).—On one of the quoin-stones. (Same reference as last).

20. Rath, Co. Clare.—On an ancient window-sill of highly decorated cut-stone, now set upside down in the south wall of Rath Church, near Corofin, Co. Clare. (From a photograph.)

This stone is figured in Keane's Work on Irish Architecture, p. 272, and also by Mr. Westropp, in present issue of *Journal*, at p. 33.

21. Ratoo Round Tower.—Inside an upper window, the head and shoulders cut in relief on the length of a flagstone, and the remainder of the figure on part of the stone below. Length, 11½ inches, and 5½ inches across the arms. (From a drawing.)

22. Old Church at Dowth, Co. Meath (near New Grange.) (See *Proceedings R.I.A*, vol. ii., p. 575.) Mr. Clibborn stated that the stone is different from that found in the walls of the church. The person who showed it to Mr. Clibborn called the figure "Saint Shanahan."

23. Clonmacnois.—On a voussoir of arch of chancel of Lady Chapel; much injured; cut within a lozenge.

24. Athlone.—A figure is placed above a gateway, St. Peter's Port. (From a drawing.) History unknown.

25. White Island, Lough Erne.—A figure about 2 feet in length inserted in exterior of south wall of church. (See for details "Kilkenny Archæological Society," Paper by G. V. Du Noyer, vol. iii., New Series, p. 69; and also see vol. v., 4th Series, p. 283, illustrated.)

26. Timahoe Castle, Queen's County.—A strange figure in stone, at the doorway of this castle. Its claim to admission on the list is open to doubt; but it is figured in a series of drawings belonging to the late Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, in 1870, and now owned by a gentleman in the South of Ireland, who kindly lent them to the writer.

27. Seir Kieran Parish, four miles from Parsonstown, Barony of Ballybrit, King's County. In the chapel, projecting from west gable, probably removed from an older building. From a drawing in Mr. Cooke's collection. (See Notice and illustration in *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iii., p. 114.)

28. Moycarky Castle, Co Tipperary.—Set into south wall, a figure about 17 inches long. Drawn by G. V. Du Noyer, in the "Ordnance sketches" in Royal Irish Academy. This figure was called Kathleen Owen by the people in the vicinity. It may have come from the ruins of an old church near the castle. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575.

29. Cashel Cathedral.—This figure is stated to have been buried for concealment.

30. Pillar of St. Adamnan, on Tara Hill, carved on eastern face; figure about 18 inches high.

31. A figure at present in a private garden, Ringaskiddy, Co. Cork, the history of which is not known to the writer.

32. Kilnaboy Church, Co. Clare.—Over south door; considerably mutilated; figured by Mr. Westropp in present issue of *Journal*, at p. 27.

English and Continental Figures.

Dunraven Castle.—Projecting from the wall. (From a photograph and drawing belonging to Mr. Clibborn in Royal Irish Academy.)

Binstead, Isle of Wight.—A seated figure, placed over the gate leading into the churchyard. (From a drawing owned, in 1870, by Mr. Cooke of Parsonstown.

Church Stretton, Shropshire.—An erect figure, built into north wall of parish church. (From a drawing obtained through a gentleman in Belfast.)

France (Church of St. Radegonde, Poictiers).—An extensive series of seated figures above a corbel-table in this church, each about the size of a small child. The date assigned to the Romanesque choir is late in the eleventh century; it is raised on a very old crypt, partly excavated in rock. Other parts of the church are fifteenth-century work.

F.R.S.A.I.

Irish Longevity.—Looking the other day over Pue's "Occurrences," January 12th, 1758, I came across the following paragraph:—"Belfast, January 6th.—We hear from Connor, in this county, that on the 13th of last month, died at Glenwhorry, near that place, Catherine Giles, aged 122 years. She was between 15 and 16 years old, on the dark Monday 1651, and working on her father's land when the darkness came on. She was always employed in hard labour, and lived on the most simple diet, such as potatoes, greens, and buttermilk, and never drunk tea or strong liquor, and continued healthy all her lifetime, until a few days before her death, and till about two months ago continued to walk three miles on Sunday to church." Could any correspondent say whether there is any local memorial of this old woman, and explain what "dark Monday" was, or the nature of the darkness referred to?

In *Exshaw's Magazine* for 1761, p. 344, is the following:—"Deaths, 1761, July 23—At Mitchelstown, co. of Corke, John Newell, in the 127 year of his age: he retained his senses to the last, and was grandson to old Parr of England, who lived to be 152 years of age."—G. T. S.

The last Friars of Quin, Co. Clare.—Quin is one of the few Irish mediæval fraternities which prolonged its existence to the present century. Despite the execution of so many of its leading monks in 1651-2, the community had re-assembled by the reign of Charles II. We find an excommunication, 7th April, 1670, in the names of Eugenius Callinan and Bonaventura Bruodin, guardians of Meelick and Ennis, against four friars who had rebelled against Moriartagh Ogrypha and Thady Bruodin, guardians of Quin and Limerick priories (MSS., T.C.D., F. 4. 14), and later on, 18th November, 1689, Thady O'Brien, of Coolreagh, near Scariff, leaves by his will (now at Coolreagh), "unto Father Daniel Macnamara, towards praying for the salvation of my soul, 5 shillings; to the friars of the Abbey of Quin 5 shillings"; and Daniel, Viscount Clare, 20th October, 1690, bequeaths "£20 to the friars of Quin."

The burning of the Abbey by Colonel George Stamer, and his brother Henry, dispersed the monks, but at the time of Lady Chatterton's tour one of them still meditated, prayed, and wrote "beautiful lines" to Lady O'Brien in the desolate cloister. I have known two persons who remembered the last monk, whose tombstone, a plain slab of limestone, in the east cloister walk, bears this inscription:—

"HERE LIES THE BODY OF THE | REV. JOHN HOGAN OF DRIM | WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE A.D. 1820 | AGED 80 YEARS, THE LAST OF THE FRANCISCAN | FRIARS WHO HAD THEIR RESIDENTS (*sic.*) | AT DRIM THE PLACE OF THEIR REFUGE | WHEN DRIVEN FROM THE ABBEY OF | QUIN. HE WAS SUPPORTED BY THE | PIOUS DONATIONS OF THE FAITHFUL | AND SERVED AS AN AUXILIARY TO HIS | NEIGHBOURING PARISH PRIESTS | IN THE VINEYARD OF THE LORD. HE | KNEW HOW TO ABOUND AND HOW TO SUFFER | WANT AS THE LORD WAS PLEASED TO | SEND. HE DIED IN HOLY POVERTY | RESPECTED FOR HIS STRICTNESS IN RELIGIOUS DISCIPLING (*sic.*) | AND VENERATED | BY ALL. 'QUI SEMINAT IN LACHRYMIS EXULTATIONE METET.' | REQUIESCAT IN PACE, AMEN."

THOMAS J. WESTROPP, *Hon. Local Secretary, North Clare.*

Ireland in 1641.—In the review of my "History of Irish Presbyterianism" (*Journal*, vol. iii. (1893), p. 438), reference is made to a statement of mine regarding the alleged crucifixion of a Protestant clergyman during the Rebellion of 1641, for which I had quoted no authority. The unfortunate gentleman to whom I referred was the Rev. Thomas Murray of Killileagh, and my authority was a Petition presented, in 1642, by his widow, to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, preserved in the MS. Records of the General Assembly. In the same article (p. 437) the 10th of June is printed the 18th, by a typographical error.—W. T. LATIMER.

Old Chair.—The chair, of which I send a photographic block, is the property of Josias Cunningham, Esq., of Glencairn, near Belfast. It was brought from Scotland by the ancestors of the present owner at the period of the Plantation of Ulster, and has been in the family ever since. The initials of the original owner and a motto are carved on the back panel as follows :—

"J. D. FEAR GOD, 1616."

It is made of oak, and is in a very fair state of preservation. It is an interesting relic of a stirring period in Ulster history.—S. F. MILLIGAN, *Hon. Provincial Secretary, Ulster.*

Muckross Abbey and Ross Castle, Killarney.—Mr. P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I., *Hon. Provincial Secretary, Munster*, furnishes the following extract from a provincial paper, written by Mr. D. P. Kelliher, on the condition of these ruins. Muckross is on the estate of Mr. Herbert, and is not scheduled under the Act of Parliament. The Castle is on Lord Kenmare's property :—

"It is with much regret that I notice the decaying hand of time preying fast on the old sacred ruins of Muckross Abbey, and the once proud and defiant turrets of Ross Castle. The grand old ruin of St. Francis, at Muckross, is giving way in many places. Several large

stones and window-lintels from the building can be seen lying inside and outside the ruins, without a friendly hand to stay the ravages of the great obliterator. At Ross Castle something of a similar state of things exists, besides, its corbels are giving way, and if not very soon seen to, a few more seasons, or a good 'sou-wester,' will bring them, as well as vast portions of the grand old tower, to the ground.

I am certain the two gentlemen on whose property those splendid ruins stand would willingly see to the necessary repairs if they could occupy the *locus standi* of yore; lacking their assistance, I am certain that the Royal Society of Antiquaries, with its proverbial preserving goodness, would take the matter in hands, and have those grand old edifices preserved as far as practicable. I am certain that the Board of Works, if applied to, would not refuse to grant a sum of money from its funds for the preservation of two of the most splendid monuments of Ireland's ancient piety and greatness—

> 'The Abbey, grey and holy, the Castle proud and strong,
> Mementoes of our fathers great—of saint and soldier throng.'"

The Board of Works and Irish Antiquities.—This forms the subject of one of the articles in the March number of the *Illustrated Archæologist* just issued. It again emphasises the grave error into which those employed by the Board so often fall—of supposing that their duty of preservation of ancient monuments justifies them in undertaking works of restoration often subversive of the antiquarian value and interest of the remains. The article adds:—"Unless an emphatic protest is raised by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland against such proceedings, the archæological interest of almost every ancient monument in Ireland will have been completely annihilated." We have elsewhere in this number dealt with the Board of Works' treatment of the singularly interesting remains in West Kerry.

While this number was at press, the writer of one of the Papers it contains, Mr. A. J. Fetherstonhaugh, died at Biarritz, whither he had gone in hope of a restoration to health. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh had passed a distinguished career in Dublin University, where he had graduated, with two Gold Medals, and obtained a University Studentship in 1885. In him this Society has lost the most promising of her younger members. Bringing to historical studies refined scholarship, sound criticism, and indefatigable and thorough research, he gave promise of the best historical work. The untimely end of a life from which so much might be hoped is indeed a national loss.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—*Those marked * are by Members of the Society.*]

Life of the Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; President of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. By Lady Ferguson. (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co.; London: Longmans, Green, & Co.)

IT is well that Bishop Reeves' Biography has been undertaken by so competent and sympathetic a writer as Lady Ferguson, and she has been fortunate in having a subject so worthy of her pen. Her task was no light one; for though a considerable mass of correspondence became available, much of Dr. Reeves' life was passed in quiet country places with which she could not be expected to be familiar. The wonder, therefore, is that the Life has so much local colouring, rather than that it may seem in this respect defective, as for instance in omitting the particulars of his consecration and of his interment.

Though Dr. Reeves has recently been described, and justly, as "A great Irish Bishop," it is not as an ecclesiastic that his name will chiefly live, but as one of a band of Irishmen who devoted themselves to rescuing the history of Ireland from oblivion and neglect.

The ecclesiastical aspect of Bishop Reeves' life is not that which will most interest the Members of the Academy and of our Society, over both of which he presided. But though, judging from the subject-matter of the chapters into which Lady Ferguson divided the work, it was uppermost in her mind, the principal events of Dr. Reeves' life as an author and an antiquary will be found duly recorded. His publications belong almost exclusively to archæology, including some valuable contributions to these pages; and though his library was rich in theological lore, his only contribution to its printed literature was one sermon, and that published by his friend Mr. Shirley.

Reeves prided himself on being a thorough Irishman, and he records that he had never been outside of the British Isles. His patriotism, though not obtrusive, is evidenced by the fact of his publications having been almost invariably brought out in Ireland.

The Bishop drank deeply at the true fountains of knowledge, and he was ever ready to share with others the vast stores of erudition at his command. He was generous almost to indiscretion; and one of his earliest and best productions was presented by him to the Members of the

Irish Archæological Society, when his means must have barely sufficed to provide him with the books he desired for himself.

One of the most valuable characteristics of his work was its accuracy. "In this respect" (to quote the obituary notice in the Annual Report of the Royal Irish Academy) "it may safely be affirmed that few writers have surpassed him; the attention he devoted to his self-imposed duty was never relaxed; no document bearing on any point under discussion escaped his notice; no authority was ignored; and, what is perhaps more significant, no quotation or reference was left unverified. His keen eye in the review of masses of fact, his sagacity in the discovery of sources of information, the scholarly habits that made him dwell lovingly on all these minutiæ till the whole subject under study was irradiated with the full light of positive knowledge, gave to his writings a powerful attraction, and promise for them a lasting place in the memory of scholars, and a continued claim to the gratitude of all who are interested in the study of the Antiquities of Ireland."

He was not only an accomplished scribe and performed wonderful feats in penmanship, but he enjoyed the power of expressing whatever he wrote in a manner to arrest attention. No matter what his subject was, he treated it adequately, and occasionally a vein of pleasantry amused as well as attracted his readers. He was a delightful correspondent, and made the English language serve him freely: instance his alliterative description of an inclement day as "wild, wet, windy, and whistling."

Dr. Reeves' devotion to whatever he deemed his duty was remarkable. Having adopted the Church as his profession, he was not tempted to abandon it by the offer of such coveted posts as Head of the Record Office in Scotland and in Ireland.

The narrative, as woven by Lady Ferguson, is very readable. The letters quoted are not given in sequence of dates; but one must not criticise too closely a book like this, mindful of the Bishop's own words: "The system of noticing *incuriæ* in a critique, unless it be to slay a presumptuous author, I detest. My plan is, whenever I am able to detect a slip, to communicate it to the author for his use, not abuse" (p. 67).

Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A., *Vice-President*, has supplemented the Life with an exhaustive and carefully prepared Bibliography of the Bishop's works.

It is strange that a writer like Bishop Reeves, who produced works which gained the unqualified praise of the greatest students, should, after a long life of unwearying toil, be almost unrepresented in some of the standard literary catalogues. Mr. Garstin points out that in Allibone's "Dictionary," 1870, only three works of Dr. Reeves are named, while in the Supplement, 1891, his name does not appear. No public library has been found to contain a complete collection of his smaller printed works. The reason, of course, is that most of Dr. Reeves' writings were given to different societies, or antiquarian or Church periodicals. The *Transactions*

and *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, our own *Journal*, and many other series were enriched by his contributions. Stimulated by a love of books, and a devoted friendship for the author, Mr. Garstin has traced these scattered writings through their various hiding-places. The result supplies a valuable key to much learned work hitherto practically lost, and in its chronological arrangement furnishes an outline history of Dr. Reeves' literary work, which is by no means the least valuable part of the Biography.

The typography is very creditable to the Dublin University Press. The binder has not improved the book in appearance by the representation on its cover of an archiepiscopal mitre of eighteenth-century type, perched on a ducal coronet.

Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland of the reign of Elizabeth, 1596, July, to 1597, December, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Ernest George Atkinson. (London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1893.)

THIS volume, containing abstracts of State Papers preserved in the London Record Office, is a continuation of the well-known and valued series—the Hamilton Calendar of Irish State Papers, the five volumes of which, previously published, form the greater part of the life work of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton, now retired from the office of Assistant keeper of Records in England. The present volume is the first produced under the editorship of Mr. Atkinson, to whom has been entrusted the continuation of the work to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is the only series especially devoted to Ireland which continues to be issued under the English Master of the Rolls.

The volume devotes almost 500 pages to abstracts of the letters for but a-year and a-half. Hence it may be inferred how closely and minutely the Papers detail the history of the time. The period is not itself one of special activity. It was not until the following year, on his victory at the Yellow Ford, that Hugh O'Neill finally threw off the semblance of subjection to the Queen. Now, as for some years before, the northern chief and the Dublin government watched each other, each conscious that war was inevitable, and each desirous to put off the crisis until better prepared. But though no very heroic events mark this period, it is not the less interesting for the study of the State documents which passed to and fro detailing the difficulties which beset and the jealousies which divided and weakened the English power. The cautious diplomacy of O'Neill, encouraged by daily hopes of help from Spain, was gradually extending his influence over Connaught, and even Leinster and Munster. Sir W. Russell, who was Lord Deputy at the beginning of the

period, powerless to strike an effective blow, chafed to see the forces under Sir John Norreys inactive, while the general made futile efforts to induce the Connaught chiefs peaceably to submit. Sir John Norreys, endeavouring to satisfy the Connaught chiefs that the government desired to do them justice by bringing to trial Sir Richard Bingham, the tyrannical governor of the province, was hampered by the deputy, who sheltered Bingham, even in the face of the Queen's command for his trial. So great was the dislike of Bingham that one of the O'Conors protests "that he and his will sooner forego their land and living than dwell under his government. All the province of Connaught is of this mind."

In such divided counsels there could be no hope of success, and we can well concur in Norreys' remark, that "if there were twice so much force sent over as is demanded, except there be a reformation in the government, all will come to smoke, and the country nothing be better."

The condition of the soldiers was little calculated to secure any success in war. "Our new companies droop and consume as fast as they come over, and many of them run away, because they endure here much misery, having neither victual, money, nor apparel." "The want of numbers in the bands grows by reason of the disease of Ireland, which seizes the new English soldiers two or three months after their arrival; and upon their first sickness their captains discharge them, stripping them of furniture and apparel."

If the position of Norreys at the head of a half-fed and often unpaid army was difficult, that of the deputy was little better. It was certain that the King of Spain was preparing to invade Ireland, and absolutely no forces could be spared to watch the coast. In August, 1596, news came that the enemy, daily expected, was to land at Bullock, seven miles from Dublin. The deputy, "in these most dangerous times, has only sixty horsemen for the guarding both of the Pale and himself; yet Sir John Norreys thinks them too many." Meanwhile, Tyrone was reported to have £2000 worth of powder and munition for his forces, and had Scottish gunsmiths, at Dungannon, making calivers and pistols.

The utter failure of Norreys' negotiations to secure the submission of the chiefs convinced him that war was necessary. Meanwhile, Russell was superseded by Lord Burgh. The Papers show that some of our historians are quite in error in representing the new deputy as slighting Norreys. The latter was continued in office and trust until death relieved him from his command. The new deputy soon followed, having fallen "dangerously sick of an Irish ague at Armagh," like so many of the common soldiers.

With such dissensions and difficulties in the government, the state of the country may be supposed to have been very bad. Archbishop Meyler Magrath says:—"There is no cantred without private woodkern, preparing themselves against the next winter. In the meantime, there is no night

without robberies, stealths, or murders, and in the day everywhere meetings like open wars."

Among matters of minor interest we find that Sir Robert Cecil was getting building stone over from Dublin. Lord Chancellor Loftus, acquaints him that he has ten tons of "touchstone" ready "that may serve for doors, windows, chimneys, stairs, or other building." The same writer sends to Cecil a pair of elk's horns, or, as he describes it, a deer's head, found in the ground, of rare greatness. Several letters relate to the great powder explosion on Dublin quays, when there were persons known to be "lost to the number of six score, besides sundry headless bodies, and heads without bodies that were found and not known."

It is only possible here thus to glance at a few of the points of interest in this volume, which is worthy of its valued predecessors. Mr. Atkinson has done his work carefully and well. The more important letters are given at such length as to make them interesting reading, while those of less importance seem to be judiciously abstracted. In the compilation of the Index less familiarity with Irish names is shown, and a few mistakes have arisen, sometimes from misunderstanding the text of the calendar. The mistakes are, however, very few among the large number of names dealt with, and cross references obviate the danger of serious mistake. The index is in general full and accurate; but we would be glad to see subjects indexed more fully. We look forward with much interest to the further volumes of Mr. Atkinson's Calendar.

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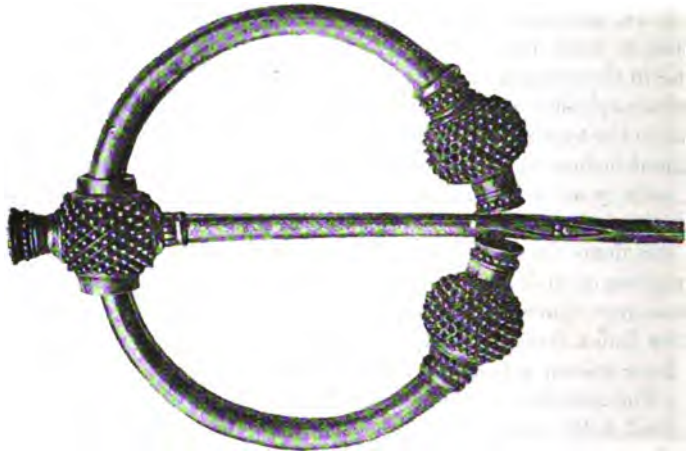
* *The Illustrated Archæologist.* Edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.) (London: Chas. J. Clark, December, 1893. Published quarterly.)

THE Third Part of this new Antiquarian periodical is now before us. The exterior is not, perhaps, attractive either in colour or design, but once past the cover it will be found bright and interesting. Short readable Papers, by standard writers, on a variety of interesting subjects, with a profusion of good prints which really illustrate their subjects, all well printed on good paper, invite perusal.

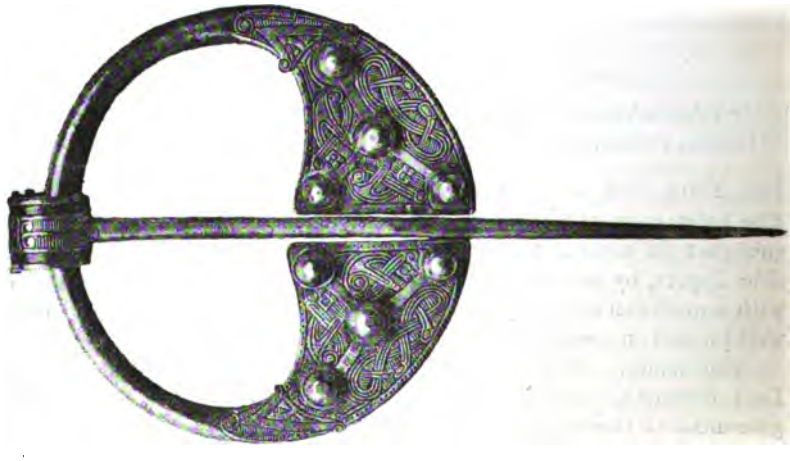
The names, among others, of Dr. Monro, Professor Flinders Petrie, Lord Southesk, and the Editor, attached to Papers, is a sufficient guarantee of the value of the contributions.

To Irish readers the Paper of chief interest is, perhaps, that on "The Celtic Brooch, and how it was Worn," by Mr. Romilly Allen. This Paper is accompanied by excellent illustrations of the Tara Brooch and six other brooches, found in Ireland and Scotland. The ancient use of the brooch is shown by reproductions of figures from the crosses of Monasterboice and Kells; and at the present day by a photograph of a lady of Algiers, wearing brooches almost identical in form with those

found in this country. She, like the figures on the Irish crosses, has the brooch binding the garments together at the side of the breast, the long pin pointed upwards and outwards towards the shoulder, in the only position where it could escape piercing either the body when bent, or



Silver Penannular Brooch, with Thistle-head terminations, from Co. Kildare.



Silver Penannular Brooch, with expanded ends and bosses, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

the arms when raised. Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Illustrated Archæologist* we are enabled to reproduce this interesting photograph, as well as two of the admirable illustrations of brooches which accompany the Paper.

[*To face page* 90.

WOMAN FROM BISKRA, IN ALGERIA, WEARING PENANNULAR BROOCHES.

Dr. Munro, ranging from Egypt to Ireland, and from Italy to Scandinavia, draws together the facts relating to the curious serrated flints which have been claimed as the saws and the sickles of a Stone Age. From mounted specimens he deduces two distinctly marked types, which seem to answer to the requirements, respectively, of saw and of sickle.

Of a more popular type is the Paper on "Old Towers at Liege," with good sketches of tenth and eleventh century architectural work in that quaint old city; and that on the "Pictish Towers in the North of Scotland." These strange buildings, while in some respects suggesting a similarity of origin with the stone forts of our west coast and islands, possess very marked characteristics of their own which place them quite alone.

Among shorter contributions is a facsimile, in colours, of a fresco painting in Egypt, *circa* B.C. 1400. This painting, more than 3000 years old, belongs to a special school of Egyptian art, which, unlike other work from that region, has acquired a most striking power of reproducing life and motion with considerable vigour. There are also a representation of a "wedding-mask" of straw from the West of Ireland; and photographs of two crosses from Glamorganshire, covered with characteristic Celtic work.

The Magazine, issued quarterly, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a number, is well worth the attention of Members who desire to be kept informed of the progress of Archæology outside our own island, and who wish to bring to the study of our Antiquities the light which may be cast upon them by investigation elsewhere.

**Fians, Fairies, and Picts.* By David Mac Ritchie. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, and Co., 1893.)

THE opinions and arguments of Mr. Mac Ritchie, which he put before the world in *The Testimony of Tradition* are in their essence reproduced in this little work. He attempts to account for the popular belief in these islands in fairies, by the existence of the Picts, as a dwarfish race of earth-dwellers in early times. Underlying this theory there is an element of truth in what he says, that, "although the popular memory may retain for many centuries the impress of historical facts, these become inevitably blurred and modified by the lapse of time and the ignorance of the very people who preserve the tradition." But this cannot be applied wholesale in the fashion Mr. Mac Ritchie would have it. The romantic, credulous, and superstitious elements in human nature must have room to play, and do so, more without, than with, the "impress of historical facts." If we accept this method of accounting for Scotch and Irish beliefs, we should with equal propriety apply it to an explanation of the

mythologies of Greece and Rome, and to the popular belief of primitive and other races all over the globe. That many remains of the Picts have been traditionally applied to fairies is no doubt true; but this is very far from the conclusion the writer would push his theory to, that the Picts and fairies are identical.

The writer has brought together much important matter, with many excellent illustrations of interest and value in support of his theory. In this scientific age, however, we are inclined to get too many theories, historic and otherwise, and we should jealously guard against them unless based upon the fullest investigation. The theory of Mr. Mac Ritchie is "not proven," and, if it is ever to be accepted, will demand a defence based upon a wide survey of the whole field of this phase of popular beliefs which he has not attempted to make.

A Report on Ancient Monuments in Co. Kerry. By Sir Thomas Newenham Deane. (*Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. iii., Third Series, No. 1, December, 1893. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Dublin.)

The most recent number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, contains, with much other matter of interest, a Paper by Sir Thomas Deane, which must arrest the attention of all who study the early antiquities of Ireland. As the treatment of prehistoric monuments under the Board of Works has before been a subject of animadversion, we looked to the present report with something of anxious expectancy. Having regard to the position of the author, and accepting this report as an official explanation of the way in which some of the public money voted for the preservation of our National Monuments is being expended, the Royal Irish Academy has done good service in publishing this Paper with its illustrations.

The western part of the Dingle promontory is one strangely interesting to the antiquary. Cashel, cloghaun, artificial cave, cell, and church, abound in a profusion and state of preservation rarely met in modern Ireland. The district was visited by our Society in 1891, in a visit all too brief to see half the relics of the past which it contains.

A group of antiquities on the estate of Mr. Drummond was, in 1892, vested in the Board of Works. It thereupon became the duty of the Board to protect and maintain them. The narration of the steps taken in fulfilment of this duty is the subject of Sir Thomas Deane's Paper or Report.

The report deals with three remains, the forts of Dunbeg and Glenfaun, and a group of underground chambers at Cloghane, near Ventry. The accounts it furnishes are too meagre to be of value, and are rendered

puzzling by the many disagreements between them and the plans supplied to illustrate them. Dunbeg, it may be observed, has already been more fully described by Du Noyer, by Professor Sullivan, and by Lord Dunraven.[1] The plan of it given in this report differs in many important features from the plan given by the other writers, and most of the measurements in Sir Thomas's plan differ from those given in his own descriptive letterpress. The plan of the Cloghane chambers is partly to scale and partly drawn from a rough sketch without any approach to scale; but no warning is given of this. The reference numbers and letters, too, in this plan are different from those used in the report, and even in number the chambers do not correspond. The accuracy of the details of the plan of Glenfaun fort is rendered doubtful by the statement that the length of the passages in it "could not be calculated."

We look in vain in the Report for any account of the steps taken for the preservation of the remains. "Investigation" is the reiterated key-note of the report. Sir Thomas Deane could not, perhaps, be expected to devote the large amount of time that could make such investigation of any value. It is true that he mentions that he had secured the services of a local gentleman presumably as an overseer. But even this representative was not always present. No antiquary can read without a feeling of dismay the opening words of this gentleman's report on Glenfaun fort, "As I reached Glenfaun this evening the men at work had just removed the floor of one of the cells." Apparently the party of workmen had been left the greater part of the day to "investigate" the cashel at their own sweet will. Had Sir Thomas read the interesting account of this district in the "Archæological Journal" for 1858, with the careful plans and sections of its curious buildings, he would surely have hesitated before he employed a gang of workmen to revise the work of so careful a student as Du Noyer.

In three of the underground chambers at Cloghane skulls and bones were found. In two cases they are said to be "among stones," but no definite record of the position and surroundings, which may have been of great importance to archæology, is furnished. One skull crumbled when touched; other bones, when brought to the air, vanished into powder. There is no hint even whether these were the bones of men or of other animals. It is not improbable that some of these chambers may have remained unvisited for many centuries, since the race or conditions that called them into existence passed away. If so it was of vital consequence in the interest of archæological science that the remains they contained should have been undisturbed until their position, condition, and surroundings were carefully examined by experienced students. In such case the only effect of untrained "investigation" must be to destroy

[1] The "Archæological Journal of the Arch. Inst. of Great Britain," vol. xv., 1858, pp. 1–24; "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," pp. cccxiii–cccxv; "Notes on Irish Architecture," vol. i., pp. 19–22.

irrecoverably the most important evidences of the uses and occupants of the chambers. Indeed, if Sir Thomas' plan of Dunbeg correctly shows the present condition of that fort, recent handling must have altered or obliterated many of its features as planned by Du Noyer. The injudicious treatment of the remains described in the Report would, if carried out by a private owner, be an evil to be regretted, but, executed under the authority of the public official whose duty it is to protect the ruins, it forms an inexcusable offence.

The following is Sir Thomas' view of the difficulties which beset his work :—

"It is difficult to make an exhaustive Paper on the buildings I have brought under your notice, for many reasons: firstly, that next to nothing, except what might be ashes, were found in the beehive cells; that I am assured a sword was found in similar structures near Tralee; that what were evidently wells have been discovered, and the curious projecting stones in nearly all the cells, there is nothing up to the present to identify the buildings with any particular race, or to indicate, with a degree of certainty, their age."

Investigation foiled by such difficulties cannot yield any valuable result. But difficulties in the way of investigation need not prevent the fulfilment of the Board's duties as the preserver of the monuments. Take all suitable measures to protect them from injury by the utilitarian road contractor, the improving agriculturist, the mischievous holiday-maker, the superstitious "crock of gold" hunter (if any still survive), and any other dangers which may threaten them; but in the interests of archæological and anthropological science we cannot too strongly urge that "investigation," except under the direct and continuous oversight of a competent archæologist, is an irrevocable injury to science, only one degree less pernicious than the deliberate destruction of the remains.

Proceedings.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1894, was held (by permission) in the Library, Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 9th January, 1894, at 4 o'clock, p.m.:

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The following were present during the proceedings:—

Fellows:—Thomas Drew, R. H. A., F.R.I.A.I., *Vice-President*; William Gray, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert, *Vice-President*; Rev. G. R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; R. S. Longworth-Dames, B.A., M.R.I.A.; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A.; W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.; G. Henry Kinahan, M.R.I.A.; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.R.I.A.; S. K. Kirker; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A.; J. J. Digges La Touche, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I.; James Mills, M.R.I.A.; S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A.; Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A.; J. R. O'Connell, LL.D.; J. Casimir O'Meagher, M.R.I.A.; The Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A.; Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D.; Colonel P. D. Vigors; John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A.; W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*; T. J. Westropp, M.A.; R. L. Woollcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; E. P. Wright, M.D., Sec. R.I.A.; The Most Rev. N. Donnelly, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea; John Cooke, B.A.; Charles Geoghegan.

Members:—Rev. James Adams; J. G. Alcorn; Rev. W. F. Alment, B.D.; J. Poë Alton; John Barrett, B.A.; Miss Mary Banim; Richard Bravin; H. F. Berry, M.A.; Rev. R. A. Burnett, M.A.; M. Cadic de la Champignonnerie; William Carey; A. R. Carroll; W. P. Chapman; A. T. Chatterton; C. G. F. Chute, B.A.; George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A.; N. Colgan; Very Rev. R. F. Conlan, P.P.; M. E. Conway; A. D. Cooper; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; Rev. G. W. S. Coulter, M.A.; M. F. Cox, F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A.; J. W. Crawford; D. H. Creighton, F.R.G.S.; S. Cunningham; Rev. H. W. Davidson, B.A.; M. Dorey; Rev. Professor Dougherty, M.A.; F. Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.; Joseph Gough; Colonel G. F. Grant; Surgeon-Major Greene; Thomas Greene, LL.B.; C. W. Harrison; W. P. Headen, B.A.; Rev. John Healy, LL.D.; Granby Higinbotham; H. Hitchins; Very Rev. H. Jellett, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's; P. King Joyce, M.B.; P. Weston Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; Charles H. Keene, M.A.; Rev. J. B. Keene, M.A.; R. J. Kelly; Miss K. L. King; Thomas Laffan, M.D.; S. M. Lanigan; J. V. Legge; Rev. H. W. Leet, M.A.; Rev. W. O'N. Lindesay, M.A.; Owen Lloyd; F. W. Lockwood; Rev. A. W. B. Mack, B.A.; M. J. M'Enery, B.A.; Charles M'Neill; W. P. Maunsell, B.A.; J. J. Meagher; Miss Alice L. Milligan; W. M. Mitchell, R.H.A., F.R.I.A.I.; J. H. Moore, M.A.; C. Mullin; T. F. O'Connell; J. O. Overend; A. Patton, M.D.; J. J. Phillips; R. L. Praeger, M.R.I.A.; S. A. Quan-Smith; Thomas Robinson; A. G. Ryder; R. H. Ryland; Conway Scott; Rev. Rowland Scriven, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; W. J. Simpson; John F. Small; A. T. Smith, M.D.; Charles Smith, M.A.; Owen Smith; Bedell Stanford, B.A.; Rev. Harvey Stewart, B.A.; William Stirling, F.R.I.A.I.; Mrs. Stoker; Sadleir Stoney; P. F. Sutherland; William Swanston; Mrs. Tarleton; Alexander Tate; Rev. G. B. Taylor, LL.B.; H. J. C. Toler-Aylward; Rev. Canon Walsh, D.D.; R. Welch; Rev. A. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. G. O. Woodward, B.A.; C. W. Steele.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were elected :—

FELLOWS.

The Most Rev. Nicholas Donnelly, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea (*Member*, 1891), 50, Rathgar-road, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary*.

John Cooke, B.A., Dublin (*Member*, 1888), 66, Morehampton-road, Dublin: proposed by W. M. Dixon, LL.B., *Fellow*.

George A. P. Kelly, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law (*Member*, 1890), 23, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Charles Geoghegan, ASSOC. INST. C.E.I. (*Member*, 1891), 89, Pembroke-road, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Hatton O'Kearney, Lochiere, Cork: proposed by Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Henry J. Bourchier, Eversleigh, Bandon: proposed by The O'Donovan, D.L., *Fellow*.

Edward J. O'Meehan, Solicitor, Ennis, Co. Clare; Wood Gibson Jefferson, M.A., LL.B. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 13, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

William Anderson, J.P., Glenavon, Merrion, Co. Dublin; William Moran, 48, Northumberland-road, Dublin: proposed by John L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

Thomas Arnold, M.A., F.R.U.I., 16, Adelaide-road, Dublin: proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow*.

Henry Bindon Burton, Solicitor, 59, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin: proposed by J. P. Swan, *Fellow*.

Cecil Miniken, Solicitor, Ennis, Co. Clare; George Liston, Solicitor, Kilmallock: proposed by H. C. Cullinan, LL.B., *Fellow*.

Rev. Stephen J. Egan, C.C., Rush, Co. Dublin: proposed by Rev. N. R. Brunskill, M.A.

Very Rev. Canon O'Neill, Salford, England; Very Rev. P. F. Flynn, P.P., St. Anne's Presbytery, Convent Hill, Waterford: proposed by Very Rev. F. O'Brien, P.P., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary for South Tipperary*.

Edward P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D., The Hut, Howth; Edmund Trouton, Eversham, Blackrock; Trevor T. L. Overend, LL.B. (Dubl.), Solicitor, 12, Ely-place, Dublin; Thomas Hogg, Craigmore, Blackrock: proposed by Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

Edward Crofton Rotheram, Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath: proposed by Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.

C. H. Ward, B.A. (Cantab.), 51, Belgrave-square, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, B.A.

John Orpin, 37, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin: proposed by W. Grove White, LL.B.

Very Rev. Dean Madden, P.P., V.G., Tynagh, Co. Galway; Very Rev. M. E. Holland, O.D.C., The Abbey, Loughrea; Rev. Father Benedict, The Abbey, Loughrea; The O'Donoghue, Ballinahown Court, Athlone; Very Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, P.P., V.F., Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

Ephraim Mac Dowel Cosgrave, M.D. (Dubl.), 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin; Thomas W. Lyster, M.A. (Dubl.), 10, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin; Charles W. Steele, 18, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown: proposed by Rev. L. A. Handy, M.A.

Rev. William Hall Telford, Free Church, Reston, Berwickshire; Robert Ross Dudgeon, Ballynahatty, Omagh, Co. Tyrone: proposed by Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A.

Frederick York Powell, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford: proposed by H. A. Hinkson, M.A.

Francis M'Bride, 39, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines: proposed by Richard Bravin.

The Report of the Council for the year 1893 was then brought forward, and on the motion of Dr. La Touche, *Fellow*, seconded by Mr. J. L. Robinson, *Fellow* (having been amended on the motion of Mr. Gray, *Vice-President*, seconded by Rev. Canon Stoney, *Fellow*), was unanimously adopted as follows:—

Report of the Council for the Year 1893.

It is with feelings of profound and unfeigned sorrow that the Council have to announce the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of the President, Lord James Wandesforde Butler, which sad event occurred at his residence, Cliff House, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford, on the 13th of December last.

Lord James Butler was the last survivor of that band of pioneers who, forty-four years ago, in the city of Kilkenny, laid the foundation upon which this Society has been raised. As one of those who were present at its birth he was fitly called upon to preside over the proceedings of its maturity, and, at a time when its fortunes seemed at their lowest, he assisted materially in bringing it to its present high position.

Although failing health had obliged him, during the past two years, to withdraw from taking the same active part, as formerly, in the Society's affairs, he was ever mindful of its interests, and expressed the warmest regard for its Members. His dignified and courtly presence has been missed at the Meetings of the Society. His genial and kindly disposition and unfailing courtesy won the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact. His death has left a vacant place in the ranks of the Society, which it will be difficult to fill.

The Council are glad to report that the numbers of the Society have been further increased during the year 1893. The decrease of Members in certain parts of the country, to which attention was called in the Report for the year 1892, has been checked, except in Kilkenny, the original home of the Society, and in Limerick, where the numbers show a continued diminution.

There are now upon the Roll the names of 188 Fellows and 1042 Members, the total number of names, 1230, being 40 more than at the close of the year 1892.

It is with much regret the Council have to report that so many as 26 Members are over two years in arrear, and have been in consequence struck off the Roll. It is also a matter for regret that the Subscriptions of a large number of Members for the year 1893 are still unpaid. Such Members have not alone been receiving the *Journal* at the expense of the Society, but have also caused trouble and outlay by not responding to the notices informing them that their Subscriptions were due.

There is now upon the Roll a number of Members of ten years standing who are entitled to compound for the sum of £5.

The Society has lost by death during the year six Fellows and twenty-three Members.

The Fellows who died were—Lord James Wandesforde Butler, *President;* the Rev. E. J. Hartrick; John J. Kelly, *Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Roscommon;* the Most Rev. Dr. Knox, Archbishop of Armagh; the Rev. Canon Leeper; and John Davis White, *Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Tipperary.*

Mr. John Davis White joined the Society in 1851, and was elected to an Honorary Fellowship in 1889. He was an industrious collector of antiquarian lore concerning the city and diocese of Cashel and county of Tipperary, as testified by his work entitled, "Cashel of the Kings," and other published works. To the *Journal* he contributed the following Papers:—"Extracts from original Wills formerly preserved in the Consistorial Office, Cashel," vol. ii., N. S. (1859), p. 317; "Some Account of the Tradesmen's Tokens issued in the City of Cashel, and of the Families of the persons

by whom they were issued," vol. iv., N. S. (1863), p. 404; "Some Account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly," vol. viii., 4th ser. (1887), p. 176; and "Illustrations of National Proverbs, Common Sayings, and Obsolete Words and Customs," vol. ix., 4th ser. (1889), p. 137. He also was one of the contributors to the notes to the "Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esq.," edited by the late Evelyn Philip Shirley, published in parts in the *Journal* between the years 1856 and 1867, and which formed, when completed, the Extra Volume of the Society for the latter year.

Among the Members who died were some of the oldest upon the Roll. Mr. Patrick M'Gragh, of Cork, was elected in 1854, and the Most Rev. John Mac Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne, in 1859. Mr. Edward Eyre Atthill was for several years Hon. Local Secretary for Co. Fermanagh. Mr. Thomas O'Gorman was elected a Member in 1856, and the following Papers by him were published by the Society:—"Some Remarks on O'Conor's Tomb at Roscommon," vol. v., N. S. (1866), p. 546; "On the Contents of a Sepulchre of the Bronze Period," vol. i., 3rd ser. (1868), p. 164; "On the Site of the Battle of Clontarf," vol. v., 4th ser. (1879), p. 169; "A Notice of the Career of Shane O'Neill (surnamed *an Diomais*, or 'The Proud'), Prince of Tirowen, 1520–1567," vol. viii., 4th ser. (1888), p. 449, and vol. ix., 4th ser. (1889), p. 53.

The Council made a special Report to the Quarterly Meeting held in Kilkenny in June last upon the correspondence which had passed between them and the Lords of the Treasury and the Master of the Rolls in England in reference to the Resolutions come to by the Society concerning the publication and editing of original documents, and the continuation of the series of Calendars of Documents relating to Ireland preserved in the Public Record Office, London. As no reply was received from Mr. Morley to the request that he would receive a deputation from the Society in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, the Council were unable to carry the matter further.

The Photographic Committee, which was formed twelve months ago, held several meetings during the year. Mr. J. L. Robinson kindly consented to act as Honorary Curator of the collection, and considerable progress has been made in classifying, according to counties, the existing photographs of antiquarian objects.

During the year the Council held twelve Meetings, at which the Members attended as follows:—Mr. Cochrane, 12; Rev. Denis Murphy, 12; Mr. Burtchaell, 11; Dr. Frazer, 10; Mr. Mills, 10; Dr. La Touche, 9; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, 8; Dr. King, 8; Mr. Franklin, 7; Colonel Vigors, 6; Dr. Wright, 6; Rev. Dr. Stokes, 5; Mr. Molloy, 2.

The three Senior Members who retire by rotation at this Meeting are—Dr. Frazer, Mr. Burtchaell, and Mr. Mills. They have been nominated for re-election, and to provide for the contingency of other vacancies on the Council being declared, the Council have submitted a list of six additional names to be balloted for by the Society. It is, however, open to Members to give their votes for any other name should they desire to do so.

For the office of President the Council have submitted a list of three names from which to chose one to hold office for the year 1894. In this case also votes may be given for any other Fellow of the Society.

The Index to the first 19 volumes of the *Journal* is now practically completed, and will shortly be ready to go to Press; also the Catalogue of the objects in the Museum of the Society in Kilkenny, which is being prepared by Mr. J. G. Robertson.

The completion of the "Annals of Clonmacnois," as an Extra Volume, has been unavoidably delayed beyond the close of the year, but a considerable portion is already in type.

The Council have acquired by purchase from Mr. J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*, a valuable collection of drawings of Antiquities and places of interest in the county Kilkenny, made in the first ten years of the present century.

The departure of Mr. D. H. Creighton from Kilkenny obliged him to resign the office of Hon. Curator of the Society's Museum there, which he had kindly undertaken since April, 1888. Mr. Richard Langrishe, the Senior Vice-President of the Society, having consented to act as Hon. Curator, the Council have, in accordance with Rule 19, appointed him to that office.

The Second General Meeting of the Society was held as usual in Kilkenny, on Whit-Monday, and the Third in Cork, on the 25th of July. A Midsummer Excursion was made to Trim and Tara. Full details of these Meetings and Excursions have been published in the Proceedings.

At the General Meeting held in Dublin in October, the invitation of the Cambrian Archæological Association to join in their Meeting at Carnarvon in August, 1894, was accepted by the Society.*

The financial condition of the Society is satisfactory. The Abstract of the Accounts, with the Auditors' Report, will be presented as usual at the next General Meeting, to be held in Kilkenny on the 14th of May, 1894.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Great Southern and Western, the Great Northern, and the Midland Great Western Railway Companies, for conceding to Members attending the Meetings of the Society the privilege of obtaining return tickets at single fares.

Names removed from the Roll in 1893 :—

Deceased (29) :—

FELLOWS (6)—Lord James Wandesforde Butler, *Member*, 1849 ; *Fellow*, 1870 ; President, 1887 ; Rev. Edward J. Hartrick, M.A., *Member*, 1861 ; *Fellow*, 1888 ; John Joseph Kelly, J.P., *Fellow*, 1891 ; Most Rev. Robert Knox, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, *Fellow*, 1890 ; Rev. Canon Leeper, D.D., *Fellow*, 1890 ; John Davis White, *Member*, 1851 ; *Hon. Fellow*, 1889.

MEMBERS (23)—Lieut.-Colonel Allen Neason Adams, King's Own Borderers, 1888 ; Maurice Armor, 1888 ; George Atkinson, M.A., M.B., 1889 ; Edward Eyre Atthill, J.P., 1878 ; John Beveridge, Town Clerk of Dublin, 1891 ; Rev. William Fearon, B.A., 1892 ; Right Rev. B. Fitz Patrick, Abbot of Mount Melleray, 1891 ; Rev. David Gordon, 1892 ; Walter Hore, 1887 ; William A. Hunter, 1863 ; William Henry Keating, B.A., 1893 ; Most Rev. John Mac Carthy, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, 1859 ; Patrick M'Gragh, 1854 ; Luke J. M'Redmond, 1889 ; John Monck, 1862 ; Very Rev. J. W. Murray, LL.D., Dean of Connor, 1887 ; James Nash, J.P., 1887 ; Thomas O'Gorman, 1856 ; Rev. George Robinson, M.A., 1884 ; Sir James Russell, C.M.G., 1890 ; Rev. Oliver Joseph Tibeaudo, M.A., 1891 ; F. N. Le Poer Trench, M.A., Q.C., 1890 ; George Gerald Tyrrell, M.R.I.A., 1890.

Resigned (54) :—

FELLOW (1)—Leonard Dobbin, 1873.

MEMBERS (53)—John E. Barrett, J.P., 1889 ; Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., F.T.C.D., 1890 ; Rev. James Bradshaw, 1888 ; Timothy Brinn, 1892 ; Rev. Thomas Bryan, B.A., 1887 ; Rev. Patrick Callan, P.P., 1890 ; Mrs. Ellis Cameron, 1892 ; Thomas Cantwell, 1889 ; William H. Catlin, 1889 ; John M. Clarke, 1889 ; Edward H. R. Crofton, J.P., 1890 ; Very Rev. Canon Davis, P.P., V.F., 1890 ; Rev. John Q. Day, B.A., 1889 ; J. E. Dormer, L.R.C.S.I., 1889 ; Rev. Paul Dunny, C.C., 1892 ; Edward Eagle, 1891 ; Robert English, J.P., 1890 ; Edward Evans, 1890 ; Rev. W. Herbert Fitz Maurice, B.A., 1891 ; Rev. C. W. Frizell, B.A., 1892 ; J. H. Fullerton, F.R.I.A.I.,

* A communication has since been received from the Cambrian Archæological Association fixing the Meeting for the 16th of July, 1894.

1884; M. J. Gardiner, 1891; Mrs. Greer, 1892; Rev. T. A. R. Hackett, D.D., 1889; Rev. Ralph W. Harden, B.A., 1891; Miss Hassard, 1891; Rev. G. W. Healy, M.A., 1891; Rev. Thomas Hill, 1891; J. T. Lalor, 1890; Rev. T. S. Lindsay, M.A., 1891; Benjamin Macabe, 1892; S. C. M'Elroy, 1890; Charles J. M'Mullen, 1892; Edward Maunsell, M.A., 1889; Charles Miniken, 1889; M. H. Molohan, L.R.C.P.I., 1891; Henry Molony, M.D., 1889; Arthur W. Moore, M.A., J.P., 1891; George Blacker Morgan, L.R.C.S.I., J.P., 1891; Rev. Samuel W. H. Nesbitt, 1889; Miss Nugent, 1891; Louis Ely O'Carroll, B.A., 1891; Rev. Eugene H. O'Meara, M.A., 1890; William Perceval, 1892; William H. Phillips, F.R.H.S., 1890; Sir George H. Porter, Bart., M.D., 1889; R. J. Ross, Lieut., 1st Middlesex Regiment, 1891; Rev. J. W. ffrank Sheppard, B.A., 1892; James Sheridan, 1891; R. S. Smyth, 1888; Rev. John C. Trotter, 1891; Rev. M. C. Vincent, M.A., 1889; George T. White, 1887.

The following (26) have been struck off the Roll, being upwards of two years in arrear. They may become eligible for re-election on payment of the arrears due by them at the time of being struck off. Those marked thus (*) did not pay the Entrance Fee:—

Elected			£	s.	d.
1889	Barry, Robert, Kilkenny, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1888	Boyd, A. Gadwell, M.A., Kilkenny, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1889	Buckley, Rev. Cornelius, C.C., Buttevant, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1889	Casey, John Sarsfield, Mitchelstown, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1892	*Collins, J. J., Chelsea, London, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Dorman, R. H., C.E., Armagh, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Farrell, James, Naas, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Kirkwood, Philip, Michigan, U.S.A., ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Knox, Mrs. E. H., Dublin, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Lynch, Daniel, B.A., Dunleer, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Mac Manus, J. H., Athlone, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1892	*M'Elwee, William, M.R.I.A.I., Derry, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1885	Mathewson, John, Jun., Derry, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Meehan, Thomas, Dublin, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1892	*Moran, Rev. John H., Clontarf, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1888	Moynan, J. Ousely, M.A., C.E., Nenagh, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Murphy, E. J., Kilkenny, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Neill, Rev. Herbert R., B.A., Headford, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1888	O'Doherty, James E., Derry, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1889	Phelan, Michael, Kilkenny, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Phelps, Rev. W. E. C., B.A., Glasslough, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Reeves, Miss, Douglas, Cork, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1892	*Rynd, Mrs., Black Hall, Naas, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1891	Trimble, Mark Bloxham, Aberdeen, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1889	Warnock, Hugh T. A., F.R.C.S.I., Donegal, ..	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
1890	Woodward, H. Greville, Dublin, ...	1892, 1893 ..	1	0	0
		Total, ..	£26	0	0

The Very Rev. James A. Anderson, O.S.A., whose name appeared in this List in the last Report, was then absent from Ireland; he has since paid up the amount due, and been restored to the Roll of Members.

The names of the following Candidates, elected in 1893, have not been added to the Roll, the Entrance Fee and Subscription being unpaid :—

January, 1893—Rev. C. W. M'Dowell, M.A.; G. A. Mulholland; Rev. T. S. Berry, D.D.; Rev. G. W. Baile, LL.B.; Francis W. Butler, B.A.

May, 1893—James Shanks; P. D. Fleming, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Colonel H. Villiers Stuart, D.L.; James Johnston, Solicitor.

July, 1893—Charles S. Graham, B.A., Solicitor; William Harvey Swan; Joseph Lowry; Rev. Andrew Dempsey, P.P.

The Fellows and Members are now distributed as follows :—

County.	Fellows.	Members.	Total.
1. Dublin,	42	254	296
2. Antrim,	16	89	105
3. Cork,	8	65	73
4. Kilkenny,	9	48	57
5. Limerick,	5	45	50
6. Down,	9	38	47
7. Kerry,	1	40	41
8. Tipperary,	1	37	38
9. Derry,	4	30	34
10. Waterford,	3	26	29
11. Meath,	—	29	29
12. Tyrone,	3	24	27
13. Clare,	2	19	21
14. Wexford,	6	15	21
15. Westmeath,	2	18	20
16. Donegal,	3	16	19
17. Kildare,	5	12	17
18. Fermanagh,	2	15	17
19. Armagh,	1	14	15
20. Galway,	2	12	14
21. Louth,	4	10	14
22. Sligo,	2	9	11
	130	865	995

County.	Fellows.	Members.	Total.
Brought forward,	130	865	995
23. Carlow,	1	10	11
24. Queen's Co.,	2	9	11
25. Monaghan,	4	6	10
26. Wicklow,	—	9	9
27. Cavan,	1	7	8
28. King's Co.,	—	8	8
29. Mayo,	2	5	7
30. Roscommon,	2	4	6
31. Leitrim,	—	6	6
32. Longford,	—	4	4
	142	933	1075
Country.			
1. England,	28	79	107
2. Scotland,	7	6	13
3. Europe (rest of),	5	5	10
4. America,	2	13	15
5. Australasia,	4	4	8
6. Asia,	—	1	1
7. Africa,	—	1	1
	188	1042	1230

The following exchanges and presentations were received during the year :—

The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. viii., Parts 2 and 3; The Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists Field Club, 1891–1892; Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. xvi., Part 2; Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. xlviii., Part 4; vol. xlix., Parts 1, 2, and 3; Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. XXXIII.; Archæologia Cambrensis, 5th Series, Nos. 37, 38, and 39; Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for 1893; Geological Survey of Canada: Annual Report, 1890–91; Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. iii.; Glasgow Archæological Society: Report of the Council for 1892; Archæologia Aeliana, vol. xvi., Part 1; The Journal of the County Kildare Archæological Society, 1893; The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society, 1893, i.–iii.; Journal of the Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. xi., Part 2; Royal Irish Academy: Proceedings, 3rd Series, vol. ii., 3, 4, and 5; vol. iii., 1; Transactions, vol. xxv., Parts 5–10; Todd Lecture Series, vols. iii. and iv.; Annales de la Société d'Archeologie de Bruxelles, Tome Septième, Livraisons i., ii., iii., iv., Annuaire, 1893; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Publications of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xiv., 2nd Series, 11; Proceedings of

the Society of Biblical Archæology, vol. xv., Part 5; Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.; Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: Proceedings (1892), vol. xxxviii., and (1893) vol. xxxix.; Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, vol. xi., Part 2; The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxvi., Nos. 77, 79, and 80; Catalogue of the Collection of Wiltshire Trade Tokens; The Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Part XLVII.; Gailey's Guide to Londonderry and Donegal (from the Publisher); The Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukie, 1891–92; The Dead Watchers and other Folk-Lore Tales of Westmeath, by Patrick Bardan (from the Author); The West Country Annual (from the Publisher), 1893; Old Stone Crosses of the Dartmoor Borders, by William Crossing (from the Author); Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies, by William Crossing (from the Author); The Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, by William Crossing (from the Author); The Land of Stream and Tor, by William Crossing (from the Author); L'Anthopologie, Tome iii., No. 2; Tome iv., No. 6 (from the Editor, M. G. Masson); The Geography of Ptolemy Elucidated, by T. Glazebrook Rylands (from the Author); Ulster in '98, by R. M. Young (from the Author); Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, April, 1893; Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science; St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society: Transactions, 1892; Reports of the Imperial Archæological Commission, St. Petersburg, 1882–1888.

The following rubbings from tombstones were presented to the Museum by Colonel P. D. Vigors, *Fellow*:—

Rubbing of a Tombstone at Dingle, county Kerry. Size, 6 ft. 3 in. × 2 ft. 3 in.
Rubbing of a curious anonymous tombstone in Kilconnell Abbey, county Galway. Size, 6 ft. × 21 in. at head, and 14 in. at foot.
Rubbing by the Most Rev. M. Comerford, D.D., of a tombstone, dated 1603, in the Queen's County.
Rubbing from Dingle Churchyard, 1890.
Dingle (1798). Dingle (1700). Dingle (1796). Dingle (no date).

Other Donations to the Museum were acknowledged in the Proceedings during the year.

A vacancy on the Council was declared, Mr. Molloy having forfeited his seat under Law 17 of the General Rules.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for a President and four Members of Council, and two Supplementary Candidates.

Mr. John Cooke, *Fellow*, and the Rev. Dr. Healy, were appointed Scrutineers of the Balloting Papers.

Lord Walter Fitz Gerald withdrew his name as a Candidate for the office of President.

The Scrutineers reported the result of the Ballot as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENT:

MR. DREW, R.H.A., *Vice-President*, . . . 57 Votes.
REV. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., . . . 44 ,,

FOR COUNCIL:

DR. FRAZER, . .	92 Votes.	MR. BURTCHAELL, . .	67 Votes.
MR. MILLIGAN, .	78 ,,	MR. MILLS, ...	55 ,,
REV. MR. FFRENCH,	75 ,,	MR. ROBINSON, . . .	53 ,,

The Chairman declared the following to be duly elected :—

PRESIDENT (for 1894):

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS (for 1894):

Ulster, ... REV. GEORGE RAPHAEL BUICK, M.A., M.R.I.A.
,, ... LAVENS M. EWART, M.R.I.A.
Munster, ... RIGHT REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.
Connaught, . . . MOST REV. JOHN HEALY, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (to retire by rotation):

WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., HON. F.S.A. (Scot.), *Fellow*.
SEATON F. MILLIGAN, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
REV. JAMES F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
GEORGE DAMES BURTCHAELL, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

AUDITORS OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR 1893:

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, *Hon. Fellow*.
JOHN COOKE, B.A., *Fellow*.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council :—

"The Crannog of Moylarg" (Second Paper), by Rev. George R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

"The Franciscan Priory of Ennis, Co. Clare, and the Royal Tombs therein," by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow*.

"'The Journey of Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, against the Rebels in 1569,' from the note-book of Nicholas Narbon, Vlvester King-of-Arms," by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"Irish Flint Saws," by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Mr. J. L. Robinson, *Fellow*, Hon. Curator of the Photographic collection, announced that Mr. Welch had made a presentation of Photographs to the collection.

On the motion of the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert, *Vice-President*, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Welch.

The following objects were exhibited and described :—

"Leg Fetters found in the Co. Carlow," by Colonel P. D. Vigors, *Fellow*.
"Aboriginal Stone Hammer from Australia," by Colonel P. D. Vigors, *Fellow*.
"Dublin Bill of Mortality, 1756," by John Cooke, B.A., *Fellow*.
"Contemporary Broadside Account of the Execution of Louis XVI.," by Rev. James Flood, C.C.
"Photographs of Prehistoric Monuments in South America," illustrative of Major Beebe's theory that in the Old World was the beginning of civilization."

The Meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock, p.m.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society again met in the Library, Royal Dublin Society's House, at 8 o'clock, p.m. On the motion of the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, the Chair was taken by—

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., *President*.

The President returned thanks to the Fellows and Members for having done him the honour of electing him President of the Society.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"The True History of the Two Chiefs of Dunboy," by A. J. Fetherstonhaugh, M.A. (Read by Mr. Mills, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.)

"On a recently-discovered Pagan Sepulchral Mound in the grounds of Old Connaught, Bray" (Second Paper), by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

"Slieve-na-Calliaghe"—Description and Exhibition of Lantern Slides, by George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A.

The remaining Papers on the list were taken as read, and also referred to the Council, viz.:—

"Discovery of an ancient Bone Comb and Tracked Stone in a Prehistoric Mound at Kilmessan, Co. Meath," by Owen Smith.

"Structural Features of Lake Dwellings," by Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Hon. Fellow*.

"The History of the Shamrock on Irish Tiles," by William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"The English Language: Its Origin and Progress to the Sixteenth Century," by Rev. D. F. M'Crea, C.C.

EXCURSION—WEDNESDAY, 10*th January*.

A considerable number of Fellows and Members of the Society, travelling from Dublin to Bray by railway, visited Old Connaught. Here they examined the exposed section of the hillock where the human remains had been dug up, as described in Mr. Wakeman's Paper, pp. 54–64. The party was received by Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, in whose grounds the hill stands, and by the members of his Grace's family, and were afterwards entertained in his house.

The Society then adjourned to Monday, 14th May, 1894.

THE JOURNAL

OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II. SECOND QUARTER, 1894.

Papers.

THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF LAKE-DWELLINGS.

By ROBERT MUNRO, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Hon. Fellow.

MY object in this Paper is to describe in a systematic manner the structural principles on which ancient lake-dwellings were constructed, so far as they have been revealed to us by modern researches.

I.—Understructures and Platforms.

The preliminary problem which had to be solved before lacustrine habitation became possible, was how to construct a level platform, sufficiently elevated above the water to be beyond the action of the waves, on which huts, and such other buildings as were considered necessary to the domestic comfort of their inhabitants, could be erected. This was effected in one or other of the three following ways:—

1. By driving long piles of wood into the bed of the lake, leaving their tops projecting at a uniform level above the water, and then placing over them transverse beams so as to form a firm platform capable of supporting dwelling-huts. The habitations so constructed are called *Pile-structures*, *Pfahlbauten*, *Palafittes*, &c.

2. By substituting for piles a solid substructure of wood, or of mixed materials—wood, stones, earth, &c.—the under side of which rested

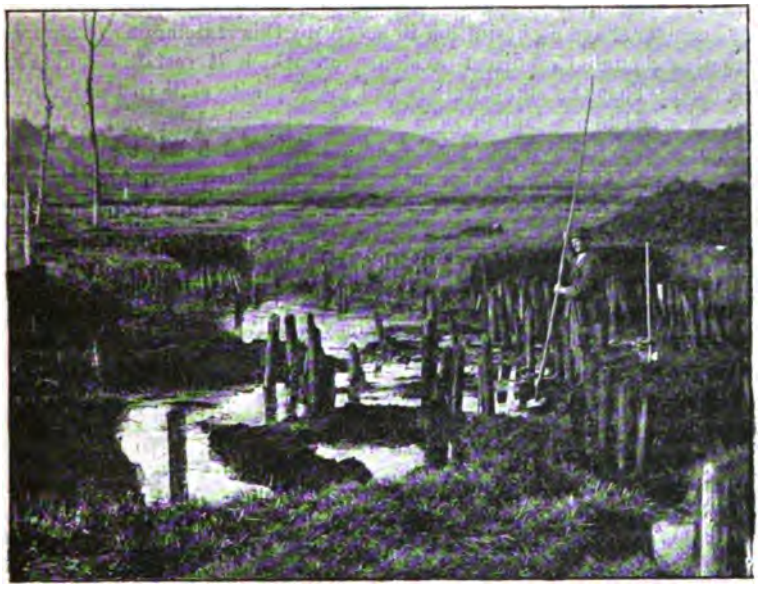
directly on the bed of the lake. This was the method most commonly practised by the people of Scotland and Ireland where the remains of such habitations are now usually met with in the form of artificial islands of decayed wood known as crannogs.

3. A third method was to construct, in close proximity to each other, a series of rectangular basements of wood, each basement having its sides formed by horizontal beams lying one above the other, and overlapping at the four corners, like the logs in a Swiss châlet. These compartments measured only a few yards in diameter. Their lowest beams rested on the bed of the lake, and when the requisite height above the water was attained, the usual platform was laid across, and the cellular spaces underneath became covered over.

In proceeding to describe these understructures more in detail, preparatory to the consideration of the domiciliary huts which they supported, I have to premise that the materials at my disposal are both scanty and fragmentary. As regards the pile-structures proper, everything—huts, platforms, and even the submerged piles, except their lower ends—has disappeared ages ago, either from natural decay by exposure to atmospheric agencies or from conflagrations. This latter mode of destruction has been by no means an uncommon catastrophe among the lacustrine villages, particularly those of Switzerland, and, strange to say, it was the most fortunate event from an archæological point of view that could have happened. In the hurry and scrimmage of a conflagration, not only did many articles of value drop into the lake, but some of the most perishable commodities, such as grain, fruits, bread, cloth, &c., and, not the least interesting, portions of the clay mouldings of the cottage walls, were first charred, and so became less liable to decomposition. It is by collecting, assorting, and comparing, such fragmentary materials that we are enabled to form some idea of the appearance and internal structure of the original buildings—a process which reminds one of the skill of the palæontologist when he attempts to reconstruct an extinct animal from a few fossil bones.

When we consider the number and extent of lake-villages which formerly clustered along the sheltered bays in the larger lakes of Switzerland, it will be apparent that their construction was not an easy matter, nor one of every-day occurrence. It is estimated that the actual number of piles used in some of the larger settlements could not have been far short of 100,000. One of the stations at Morges, in the lake of Geneva, was 1200 feet long, and 150 feet broad; and the whole of this area was thickly studded with the stumps of the piles which formerly supported the village. Mr. Löhle, the explorer of Wangen, a station of the pure Stone Age in Lake Constance, estimated the number of piles used in its construction at 40,000 or 50,000. Dr. Von Fellenberg calculated, by counting the number of piles in one or two selected localities, that the entire number requisite for the construction of the Bronze Age settlement

at Möringen could not have been less than 10,000. A more singular and striking appearance has rarely come before archæologists than that which the stations at Möringen and Lattringen presented shortly after Lake Bienne became affected by the results of the *Correction dex Eaux du Jura*—an operation which, it may be mentioned, lowered its surface from 6 to 8 feet. Photographic illustrations of the sites of both these lacustrine villages were taken in 1876, and published in Keller's 8th report. These show quite a forest of black-looking stumps, rising a few feet above the muddy bottom, which then, for the first time, became exposed to view. A similar phenomenon was a few years later (the autumn of 1884) to be



Piles on the Site of the Lake-dwelling of Robenhausen.

seen at Cortaillod, in Lake Neuchâtel, which produced such a realistic effect on the neighbouring inhabitants that they flocked in crowds to witness the strange spectacle. The appearance of the submerged piles as positive evidence of human habitation could not be gainsaid, more especially as numberless relics of the social life and industries of their inhabitants were to be found in the surrounding mud. The pile-structures which became subsequently embedded in peat are, however, still better preserved, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration taken from a photograph of a freshly excavated portion on the site of the lake-dwellings at Robenhausen. The great labour involved in the construction of these pile-dwellings may also be more fully realised by

remembering that, in the earlier examples, the woodwork had been manipulated exclusively with stone implements. This fact was clearly demonstrated by Dr. Keller, on the occasion of the first discovery of the kind at Ober-Meilen, in Lake Zurich. Here some of the piles, on being pulled up, were observed to have their tips pointed by blunt implements, and it was experimentally ascertained that the cuts upon them could be closely imitated by using the very stone axes found in the surrounding mud.

It would appear that the cross beams, forming the platforms, had been mortised to the tops of the piles, as various indications of mortises, tenons, wooden pins, &c., have been discovered from time to time; but the exact mechanism of the different methods adopted is not known. We can, however, have no hesitation in accepting this statement as generally correct, although the direct evidence on which it rests is somewhat defective. That the lake-dwellers had the requisite skill in the manipulation of wood to accomplish such work is established beyond doubt, as portions of wood containing both square and round holes, together with various kinds of wooden implements and vessels, have been found among the *débris* of almost all the stations. Thus, at Wollishofen, near the town of Zurich, large split beams, perforated with one or two square cut holes, were frequently brought up by the dredging machines used in the course of the extensive improvements recently effected at the outlet of the Limmat; and it is curious to note how closely some of them resemble the transverse binders used by the crannog-builders, in later times, as at Buston and Lochlee in Ayrshire (compare fig. 2, Nos. 13 and 14, with figs. 136 and 137: "Lake Dwellings of Europe"). The beams containing two holes measured from 6 to 7 feet in length, 12 to 16 inches in breadth, and 4 to 8 inches in thickness. Those with one hole were in all respects similar to the former, with the exception that they were only about half their length. The perforations varied considerably in size, being, in half a dozen examples, selected for accurate measurements, from 4½ to 12 inches in length, and from 3¼ to 6½ inches in breadth. Dr. Keller, who had previously encountered similar beams at the Bauschanze station, believed that they had been used as a sort of flange on the lower ends of the uprights to prevent them sinking too far into the soft mud—a function also assigned by Troyon to analogous woodwork found at Morges. But the perforations in the Zurich beams are, in my opinion, too large to be fitted by ordinary-sized piles; and if this had been their purpose, more than one upright must have been inserted into the same aperture. But whatever their precise use may have been, it is evident that they served some specific purpose, either in the construction of the platform, or in binding together its substructures.

Mr. Löhle found, at Wangen, a prepared board of oak, 8 feet long, and one foot and a-half broad, which he supposed had been used as a bench for sitting upon, from the fact that it was smooth and polished on

one side. Another piece of oak, found on the same station, was of a circular shape, 2½ feet in diameter, and 2½ inches thick, and contained a hole running diagonally between the centre and the circumference. Also among the relics from Schaffis were a fragment of a ladder, and a portion of a wooden door still retaining part of an oval bolt of yew which traversed it horizontally.

A common method of steadying the piles, and thereby increasing their supporting power, was to throw around them, after being placed in position, large quantities of stones. The stones were transported from the adjacent shore in canoes, one of which still containing its load, was actually observed buried in the mud off the Ile de St. Pierre, in Lake Bienne, where it had evidently been swamped. These extensive collocations of stones formed, here and there, a kind of submerged mound which, from time immemorial, was locally known under the name of *Steinberg*. One or more of these steinbergs have been found on almost all the sites of the pile-villages. The long straggling settlement at Schaffis contained three, the largest measuring 217 feet in length by 65 feet in breadth. The fishermen, in order to prevent injury to their nets, were in the habit of pulling up these lacustrine piles; and so abundant were they in the three great lakes, forming the Jura waters, that they had become the source of a small industry among cabinet-makers who had long recognised the valuable properties of the black oak for the manufacture of ornamental articles. Nor had the mysterious origin of this lake-wood altogether escaped the attention of antiquaries; but, notwithstanding much fertility in explanatory resources, no one appears to have had the least glimmer of its true import till the promulgation of Keller's discovery of the lake-dwellings.

In the construction of the earlier villages the piles were made of the round stems of trees, but latterly, apparently for the purpose of economising the wood, they were split into two, or sometimes into four, portions—a peculiarity said to be characteristic of the Bronze Age. It may also be noted that where occupancy of the same site continued throughout the successive periods, the remains of the Bronze Age settlement were invariably found on the outside of the relic bed, showing that, with the use of metal tools, their constructors were enabled to plant the piles in deeper water.

Contemporary with these pile-structures there existed throughout the same regions of Central Europe, certain lake-dwellings which, instead of platforms supported on tall piles, had solid substructures composed of closely set timbers arranged in horizontal layers alternating with beds of clay. Such structures are commonly met with in the smaller lakes, and their remains are now generally embedded in peat. Characteristic specimens of this class have been investigated at Wauwyl, Niederwyl, and Schussenried. As a typical illustration I will briefly describe the structures found on the well known station of Wauwyl.

To the west of the little Lake of Wauwyl there is an extensive peaty plain, in which, upon the lowering of the lake for further utilisation of the peat, the remains of some curiously-constructed lake-dwellings were discovered. Wooden platforms were met with, resting, not on piles, but upon a series of successive beds of roughly-cut stems lying transversely to each other, the lowest of which reposed on the lake-bottom. Between these layers were branches and brushwood, mixed with clay, and the whole mass was pierced with vertical piles, the tops of which were at least one foot above the upper platform. These layers were as many as five, and the total thickness of the mass when exposed was about 3 feet, but there can be no doubt that, originally, it would have been greater, as there had been considerable condensation of the mass due to decay, especially of the interposing branches. The uprights were not observed to have been in any way connected with the platform, and the only peculiarity in the method of their arrangement was that they were more thickly placed at the corners, as if to keep the wooden mass in position. These artificial structures measured only 10 or 12 feet square, but they were very numerous, and so close that beams from one sometimes reached to the one next it. They were found in various parts of the moor, but in one place they were crowded into a rectangle measuring 90 feet by 50, which was surrounded by several rows of upright piles, as if for common protection. The upright piles were made of oak, alder, or fir, and they penetrated deeply into the shell marl. The oak was stoutest, being five inches or more in diameter. It is noteworthy that the lowest horizontal woodwork lay on the shell marl, showing that these dwellings were constructed before the peat commenced to grow. The peat is now at least 6 feet thick, *i.e.* 3 feet of peat lying above the uppermost platforms. No antiquarian remains were found underneath the wooden structures, but mostly in the intervals between them, where the objects lay almost directly over the shell marl. The settlement appears to have come to an end before the Bronze Age, as no metal object has been met with. A small glass bead is therefore of interest, as showing that the colonists must have had commercial relations with distant countries.

The wooden basements exposed in the peat at Niederwyl and at Schussenried had been constructed on similar principles to those just described, and differed from them merely in some minor points of detail. Each hut would appear to have rested on its own special basement, quite disconnected from those adjacent to it. None of these lake-dwellings can, therefore, be regarded as actual islands. But examples of the true island, or crannog, are occasionally found on the Continent, of which the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) One, now a prettily wooded island about 30 yards in diameter, is situated in the little lake of Inkwyl, near Soleure. As early as 1854 this island was conjectured by Professor Morlot to have had an artificial

origin. The result of subsequent investigation confirmed his opinion, and showed, further, that originally it had been a pile-structure which, at a later period, had become consolidated into an island, probably in consequence of the natural accumulation of *débris*.

(*b*) Another artificial island lies in the lake of Nussbaumen which, according to Morlot, is surrounded with piles. It is oval in shape, measuring 110 feet by 60; but as it has never been systematically investigated, little can be said of its internal structure.

(*c*) On the south shore of lake Fuschl, Austria, there is an artificial island, nearly circular in form, and about 50 paces in diameter. It lies close to the shore, being only separated from it by a narrow ditch or canal, which, in the course of time, has become filled up with moss and the *débris* of marsh plants. On digging a hole in its interior there were encountered, first a thick layer of moss and heather, and then a mass of decayed wood, chiefly the branches of pine and dwarf birch. This mass was pinned together by small piles which, towards the margin, assumed a more massive character, and became associated with a number of horizontal beams, thus exhibiting features analogous to those of the crannogs of Scotland and Ireland.

(*d*) The discovery of another artificial island in the Arrasch-See, in Livonia, was announced, in 1876, by Count Sievers. It was encircled by piles, and, on being partially investigated, its interior was found to be made up of layers of wood alternately laid transversely, no less than nine such layers having been counted in one part of the excavation. From the cut-marks on the wood it was inferred that iron tools had been used in the construction of this island, an inference which was so far confirmed by the mixed character of the few relics collected on it.

But it was within the British Isles that the artificial islands acquired their greatest development, some 300 of them having been now recorded, and more or less investigated. The most precise information, as regards their structure, has been furnished by an exhaustive investigation of one or two of the Scottish examples, especially those at Lochlee and Buston, in the county of Ayr, the result of which may be thus summarised:—

The construction of a crannog must have been a gigantic operation in those days, requiring in many cases the services of the whole clan. Having fixed on a suitable locality—the topographical requirements of which seemed to be a small mossy lake, with its margin overgrown with weeds and grasses, and secluded amidst the thick meshes of the primæval forest—the next consideration was the selection of the materials for constructing the island. In a lake containing soft and yielding sediment of decomposed vegetable matter, it is manifest that any heavy substances, such as stones and earth, would be totally inadmissible, owing to their weight, so that solid logs of wood, provided there was an abundant supply at hand, would be the best and cheapest material that could be used.

The general plan adopted was to make an island of stems of trees and brushwood laid transversely, with which stones and earth were mingled. This mass was pinned together, and surrounded by a series of stockades, which were firmly united by intertwining branches, or, in the more artistically constructed crannogs, by horizontal beams with mortise-holes to receive the uprights. (See photographic view of Buston crannog.) These horizontal beams were arranged in two ways. One set ran along the circumference, and bound together all the uprights in the same circle, while others took a radial direction, and connected each circle together. Sometimes the latter were long enough to embrace three circles. The external ends of these radial beams were occasionally observed to be continuous with additional strengthening materials, such as wooden props and large stones, which, in some cases, appeared also to have acted as a breakwater. The mechanical skill displayed in their structure was specially directed to give stability to the island, and to prevent superincumbent pressure from causing the general mass to bulge outwards.

The internal structure of the Lochlee Island was carefully ascertained by cutting a large rectangular hole, near its centre, which was carried down till the original silt of the lake was reached—a depth of some 10 feet from the floor of the dwelling-house. The result of this was to show that the solid mass was composed of the unbarked stems of various kinds of trees, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, laid in transverse layers over each other. At the very bottom a large trunk, 14 inches in diameter, was encountered, underneath which there were only a few hazel twigs, between it and the lake sediment. Interspersed among this mass of woodwork were, here and there, prepared oak beams pinned, sometimes to others of the same kind, and sometimes to the larger of the rough logs, an arrangement which formed a strong binding framework, and, probably, extended to the surrounding stockades.

Some of these artificial islands had been constructed of dry stones, with or without a wooden foundation, examples of which are to be found both in Ireland and in Scotland. According to Mr. Kinahan, the largest and best example of the stone-crannog, in Ireland, is Hag's Castle, Lough Mask, county Mayo. As an example of this class, in Scotland, I may cite a mound in the White Loch of Ravenstone, Wigtownshire, explored a few years ago, which consisted of a mass of stones, about 80 feet square, and 6 or 7 feet thick, resting on a foundation of large beams and trunks of trees. ("Ayr and Galloway Arch. Association," vol. v., p. 121.)

The third method by which lake-dwellers secured an adequate support for their platforms and houses, was by the use of submerged compartments constructed on the log-hut principle. This plan, probably selected with the object of saving material, is quite analogous to the columnar and vaulted foundations of modern buildings. It appears to

View of Baston Crannog (showing portion of the surrounding stockade).

The sign-board marks the position of the canoe. The water on the left is on the site of the refuse heap. Immediately on its inner side is a massive railing, and opposite to it, in the inner circle of piles, the two door-posts are seen. In this circle, and a little nearer the eye, the prostrate remains of the composite wall may be seen. The stony ridge traversing the central area is merely the line of an old drain.

[*To face page* 112.

have been adopted chiefly by the founders of the sporadic lake-dwellings of the Iron Age. Characteristic examples have been investigated in Lake Paladru, in France, and in the Lakes of Persansig, Arys, Daber, and a few others in Germany. The following notes will sufficiently explain their structure :—

The area occupied by the woodwork in Lake Paladru was of a somewhat circular shape, and about 1600 square yards in extent. The tops of the piles were water-worn, and projected above the mud from 12 to 18 inches. They were made of the stems of trees, from 10 to 16 feet long, and 7½ to 15 inches in diameter. Some were squared and pointed, and penetrated to the shell-marl. Their distance from each other varied very much. Many were observed to be in groups of four, rectangularly placed, with cross timber stretching between them, thus forming a series of chambers. The cross-beams overlapped each other, and each had a cut-away cavity at the point of crossing which kept it in position, precisely in the same way as the Swiss chalets are constructed. The walls of the submerged compartments contained some four or five of these transverse beams, and the spaces enclosed by them varied from 7 to 30 feet in length. In the larger enclosures the uprights were not restricted to the corners, but occupied intermediate positions inside them. From the character of the tenons, mortises, pegs, and other portions of worked timbers, it was inferred that the structures had been erected entirely by the hatchet and chisel, as there was no evidence of the saw having been used; nor were there any iron nails found. The woodwork was so abundant that the removal of it became a regular employment, and for its discovery the mud was probed with iron rods.

After the Persanzigsee was drained a small island in its bed was found to have been surrounded by a series of rectangular compartments which, at first, were supposed to have been used as dwelling-places; and it was only after comparison with analogous structures in other lakes in North Germany that their true nature became known. The cell-like spaces had an area of 4 or 5 square yards, and between thirty and forty piles were used to keep the horizontal beams in their position.

The lake-dwelling in the Aryssee would appear to have had its substructures put together by a combination of all the methods already described. There were, first of all, two or three layers of round timbers lying transversely to each other on the bottom of the lake; then rectangular enclosures whose walls were composed of single beams laid successively on each side. These horizontal beams were kept in position by numerous uprights flanking them here and there, on both sides, as well as by deep cuts near their extremities, where they overlapped each other.

I have already alluded to the supposition that the island in the lake of Inkwyl was first a palafitte before it became a consolidated island. Such transformations have been observed elsewhere. Mr. G. H. Kinahan

thus refers to a case in Ireland:—"A few of the crannogs were constructed somewhat similar to the Swiss lake-dwellings, the houses having been built on wooden platforms that were supported on piles or faggots; and when the latter were used they were weighted with stones to keep them in position; such a crannog seems to have been built in Loch Cimbe (now Loch Hacket), county Galway, as we learn from the Annals that two or three times it was blown away. Subsequently, however, the occupiers were compelled to add to it yearly boat-loads of stones, thus forming the island which now exists. In the places where such crannogs without encircling piles are found, the platforms subsequently became gradually embedded in lacustrine accumulations." ("Keller's Lake Dwellings," p. 654). It was first surmised, but afterwards proved by practical investigation, that the Isola Virginia, in Lake Varese, had undergone a somewhat analogous transformation in consequence of the accumulation of *débris* during long occupancy. A similar explanation was suggested by Professor Desor as to the origin of the Rosen Insel, in the lake of Starnberg. But the most astounding accumulations of *débris* on habitable sites are to be found in the Terremara-beds of Italy, and in the Terp-mounds of Holland. Owing, however, to the length to which this preliminary section has already extended, I cannot here pursue the subject farther, and I must content myself by referring you to the full descriptions of these very remarkable remains which I have given in "The Lake-Dwellings of Europe."

(*To be continued.*)

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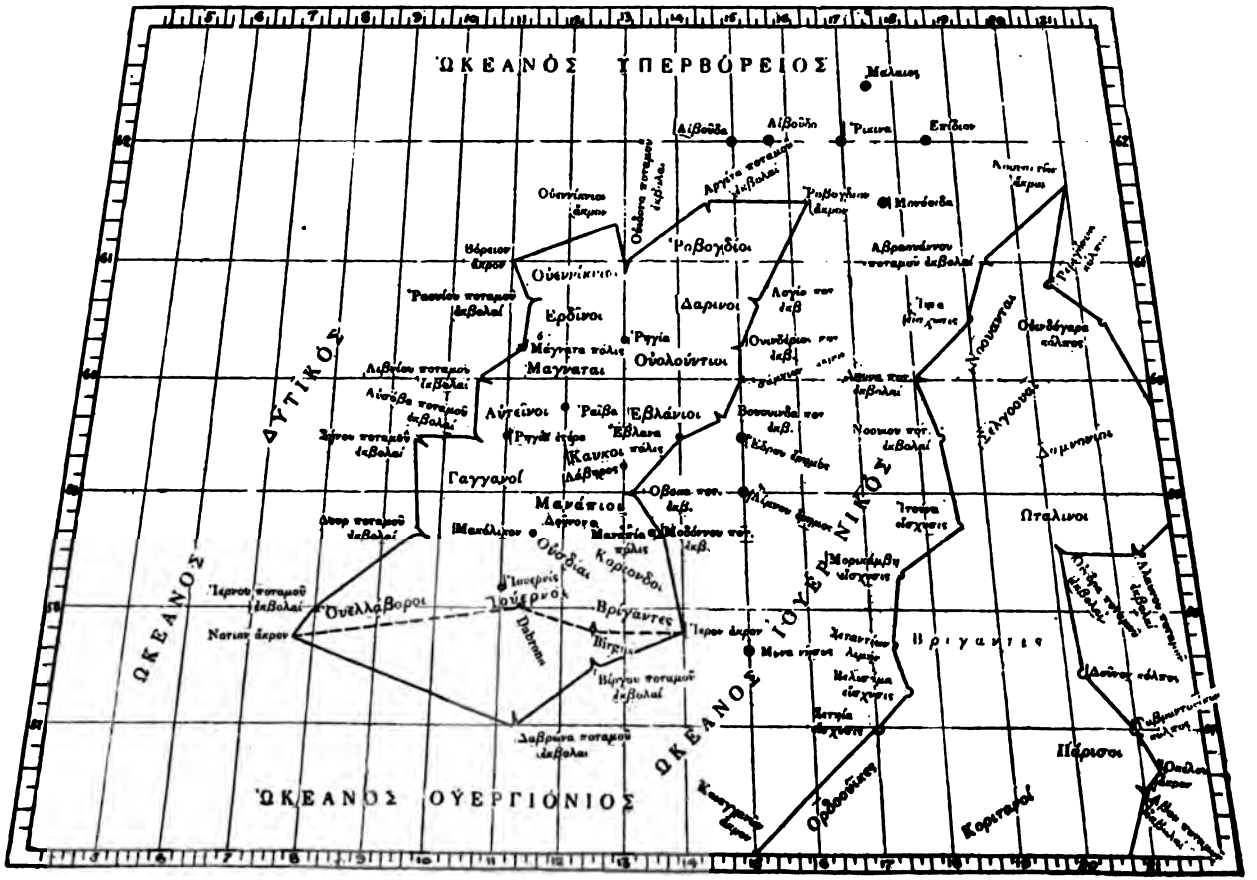
ΙΟΥΕΡΝΙΑ (Νῆσος Πρεττανική).

Projected according to the text of Ptolemy's Geography (K. Muller, Paris, 1883).

Suggested correction of southern coast line marked - - - - -

1° Latitude = 500 stades ; 1° Longitude on 60th ; parallel = 250 stades ; 8⅓ stades = 1 mile.



PTOLEMY'S MAP OF IRELAND.

By GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A.

"Ιουερνία Νῆσος Πρεττανική."

THE map which accompanies this Paper is intended to represent all that is really known of Ptolemy's conception of Ireland, and has been drawn with a view to assist Celtic scholars in identifying the names mentioned by Ptolemy, or at least in bringing them into relation with what is otherwise known. Probably Ptolemy's treatise was originally supplied with maps, though this has been doubted. The maps reproduced in the early editions printed at Rome, in 1478, 1490, 1507, and 1508, are faithful copies of those drawn by Nicholaus Germanus in the fifteenth century, "on an improved projection, but in other respects strictly following the Greek originals."[1] The Map of Ireland, however (to confine myself to it), departs in several respects from the best texts of the Geography, sometimes for the better, and sometimes for the worse, while by indicating, in a purely imaginary way, the course of the rivers, and by marking the coast with a waving outline, it obscures rather than increases the light to be derived from the text itself.

In this text the positions of 15 river mouths (not rivers), 5 promontories, 11 towns (taking Isamnion as a town), and 9 islands are precisely fixed by latitudes and longitudes, the relative positions of 16 tribes around the coasts are indicated, and the names of the 4 surrounding "oceans" are given. More than this is guess-work. Accordingly, on the present map, the points on the coast so fixed have been simply joined by straight lines.[2] The most recent and most critical text, that of Karl Müller (Paris, 1883), has been followed, though on one important point I shall give some grounds for dissenting from his conclusion. The names are given in the original Greek, as even in converting them into Latin there is a risk of begging some questions and of losing some analogies. The projection employed in the earliest printed editions, consisting of rectilinear equi-distant parallels and meridians converging towards the Pole, has been adopted, the proportion between the degrees

[1] See A. E. Nordenskiöld's "Facsimile Atlas," translated by J. A. Ekelöf and C. R. Markham. (Stockholm: 1889.)

[2] When I drew this map I was ignorant (to my shame be it confessed) that Mr. H. Bradley had adopted a similar plan in his Map of Ptolemy's British Isles ("Archæologia," vol. xlviii. (2), p. 380). It is, however, satisfactory to have my judgment in the matter confirmed independently by so great an authority. Owing to the reduced scale of the map accompanying this Paper, some of the names are indistinct, and the accents in many cases are not distinguishable.

of longitude and those of latitude being correct for the 60th parallel. It may be mentioned that Ptolemy's degrees of latitude, like ours, are counted from the equator, while his degrees of longitude are reckoned from the Fortunate Islands (the Canaries). It must also be borne in mind that his estimate of the circumference of the earth was one-sixth too small.

It will be observed that Ireland is called a Πρεττανικὴ νῆσος. This appears to have been the earlier form of the adjective afterwards corrupted into βρεττανική through the influence of the Roman name Britannia. There is good reason to suppose that it was the form used by Ptolemy, though the β is found in the MSS. It is the form given by the best MSS. of Strabo and Diodorus; while Stephanus of Byzantium (*circa* 460–527 A.D.) expressly says (*sub voce* βρεττία) that both Marcian and Ptolemy used the form with Π. Professor Rhys considers that the name, Πρεττανικαὶ νῆσοι, means the Islands of the Picts, and is to be connected with the Ynys Prydein of Mediæval Welsh, and with the word Cruithne applied by the Goidels to the Irish Picts. It has no etymological connection with Britannia, a name formed by the Romans from that of the Britānni, as they at first called the Brythons of South Britain.[1]

Many attempts have been made, but without much success, at identifying the names given by Ptolemy with those occurring in the literature and annals of Ireland. The conditions of the problem have not generally been appreciated. It is obvious that a mere resemblance of sound between Ptolemy's names and modern Irish is not a safe guide. We must take the very earliest known forms of the language, and applying the laws of Celtic phonology, reconstruct still earlier forms before we can gain even a probable basis for comparison, and we must always bear in mind that some of the names are possibly not Celtic at all. Unfortunately the present writer is quite unequipped for this task. The identifications provisionally offered in the following pages are founded primarily on the relative positions of headlands and river-mouths as fixed by Ptolemy, compared with the actual natural features of Ireland. In a few cases the more recent conclusions of eminent Celtic scholars are reproduced, while occasionally I have ventured tentatively to point out apparent analogies of nomenclature on my own account.

The first thing that strikes one on looking at this map is that Ireland is placed at least 5° too far north from the equator, and about 2° too far north relatively to England. The length and the breadth of the island, in angular measurement, are given tolerably correctly, though the projection of Mayo and Galway cannot be recognised, and the general lie of the land is not sufficiently north and south. While the general outline of Ptolemy's Ireland is not so easily recognisable as that of his England; he has made no such glaring mistake as he did in the case of Scotland, which

[1] "Rhind Lectures," 1889, pp. 115–117.

he makes to extend towards the east instead of towards the north. Mr. Bradley endeavours to account for this last mentioned error by the ingenious supposition that Ptolemy "had before him three sectional maps representing severally what we call England, Scotland, and Ireland, and drawn approximately to scale, but without meridians or parallels. . . In fitting the three maps together, Ptolemy fell into the mistake of turning the oblong map of Scotland the wrong way." On the same supposition, Ptolemy may also have fallen into the mistake of placing the map of Ireland too far north relatively to that of England. To take the northern coast first: it is easy to recognise in the great central depression called the mouth of the Οὐιδούα the modern Lough Foyle, Ir. *Loch Febhail.* Herr Müller suggests that we should read Ουίλούα (Λ for Δ) as being nearer the sound of the modern name, but this would remove only a part of the difficulty of equating the names. The Ἀργίτα, from its position, is evidently the Bann. The name is perhaps to be connected with the Irish word for silver, *airgead* or *arget* (Latin *argentum*), a word entering into many place names in Ireland. Thus there was the famous Arget-ros (silver-wood) in Ossory, and as applied to rivers Arigideen (*airgidin*) at Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, and Glasheen-anargid near Castleisland, Co. Kerry (Joyce, ii. 71). Possibly, indeed, the old name for the Bann actually survives in Moyarget, a district in Antrim, four miles S.W. of Ballycastle, and about twelve miles from the mouth of the river Bann.

The three northern promontories are probably the Bloody Foreland, Malin Head, and Fair Head, respectively. As regards the tribal names the Οὐεννίκνιοι are placed to the west, and the Ῥοβόγδιοι to the east. The former occupied the later Tir Chonaill, including Inis Eoghain, while the district occupied by the latter must have included the modern Co. Antrim. Perhaps the river now written Finn, but in old maps Finne, or Finny (Ir. *Fionna*; Adamnan, *Fenda*), which flows through Donegal into Loch Foyle, is connected with the name *οὐεννι-ίκνιοι*, the Irish initial *F* as usual taking the place of the Indo-Germanic *V*, represented by the Greek *ου*. The river name is certainly not derived from *finn* = white: see Joyce's "Irish Names," i. 174-5, where the wild legend of the origin of the name is told. *Na trí Fionna* of the "Four Masters," A.M. 3520, refer apparently to this river and its tributaries.

In connexion with the position assigned to the Ῥοβόγδιοι, it is remarkable that the "Book of Invasions"[1] gives the names *Boo* and *Roboc* as those of certain of the Fomori, who in the days of Nemid built Rath Chinnech in Ui Niallain, now the barony of Oneilland in the north of Co. Armagh, and Rath Cimbaoith in Seimhne in Dal Aradia (Co. Antrim). This Roboc may have been the ancestor, historical or legendary, of the Rhobogdii, just as Fenda may have been of the Vennicnii, and the two tribes were probably pre-Celtic.

[1] "Book of Leinster," p. 6*a*, ll. 26–32.

We might expect the western coast to be the least known to the Romans, and it is certainly the hardest to recognise from Ptolemy's indications. The river Σῆνος is generally taken to be the Shannon (*Sionainn*, or, according to an earlier form, *Sinand*, genitive *Sinda*) from the similarity of the name, though the Δούρ is nearer the proper position for that river. If the Σῆνος be the Shannon, then the Δούρ and the Ἴερνος would represent two of the estuaries in Kerry and Cork. The four points given between the Shannon and the northern promontory may probably be regarded as dividing the distance into five days' sail. We should look for the Αὐσόβα, then, in Galway Bay, perhaps the river which drains Loch Corrib (Ir. *Loch Oirbsen*), and the Αἴβνιος in Clew Bay. The new editor prefers the form Μάγνατα to Νάγνατα, which has hitherto usually appeared, and gives good reasons for thinking that the epithet ἐπίσημος, hitherto appended to the name of the town, has crept in from the margin where it was a sort of gloss on the name, which may have been simply Μάγνα. The site of this town should probably be looked for somewhere on Killala Bay, where we find the names Moyne Abbey (Ir. *Maighin*, representing an older *Magen*), and *Magh-eó* (or *Mag neó*), from which the Co. Mayo derives its name (Joyce, i. 425, 510). Lastly, the Ῥαούιος would be somewhere in Donegal Bay, probably the Erne, also called the Samhair, and known at the cataract at Ballyshannon as *Eas Ruaidh*. Indeed, it is just possible, as Prof. Rhys has suggested to me, that Ruaidh was originally some proper name more nearly *Ruai*, which might have been fairly represented by Ῥαούιος. "The appending of the *dh*, after those letters had become silent, in this position, would be easily done by the scribes, and having got so far as *Ruaidh* this looked like an epithet, and so an Aedh Ruadh was posited, and the place came to be called *Eas Aedha Ruaidh*, the cataract of Hugh the Red."—"Four Masters," A.M. 4518; "Ogygia," iii. 36. It is noteworthy that the form Eas Ruadh, or Eas Ruaidh, is more frequent than the form Eas Aedha Ruaidh; and, in fact, an alternative traditionary derivation from a woman's name "Ruad" (Lat. *rufa*) is given in the Book of Ballymote. (See passage quoted in "Silva Gadelica," Translation, pp. 479, 526.)

In locating the Irish tribes mentioned by Ptolemy, we have less to guide us than in the case of England, where the chief towns are mentioned in connexion with the tribes in whose territories they were situated; whereas, in the case of Ireland, Ptolemy gives little more than the order in which the tribes succeeded each other along the coast. Of the tribes on the west coast the Ἐρδῖνοι appear to be placed in the district watered by the river Erne. Of this district the "Four Masters," A.M. 3751, record "a battle against the Ernai of the Firbolg on the plain where Loch Erne now is. After the battle was gained from them the lake flowed over them, so that it was from them the lake is named, *i.e.* the lake over the Ernai." Other forms of the name are *Ernaigh* and *Ernaidhe*. This suggests the correction Ἐρνιδοι for the reading in the

text, or the supposition of some such derived forms as Ἐρδνᾶδοι or Ἐρδναῖοι. To this identification it may be objected that Ernai is only a later form of Ivernji or Ἰουέρνιοι (Ir or Er = Iver or Ever),[1] and that the two forms could not be contemporary. The Erna of Loch Erne are, however, expressly distinguished by Irish genealogists from the Erna of Munster (the former having a Firbolgian, and the latter a Heremonian descent, ascribed to them),[2] and the similarity of name may be only a coincidence. It may also be remarked that the text of Ptolemy, as it has come down to us, does not always appear to be consistent in the forms adopted. Thus in this very map we have the intermediate form ἴερνος as a river name.

The next people, the Μαγνᾶται, are of course associated with the town Μάγνατα. The Αὐτεῖνοι (*v. l.* Αὔτενοι Αὐτειροί) follow, with perhaps Ῥηγία as their chief seat. If this word be connected with the Irish *rí*, *rig*, a king, we might guess it to be still represented by Athenry, *Ath na Riogh*, which is in about the right place. It must be observed, however, that it is not the Latin *regia*, but the Greek ῥηγία, that we have to deal with. With the Γαγγανοί, placed near the Shannon, we may compare the Γαγγανῶν ἄκρον (according to the ordinary reading) of modern Carnarvonshire. Perhaps we may look upon the legendary Gann as the eponymous ancestor of the Gangani. The name occurs under the forms Gann and Genann, as chiefs of the Fomori, and under those of Gann, Genann, and Sengann, as leaders of the Firbolg, to the two latter of whom the districts on each side of the Shannon are traditionally assigned.[3]

The Οὐελλάβοροι (*v. l.* Οὐτέλλαβροι), whom Ptolemy places in the extreme S.W. corner of the island, are mentioned by Orosius (floruit *circa* 417 A.D.) in the following passage:—"Hibernia insula inter Britanniam et Hispaniam sita longiore ab Africo in boream spatio porrigitur. Hujus partes priores intentæ Cantabrico Oceano Brigantiam Gallæciæ civitatem, ab Africo sibi in Circium occurrentem, spatioso intervallo procul spectant, ab eo præcipue promontorio, ubi Scenæ fluminis ostium est ubi Velabri Lucenique consistunt." From this passage, which seems to have reference to the S.W. extremity of Ireland, thus agreeing with the position clearly assigned by Ptolemy to the Οὐελλάβοροι, I feel inclined to identify the *ostium fluminis Scenæ* (or in the parallel passage of the Pseudo-Æthicus, *Sacanæ*), not with the Shannon, as is usually done, but with the *inbher Scéne* of the bardic literature, *i.e.* with the great estuary now known as the Kenmare River. The Luceni of these writers might represent the later *Luighne*, a tribe-name now surviving in the baronies of Leyney in Sligo, and Lune in Meath.

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[1] See Rhys, "Rhind Lectures," p. 41; "Hibbert Lectures," p. 588.
[2] O'Flaherty, "Ogygia," iii., cc. 25, 42, 44.
[3] "Ogygia," iii. 8.

I have drawn the southern coast of Ireland according to Müller's text, but there appears to be good MS. authority for placing the river "Dabrona" in lat. 58, and the river Birgus in lat. 57. 50, while one MS. places the Sacred Promontory in lat. 58. The editor says that these changes are due to some learned man who thought it impossible that the Dabrona should be placed more to the south than the south-western promontory. But it is not certain that this was so, while it is certain that the positions so laid down conform much closer to the truth, and it is probable that this part of Ireland would be fairly well known. The editor also speaks as if the position of the Sacred Promontory was confirmed by Marcian; but here I think he makes a mistake which it seems worth while to take some trouble to point out. Marcian says nothing about the position of the Sacred Promontory, nor does he mention it at all. His words (to quote the Latin translation) are as follows:—"Est autem Iverniæ insulæ Britannicæ (Πρεταννικῆς) longitudo quidem maxima a Notio promontorio incipiens et ad Rhobogdium desinens: adeo ut insulæ longitudo sit stadiorum 2170 (,βρο'). Latitudo autem incipit quidem ab eodem promontorio (ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄκρου) terminatur vero ad Rhobogdium promontorium: adeo ut insulæ latitudo sit stadiorum 1834 (,αωλδ')."

At first sight it may seem strange to measure both the length (longitudo, μῆκος) and the breadth (latitudo, πλάτος) from the same two points. The explanation of this is that as the Rhobogdium promontory was at once the most northern and the most eastern point, while the Notium or southern promontory was also the most western point, Marcian takes the difference of longitude between these two points as measuring the length (from west to east) of Ireland, and the difference of latitude between the same points as measuring the breadth (from south to north).[1]

Now, according to Ptolemy, the difference of longitude between the Rhobogdium promontory and the Notium promontory is 8° 40′, and the difference of latitude between the same two points is 3° 45′. Taking 250 stadia to one degree of longitude (which is right for the middle parallel of Ireland), and 500 stadia to one degree of latitude (which was Ptolemy's computation), the sums work out as follows:—

$$8^\circ\ 40' \text{ or } 8\tfrac{2}{3} \times 250 = 2166\tfrac{2}{3} \text{ stadia.}$$
$$3^\circ\ 45' \text{ or } 3\tfrac{3}{4} \times 500 = 1875 \text{ stadia.}$$

Thus it will be seen that Marcian's figures yield very nearly (within 5′) Ptolemy's angular measurements. But the discrepancy in the breadth

[1] Not seeing this, Herr Müller, when editing Marcian, instead of ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄκρου, reads, without any authority, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἄκρου, so as to make the measurement of the breadth of Ireland start from the Sacred or south-eastern promontory. In his edition of Ptolemy, however, he adopts the view above taken as regards the *longitude* of Ireland (p. 77, note 1), but he still speaks as if Marcian estimated the *latitude* of Ireland from the Sacred Prom. (p. 78, note 4).

of Ireland, slight as it is, admits of explanation. From a subsequent passage, the figures in which are ingeniously corrected by Müller, it appears that Marcian placed the Notium promontory in lat. 57° 50′ instead of in Ptolemy's 57° 45′. This passage runs:—"Occiduum vero ejus promontorium ab æquatore (distat) stadia • 8317 (,ηριζ′)," and Müller corrects the figures into 28917 (prefixing ,,β and replacing the ρ with the less familiar sign *Sampi* = 900, which it somewhat resembles), but strangely applies them to the Sacred Promontory (p. 78, n. 4). Now if we take 28917 stadia as whole numbers for 28916⅔, and divide by 500 stadia, we get 57° 50′ as the lat. of the Notium promontory, according to Marcian, instead of Ptolemy's 57° 45′. This then subtracted from 61° 30′, the lat. of the Rhobogdium promontory, gives 3° 40′ or 3⅔ as the difference. 3⅔ × 500 = 1833⅓, or in whole numbers 1834, which is exactly Marcian's figure for the breadth (from south to north) of Ireland.

I have thought it worth while to correct this slip of Herr Müller, though the correction proves little directly as to the southern coast-line. Indirectly, however, the plan of measurement adopted by Marcian supplies an argument of some force bearing on the positions of the rivers Dabrona and Birgus. It is plain that Marcian had Ptolemy's geography before him. The fact then that he measures the maximum breadth of Ireland (from south to north), by the difference of latitude between the Notium and the Rhobogdium promontories strongly supports the correction suggested as to the position of those rivers, for if Ptolemy placed the Dabrona in lat. 57, why did not Marcian take his measurement of the greatest breadth from it?

The question may also be approached from an entirely different point of view. Ptolemy in all probability derived his information as to Ireland directly or indirectly from merchants who traded in her ports. Tacitus expressly says of it "*melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti.*[1] Now Cork Harbour is much the most important natural harbour on the south coast or indeed in the whole of Ireland, and it would be strange if Ptolemy omitted to notice it. The site of Cork city, too, must always have been an important site. The ancient name for the river Lee, which flows into Cork Harbour, was the Sabhrann (see "Four Masters," sub anno 1163), the equivalent of the Latin *Sabrina* and the Welsh *Hafren*, and I suspect that Ptolemy's Δαβρώνα (*v. l.*, Οὐαβρῶνα) is a corruption of Σαβρώνα. If then the mouth of the Sabrona be Cork Harbour, and if we are justified in supposing that Ptolemy placed it in lat. 58°, the town of Ἰουερνίς would occupy approximately the site of the city of Cork. This must always have been an important site, and the Great Island in Cork Harbour, under the name of Oilén Arda Neimhedh, is associated with one of the earliest legendary colonists, the Nemidians.

[1] "Agricola," c. 24—*Melius cogniti* does not mean "known better than those of Britain," for such was not the case, but (referring to the preceding clause), "more accurately known than the habits of the people." See Frost's note.

The town of Ἰουερνίς, being homonymous with the island, was presumably in Ptolemy's time its chief town. It and Rheba are mentioned in the 8th Book, as being the notable (ἐπίσημοι) towns, and under the form Ἰουέρνη it is mentioned by Stephanus of Byzantium and is the only town in Ireland mentioned by him. A special interest attaches to the identification of Ἰουερνίς as it was evidently the chief town of the Ἰούερνοι, the people who gave their name to the island, and who are now generally regarded as the principal representatives of the pre-Celtic or non-Aryan stock in Ireland. This tribe, whose name is connected with the Emher or Ebher = Ever of the Milesian legend, is usually placed in the extreme S.W., but this position is not warranted by Ptolemy's text, where they are placed on the south coast after the Ουέλλάβοροι with the Οὐσδίαι above them and the βρίγαντες more to the east, in the S.E. corner, in fact. Besides, they cannot be dissociated from the town Ἰουερνίς. I should suppose that their territory extended along the south coast from Waterford to perhaps Kinsale, and that they were separated from the Οὐσδίαι by the river Suir.[1]

For this last-mentioned tribe it will be observed that Müller selects the form Οὐσδίαι (Usdiæ) as the best, though some MSS. read Οὐοδίαι or Οὐδίαι. This reading has recently suggested to Professor Rhys, that the well-known tribe or group of tribes called in Irish Osraighe or Osraidhe (Ossory) was intended. The distinctive parts of the two names may be equated, while *raidhe* or *raighe* in the Irish name is a mere termination (perhaps indicating descent like the Greek -ιδης) and is common to many tribal names. It would naturally be replaced by a Greek termination. The remaining *os* or *oss* would represent an early *osd*, *ost*, *ods*, or *ots*, in which combinations the dental, according to the laws of Irish phonology, would become assimilated to the sibilant.[2] Ptolemy appears to place the Οὐσδίαι in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and this agrees with what is stated to have been the early position of Osraighe between the Barrow and the Suir.[3] The town called Μακόλικον was probably in this territory, and may possibly have been the Rock of Cashel, which must always have been an important stronghold. Professor Rhys, in the passage quoted, where he is tracking out non-Aryan elements in the Celtic tongue, goes on to refer to the race of the Leinster Faelcu or wolf in Ossory, mentioned in the Irish Nennius and in Giraldus, and suggests that the *oss* of Ossory, and Ptolemy's Οὐσδίαι "may be derived from a Pictish word related to the Basque *otso*, a wolf, whence *otso-gizon* loup garou or wolf-man."[4] Professor Rhys goes on to notice how frequently

[1] In accordance with the above arguments, I have added to my map a suggested correction of the southern coast-line.

[2] See "Proceedings of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, 1892," pp. 349–50—"The Inscriptions and Language of the Northern Picts."

[3] "Book of Rights," p. 17 n. (*a*.)

[4] For the older derivation of Osraighe from *os* = a wild deer, see the story of Eithne Uathach and the Deisi, told by O'Curry ("Manners," &c., ii., pp. 205–8).

the names Faelan and Faelcair appear among the chieftains of Ossory in the seventh and eighth centuries. He might have added St. Faelcu, or Aelcu, son of Faelcair King of Ossory, mentioned by Mac Firbis in his list of certain Bishops of Erinn.[1] O'Huidhrin, too, mentions "O'Faolain of manly tribe" in Magh Lacha, a plain in the barony of Kells, Co. Kilkenny.[2] Indeed examples of the name in this district might easily be multiplied.

Finally on the south side we have the river Βίργος, in the position of the Barrow (Ir. *Berbha*), and the people called Βρίγαντες in the south-eastern corner. The pagan Irish had a goddess Brigit long before their Christian descendants rejoiced in a saint of that name. This name *Brigit*, genitive *Brigte*, implies a primitive *Brigentis*, which may be equated with the goddess *Brigantia*, whose name appears in Roman inscriptions found in the country of the Brigantes in England, and with the Gaulish *Brigindo*.[3] Irish writers connect the name with the clanna Breogain of the Milesian legend, a name which, however, ought to include the whole Milesian race. Breogan or Bregond, was grandfather of Mile, and came from Spain, where he had founded the city of Brigantia, now Betanzos, in Gallicia, and built a tower (still existing as the Pharos of Corunna),[4] from which Ireland was descried one fine winter's evening. The Hon. Algernon Herbert, in his notes to the "Irish Nennius,"[5] has indicated how the story of this remarkably distant vision of Ireland probably arose; and M. D'Arbois de Jubainville[6] and Professor Rhys[7] treat this reference to Spain mythologically as a way of tracing the descent of the Milesian Irish from the Celtic Dis, or from the region of the Dead. There is certainly no good ground for dissociating the name Brigantes from the goddess Brigit, but if we suppose that the Irish people of that name were an offshoot from the well-known people of the same name who stretched across Britain, north of the Humber and the Mersey, we introduce a Brythonic element into Ireland which has not, I think, been hitherto recognised.[8]

Professor Rhys has, moreover, called my attention to a passage in the "Book of Leinster," which he thinks may contain a reference to the people whom Ptolemy called Brigantes. This passage is headed, *Clanna herimoin insin*, and proceeds thus: *Is dib dā fothárta tuatha brigit. ocus fachan cluana eidnech. ocus húi ailella ocus húi cheochain de fothartaib*

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[1] See *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 1876–8, p. 240.

[2] "Topographical Poems," p. 97.

[3] M. D'Arbois de Jubainville, "Le Cycle Mythologique Irlandais," pp. 145-6; Rhys, "Hibbert Lectures," 1888, pp. 75-7.

[4] *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, 13th May, 1844.

[5] "Ir. Nennius, I. A. S.," p 238.

[6] "Cycle Mythologique," pp. 85, 137, 229-233.

[7] "Hibbert Lectures," pp. 90–1.

[8] Compare, however, Professor Rhys's suggestion that Cúchulainn, under his original name Setanta beg, came from the Setantii of South Lancashire, and that the use by the heroes of the Ultonian cycle of the war-chariot was derived from the Brigantes.—*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1890–1, pp. 644–5.

insen uile.[1] Unfortunately this passage is hard to construe. *Tuatha brigit* cannot mean Tribes of Brigit (a woman's name), as the regular and familiar genitive of Brigit is *Brigte*. Brigit, however, according to Professor Rhys, might represent *Briganti* genitive of *Brigantus*. If this passage contains any reference to the Briguntes it is very interesting as suggesting that in the districts known as the Fotharta, of which there were several[2] (the best known being now represented by the baronies of Forth, in the counties Carlow and Wexford), we have the scattered remnants of the tribe-lands of the Brigantes. As, however, St. Bridget was supposed to have been descended from Eochaidh Finnfuathairt,[3] the eponymous ancestor of the Fotharta, and was so much the most illustrious of his descendants that in the "Martyrology of Donegal," where eleven other saints have the same ancestor ascribed to them, in every case there is added the statement, "from whom Brigit is descended," I cannot help thinking that the allusion in the above passage of the "Book of Leinster" (however, the passage is to be exactly construed)[4] is simply to St. Bridget. I am unable, however, to identify the other names mentioned in the passage,[5] and I must leave the point for the consideration of Irish scholars.

On the east coast the river Μόδοννος, the first river mentioned north of the Sacred Promontory or Carnsore Point, is probably the Slaney, as so important a river is not likely to have been omitted, though it is placed much too far from Carnsore Point. Mr. Elton, indeed, states that "Inbher Slainge retained its ancient name of Moda, or Modonus, from the time of Ptolemy till after the death of St. Adamnan, six centuries afterwards."[6] But this was not so. The Moda of Adamnan (the Moadus of Giraldus) is now the river Moy, in Mayo, Irish *Muaidhe*, near Irrus Domhnann.[7] If the Modonnus is the Slaney, we should look for Manapia and the Manapii somewhere near the site of Wexford, the ancient *Garman* or *Carman*. The Manapii may have been an offshoot from the Menapii of Belgic Gaul, and Professor Rhys, has lately in this *Journal*[8]

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[1] "Book of Leinster," f. 14*a*.

[2] "Ogygia," iii., 64; "Book of Rights," pp. 211, *n*., 221, *n*.

[3] "Mart. Don.," p. 35.

[4] I have a strong suspicion that *tuatá brigit* is a copyist's error for *dia tá brigit*. In the facsimile "Book of Leinster" the superposed mark appears to be an accent over the final *a* of *tuata*, rather than an aspiration mark over the *t*; while *dí* (in Irish characters) might easily be mistaken for *tu*. If this supposition be correct, the passage would simply mean "the Fotharta, of whom is Brigit, &c."

While this Paper was going through the Press I mentioned this suggested correction of the text of the "Book of Leinster" to Professor Rhys, and he replied that he thought I had "solved the riddle."

[5] Possibly *fachan cluana eidnech* is a copyist's error for *fechin* [*fabair* 7 *finntan*] *cluana eidnech*, as both St. Fechin of Fore and St. Finntan of Clonenagh belonged to the Fotharta.—"Mart. Don."

[6] "Origins," p. 154.

[7] Reeves' "Adamnan," p. 30.

[8] "Early Irish Conquests of Wales and Dumnonia."—*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1890–1, pp. 651 *et seq.*

given some new grounds for thinking that Carausius, called "Menapiæ civis" by Eumenius, hailed from the Irish Menapia. The name Manapia may also be equated with one form of that of the Isle of Man, the form which has yielded the Welsh Manaw (see *infra*), and Pliny expressly calls the island Monapia. The Irish form of this name may possibly survive in a place called Carrigmannan on the right bank of the Slaney about five miles above Wexford, where a little stream runs through a deep ravine to join the main river. Joyce mentions this name amongst others under *meann* and *meannan*, a kid, but cautiously adds, "it is possible that the latter part of some of these denominations may be a man's name."[1] There are many indications suggesting an early connection between Man and Ireland. Among these it must here suffice to allude to the common traditions concerning Manannan Mac Lir; to the fact that Ptolemy classes the island with Ireland; while Tigernach records that somewhat later, in A.D. 254, the Cruithne or Irish Picts, driven out from Ulster by Cormac Mac Art, fled to the Isle of Man; and in the fifth century Orosius (i. c. 2) speaks of it as *æque* (with Hiberniu) *a Scotorum gentibus habitata.*

The name Manaw or Manann was not confined to the Isle of Man. It also survives in Clackmannan, and Slamannan in the neighbourhood of the Firth of Forth,[2] where Ptolemy places the Otadini. The district south of the Forth was the Manaw of the Gododin of Welsh literature[3]; and it is worth noting that this Manaw, like the district of the Irish Manapii, was conterminous with the territory of the Brigantes and probably subject to their rule. There was also a plain of Manainn, near Fermoy.[4]

The Κοριονδοί are placed by Ptolemy above the Brigantes who, as being mentioned both on the south and on the east coast, must, as already stated, be placed in S.E. corner. But if Manapia was near the site of Wexford, there would be little room for another tribe between the Manapii and the Brigantes. Therefore I should be inclined to place the Coriondi a little more inland, and perhaps we might regard Δοῦνον as representing their chief seat. This name probably represents the Celtic *dun*, a fort. What particular dun it refers to, it is perhaps vain to inquire. It might from its position be the famous Dinn Righ on the Barrow below Leighlin Bridge. The form *Dunion*, which Ptolemy gives as a town of the Durotriges in the modern Dorsetshire, Professor Rhys regards as more Goidelic than *Dunon*, which would be the Gallo-Brythonic form. If we can rely upon such minute variations of spelling, this would point to the possibility of the Coriondi, like their neighbours the Brigantes, being a Brythonic people.[5]

The Ὀβόκα is probably the Ovoca at Arklow, but the modern name

[1] "Irish Names," &c., ii., 305. See Haliday's "Scandanavian Dublin," p. 82, *n.*
[2] Joyce, "Names," ii., 305. [3] Rhys, "Celtic Britain," pp. 110, 152, 219.
[4] "Topographical Poems," p. 105, note 575. [5] "Celtic Britain," p. 292.

has been adopted from Ptolemy, as in the case of Morecambe Bay, in Westmoreland. Ἔβλανα is usually identified with Dublin, with the position of which it agrees, but the names cannot be equated. Dublin, *Duibh-linn*, means the black pool, and was originally applied to that part of the Liffey on which the city now stands. The town itself, of which there are no records prior to the ninth century, was called by the Irish *Baile atha cliath*, the town of the ford of hurdles.[1] Of course in the sense in which the word *oppidum* was applied in Romanised Gaul or Britain, it may be said that there can have been no towns in Ireland in Ptolemy's time. His πόλεις must be regarded as referring to the principal duns, cashels, cathairs, or raths, inside of which the chieftains of tribes and their attendants dwelt in either dry-stone clochauns or round wicker-work huts. But there is no record of Dublin ever having been the seat of an Irish king. This, however, is only negative evidence, and the record of its use as such may have been obliterated by the long Scandinavian occupation. The only Irish name which it occurs to me to compare with Eblana is *Sliab Eblinne*, now Slieve Phelim, away in Tipperary. In the story of Eibliu or Eiblenn, however, the lady from whom the name of the mountain is derived, is connected with the Brugh na Boinne adjoining the district of Ptolemy's Eblani. See "Silva Gadelica" text, p. 233, Trans., p. 484, the latter quoting the "Book of Leinster."

The Καῦκοι who are placed below the Eblani, of course remind us of the German Cauci, but it seems difficult to suppose that the latter tribe could have effected a settlement in Ireland. In St. Patrick's time the Ui Garchon were seated in the neighbourhood of Wicklow, and it is possible that some prototype of that tribe name has got corrupted into the more familiar Cauci, or Καῦκοι. Λάβηρος, somewhere in the vicinity of Glendalough, appears to have been their chief seat.

In Βουουίνδα (βουίνδα βουβίνδα) we undoubtedly have the Boyne, *Boind*, the *flumen quod Scotice Boend vocatur* of Adamnan. It is doubtful whether Ἰσάμνιον was a town or a promontory, probably the former, as Marcian reckons eleven towns and five promontories in Ireland, which agrees with Ptolemy if Isamnium is taken as a town. It might be Dundalk, the ancient Dundealgan. Its position negatives the identification with Rinn Seimhne, the ancient name for Island Magee, in Antrim.

The people called Ουολούντιοι north of the Boyne, would appear from name and position to be connected with the ancient *Ulaid*, acc. *Ultu*, or inhabitants of *Uladh*, a name which, with a Norse termination, has given the modern Ulster. If this be so, their chief town Ῥηγία may well have been the earthen fort of Emania, *Eamhain Macha*, near Armagh, which was the traditional "palace" of the kings of Uladh until the fourth century, when it was destroyed by the three Collas, a movement of peoples which

[1] "Book of Rights," p. 12, *n.*; Haliday's "Scandinavian Dublin," pp. 2, 3.

Professor Rhys regards as the advance of the Goidels upon the primitive non-Aryan inhabitants in the north.[1]

We next come to a river mouth called Οὐινδέριος (*v. l.* Ἰουνδέριος), which from its position ought to be near Dundrum Bay, or perhaps Carlingford Lough, and a tribe called Δαρῖνοι (*v. l.* Δάρνιοι). This name recalls the *Dairine*, or descendants of Daire Sirchreachtach or the Plunderer,[2] called *Dairfhine* in the "Book of Rights"; but the silent *fh* was possibly added to bring in the word *fine*, a tribe, as an element in the composition. At any rate the spelling Dairine, which was in itself a woman's name,[3] has ample authority in old MSS. The best known branch of this line was the Corca Laidhe, or descendants of Lughuidh Laidhe, son of the aforesaid Daire. Their territory, in historic times, was in the south-west of the Co. Cork. Indeed, "though widely did their tribes extend throughout Ireland," I cannot find that they are stated to have left descendants in Ulster. Some of their early heroes, however, seem to have been connected with Ulster. Thus, Lughaidh Mál, said to have been a seventh son of Daire, gained a victory over the Ulstermen at Carn Mail in Magh Uladh or Magh Murthemne.[4] The Dairine or Corca Laidhe were not of Milesian descent, but were classed under the line of Ith, the meaning of which probably is that they were a non-Celtic people.

Lastly, the Λογία[5] would appear to be the river Lagan at Belfast, called Logan in the map of escheated estates, 1609, and connected by Joyce with *lag* or *lug*, a hollow.[6] The Irish name for Belfast Lough was *Loch Laoigh*, translated *stagnum vituli* by Adamnan.

We have now mentioned all the names on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland itself, with the exception of the town of Ῥαῖβα, an inland town perhaps intended to be included in the territory of Αὐτεῖνοι. From the position assigned to it we might guess it to be near Lough Ree (*Rib*), perhaps on the important site of Athlone. It cannot have been Rheban in Co. Kildare, a name which perhaps is not older than the *Caislen riabhan*, or greyish castle, built by Robert de St. Michael in King John's time.

As to the islands, the two Αἰβοῦδαι (al. Ἐβοῦδαι) are probably Islay and Jura, while Μαλαῖος is Mull, the *Malea insula* of Adamnan. Ῥικίνα is probably Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, Ir. *Rechra*, gen. *Rechrainn*. It is called by Pliny, Rignea (Ricnea Riginia), and by the Ravenna Geographer, Regaina. Ἐπίδιον, as pointed out by Mr. Bradley, is probably the Mull of Cantire, called by Ptolemy Ἐπίδιον ἄκρον, over again. This duplication of the name was owing to the faulty eastern

[1] *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1890–1, p. 646.
[2] See the Tract on the Corca Laidhe, from the "Book of Leacan," in the "Miscellany" of the Celtic Society, p. 5, *n*.
[3] "Mart. Donegal," p. 207; O'Curry, "MS. Mat.," pp. 230, 303.
[4] "Miscellany," Celtic Society, p. 7, and App. A.; "Ogygia," iii., p. 67.
[5] Misprinted Λογίο on the map.
[6] "Irish Names," i., p. 432.

direction given to the map of Scotland. The point is here fixed relatively to Ireland. Ἔδρου ἔρημος (al. Αδρου, Οδρου) is probably the present peninsula of Howth, Ir. *Edar* or *Beann Edair*, which may have been an island in Ptolemy's time, and at any rate is joined to the mainland by such a low narrow neck of land that it may well have been mistaken for an island. It appears to be called Andros (al. Edros) by Pliny. What Λίμνου ἔρημος represents is more doubtful. From its position it cannot be Lambay, which, too, is probably a Norse name, It may possibly be Dalkey Island, as Ptolemy frequently places his islands much too far from the mainland. It is evidently the Limnus of Pliny. Μονάοιδα is the Isle of Man, the Monapia of Pliny, the Menavia of Orosius, and the Manna (perhaps Manua) of the Ravenna Geographer, Ir. *Manainn*, Welsh *Manaw*. Müller suggests that the form in Ptolemy's text, Μοναοιδα, is a corruption of Μονάουα; but might it not be connected with the name Manawydan, son of Llyr, the Welsh counterpart of the Irish god Manannan Mac Lir. If this connexion be phonologically admissible, it seems to bear out the following statement of Prof. Rhys :—"Welsh seems likewise to have had two forms of the name [of the Isle of Man]. We have one the attested Manaw for an early Manavis or Manavja; and Manawydan testifies to a longer one, Manawyd for an early Manavija." Is not this longer form attested by Ptolemy's Μονάοιδα? Finally, Μόνα is Anglesey. Its latitude is not very incorrect relatively to England, though it is of course much too far from her shores.

In the course of preparing this Paper I have been led into venturing upon more surmises and suggestions than I contemplated when I commenced the task. I cannot hope that my incomplete and tentative remarks will in all points stand the test of critical examination and further research. If they direct the attention of competent minds to Ptolemy's work they will not have been useless. But I must end, as I began, by saying that my primary object was to draw a trustworthy map of Ireland according to the latest and most critical edition of Ptolemy's Geography. For I am convinced that, in the hands of those qualified to apply the methods and general conclusions of modern ethnological and philological research, Ptolemy's Map may yet be found to throw some light on the vexed question of the racial elements of the Irish people. I certainly cannot agree with our worthy, but somewhat credulous, countryman O'Flaherty in thinking that to investigate the tribal and topographical names recorded by Ptolemy is *oleum et operam perdere*, or as he in another passage contemptuously phrases it, *ventos venari*.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, BRITWAY PARISH, CO. CORK.

By F. E. CURREY, Fellow.

This ancient and interesting small church appears to be but little known. This is probably due, in some measure, to its isolated position in the county of Cork, about five and a-half miles S.E. from Rathcormac, and three miles in a direct line S.W. from the village of Aghern. I find no mention of it in the *Journals* of this Society, nor does its name occur in Smith's "History of Cork." In the notice of Britway Parish in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" the old church is not named, and the only reference to it that I have found is in Dr. Petrie's "Round Towers of Ireland," 2nd edition, 1845, pp. 180–1. The following is what he says :—

"There is another class of doorway found in some of the earliest of

West wall of Britway Church, with Doorway.

our churches, also of a quadrangular form, but in which the weight on the lintel is taken off by a semicircular arch, placed immediately above it, and having the space within the curve filled up with masonry. A doorway of this description is found in the Cathedral Church of Glendalough, and also in the curious structure in the same interesting locality,

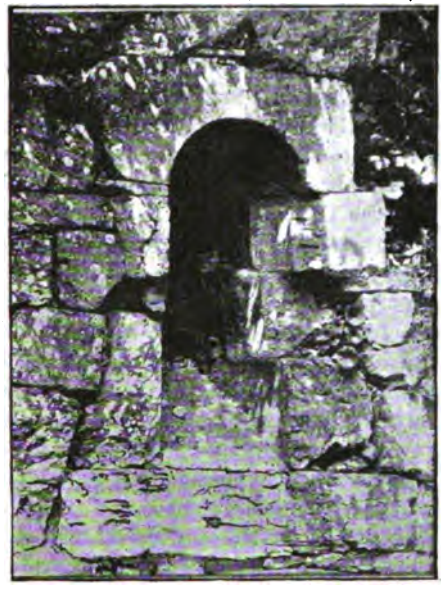
called St. Kevin's House, both which shall be noticed hereafter. It is also found in a side entrance in the beautiful Abbey Church of Inishmaan, in Lough Mask, county of Mayo, originally built in the fifth century by St. Cormac, and re-modelled and enlarged in the twelfth. The finest specimen, however, of this class of doorway now remaining is probably that of the ancient parish church of Britway, in the barony of Barrymore and county of Cork, one of the most interesting remains in the county. In this doorway, which is composed of sandstone, it will be seen (drawing in text) that the flat architrave, which occurs in so many of the quadrangular doorways, is carried along the sweep of the arch till it terminates in a curious figure in the key-stone. This doorway is 6 feet in height to the lintel, and in width 2 feet 7 inches at the top, and 2 feet 10 inches at the bottom; the jambs are 2 feet 7 inches in thickness. Of the origin of this church I have discovered no historical mention, but its style throughout would indicate that it is of the time of St. Bridget, to whom it is dedicated."

All that now remains of this church are the west gable and north wall of the nave, with a very small portion of the south wall. There was a chancel, but hardly anything of it exists, and I was not able, on a late visit, to ascertain what its length had been. The ruin stands in a small enclosed graveyard, and is, I believe, vested in the Fermoy Board of Guardians, who, I was informed, pay a caretaker £1 a-year for looking after it. The photographs which I submit, though not satisfactory in themselves, yet sufficiently show the chief features of the building.

The north and south walls, as in so many instances of churches of similar date and character, extend slightly beyond the face of the gable, giving the appearance of pilasters. The measurements given by Dr. Petrie of the doorway agree almost exactly with those made by me, and I need not repeat them. The width of the pilasters is 2 feet 6 inches (the thickness of the wall), and the projection is 10 inches. There is a plinth of from 3 to 4 inches along the north wall. There are two bolt holes in the south side of the doorway. On the north side the masonry, which would contain the corresponding holes, is broken down. On the interior of the north wall there are three corbels, equidistant from each other, at a height of 6 feet 10 inches from the ground. The gable measures 23 feet 5 inches in width on the outside, and the north wall of nave 35 feet 4 inches; on the inside the church is 28 feet in length and 17 feet 6 inches in breadth. The outside of chancel wall was 2 feet 2 inches in from the outside of the nave wall. There is a small circular-headed window of cut stone in north wall, the arch of which is formed out of a single stone. The height on the inside is 3 feet 4½ inches, and it splays at both sides and at the bottom downwards. The width at the springing of the arch is 1 foot 5 inches, and the same at the bottom, as well as it could be measured, but the stones are a good deal displaced. On the outside the window is 1 foot 5 inches high, but the masonry is too much

disturbed to admit of the width being taken. The large stones on the east side in the interior are greatly displaced by a large stem of ivy which has forced its way behind them through the masonry.

A huge trunk of ivy has penetrated right through the wall not far from this window, and seems to threaten the whole wall, which overhangs considerably, and looks as if it were in immediate danger of falling;



Window of Britway Church.

and the horizontal lintel of the doorway, which is split through, is only upheld by a stem of ivy.

It would be exceedingly desirable if, through the agency of this Society, something effective could be done for the preservation of this interesting relic of antiquity from the destruction which seems to threaten it. If steps in this direction are not taken speedily the mischief will be irreparable.

THE SHAMROCK: ITS HISTORY.

By. W FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), Fellow.

What plant is the best entitled to rank as the genuine shamrock of Ireland? Such an inquiry might be considered superfluous, for on this, if any subject, the people of this island, of every class, would be expected to prove unanimous, and to decide such a matter beyond doubt or cavil, settling the recognition of the special botanical product in question with absolute certainty. Unfortunately no such happy consensus of opinion exists, and even the truth of the well-known legendary history of the shamrock is more than problematic.

It is usual in such doubtful subjects to inquire what light can be obtained from printed books or manuscripts. What do we find?

In 1596.—The poet Spenser, who lived amongst us for some years, and ought therefore to possess some value as an authority, says, in his well-known and often-quoted "View of the State of Ireland," when treating of the wars in Munster, that province had been "a most rich and plentiful country, full of corne and cattle," but so reduced from the results of war that the unfortunate "inhabitants if they found a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks they flocked to it as to a feast." Gerarde, in his botanical treatise, defines the plant as the "meadow trifolium, in Ireland called shamrocks." If this be correct, the shamrock, though perhaps not very nutritious, could be eaten in times of scarcity, with appetite.

In 1598.—Fynes Morrison asserts that the "wilde Irish willingly eat the herb shamrock, being of a sharp taste," "which they snatch out of the ditches." But our present shamrock has not a sharp taste, and does not select ditches for its growth.

In 1613.—A few years later, Wythers, in his "Abuses Stript and Whipt," holds a similar opinion as to the shamrock being employed for food. He writes:—

> "And for my cloathing in a mantle go,
> And feed on shamroots as the Irish doe."

This agreement of authorities on the edible properties of shamrocks might seem to be corroborated by the observations of Mr. Fortune, related in his "Wanderings in China," in which he states that "the large trefoil leaves in the district he visited are picked and used as a vegetable by the natives."

So much for the use of shamrocks for food. Relating more strictly

to its botanical relations, in the year 1699, near two hundred years ago, Edward Llwyd, writing to Tancred Robinson, after paying a visit to our shores, settled to his own satisfaction that the genuine "shamrug was our common clover." See Phil. Trans. No. 335.

A few years later, in 1726, Dr. Caleb Threlkeld, who published the first treatise devoted to the plants of Ireland, his rare and useful "Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum," places it on record that the "plant worn in their hats in commemoration of St. Patrick" was the *Trifolium pratense album* (our *Trifolium repens*). This appears to be the earliest recognition of a practice now recognised as a national duty by Irishmen.

Dr. Johannes Keogh, in 1735, printed in Cork his "Botanologia Universalis Hibernica." He states that the proper Irish name for "the white-flowered meadow trefoil is shamrock, and the purple trefoil is "seamar leane." He commends both plants for their styptic properties, and is of opinion that, applied externally, they are beneficial against "phlegmons and inflammations." But neither of these botanists recommends the shamrock for human food.

There is another trifoliate plant of different botanical relations, the "wood-sorrel," to which Keogh gives an Irish appellation not very dissimilar to that of the shamrock, namely, "shamsoge," and for its scientific equivalent "*Trifolium acetosum vulgare.*" Some have accepted this as the veritable plant they suppose St. Patrick employed in his religious teaching; and as it is rather pleasant to eat, and still used for flavouring soups, &c., chiefly abroad however, it is even conjectured that the edible shamrock of Spenser and other early writers was sorrel, not trefoil.

Trefoil, however, is, we are assured by medical writers, "dry in the third degree," and as Irishmen have a lingering belief about the plant requiring to be "drowned" on the evening of each successive 17th of March, and employ a trefoil for that purpose, it must be admitted the claims of sorrel have not received much acceptance. When mentioning these ancient ideas, there is a statement, ascribed to Pliny, that trefoil leaves stand upright before the approach of a storm, and can foretell its advent some hours before the wind begins to blow.

A learned Irish scholar informs me that ꝑamaꝓóꝯ means the summer plant, derived from ꝑamꝓaḋ, *summer*, and óꝯ, *young*. He also states that ꝑamꝓoꝯa buime-bel, or the shamrock of the garland of Bél, is recognised as a different plant from the shamrock of Patrick. The leaves are more delicate, of lighter colour, and it grows in shaded woods, about the roots of trees, having a sour taste. If this be so then the latter plant is wood-sorrel.

Still, in deciding this vexed question of the genuine shamrock, we must consider what botanists can adduce. The latest contribution to our knowledge is published by Mr. N. Colgan, in the "Irish Naturalist" (see vol. 2, p. 207). He obtained, by the co-operation of local residents

from several counties, specimens gathered about the 17th of March, and certified by them to be the plant employed in their respective districts by the people. These plants were examined critically to determine them, and subsequently grown to confirm the accuracy of the result. Suffice it to say that out of a total of forty-nine duly authenticated plants so treated, twenty-four proved to belong to *Trifolium repens*, twenty-one to *Trifolium minus*, two to *Trifolium pratense*, and two to *Medicago lupulina*, or common medic. Mr. Colgan adds to his own researches previous inquiries made in the same direction by Mr. James Britton, Editor of the *Journal of Botany*, and the collective results strengthen the claims of *Trifolium minus* to be the favourite plant selected for a national symbol in the majority of districts in the present day.

The four-leaved shamrock—what about its mystic powers? There are a few old writers who must have known the legend, for Melton, in his "Astrologaster," says:—"If a man walking in the fields finds any four-leaved grass, he shall, in a short while after, find some good thing." Again, Herrick, in his "Hesperides," sings of "lucky four-leaved grass." To the Irish poet Samuel Lover, however, must be ascribed the wide-spread recognition at present of its properties for diffusing universal happiness when gathered in "the fairy dells." Fortunately the leaf is not rare, and its influence can be tested without difficulty.

In seeking to investigate the story popularly believed in Ireland, at least for two or three centuries past, of St. Patrick's alleged employment of some trifoliate leaf to explain the mysterious relations of the Trinity, to the native inhabitants of Erin, on the coasts of Wicklow or Wexford, where he is supposed to have landed, I can report nothing but failure. Whether there was one St. Patrick, or possibly two or more, bearing a similar patrician name or rank amongst the number of Ireland's early apostles, certain it is that, having consulted skilled Irish scholars, they informed me that in none of our Irish manuscripts relating to St. Patrick is the legend alluded to. At the utmost it appears to be of mediæval origin. It is therefore, with regret and disappointment, I am forced to conclude St. Patrick never handled a shamrock during his protracted life to explain any of his teaching.

The shamrock, however, is a national symbol in the same sense that the rose and thistle are the respective emblems of England and Scotland. They respectively make their appearance on the coinages of those countries about the following dates:—

Trefoils occur as mint-marks on the coins of Henry IV., appearing on groats of his "light money." His reign extended from about A.D. 1399 to A.D. 1413.

During Henry VI.'s reign both trefoils and roses assume such prominent and distinctive positions that some of his English coinages are

distinguished by the rosettes they bear, and others by the trefoil, usually associated with pine cones.

In Edward IV.'s reign the rose assumes its full development, as in the instance of his rose ryals, and shamrocks are conspicuous upon his Irish crown groats. As we might expect, the rose occupied that prominent position it still retains as a badge distinctive of England in the troublous times of the contests between York and Lancaster.

The occurrence of the thistle upon Scottish coins is of later date. It appears in 1560 on silver coins of Queen Mary.

Upon the copper coins of larger module, known as St. Patrick's money, ascribed to the mint established by the Nuncio, Rinuccini, in Kilkenny, for the use of the Confederate Irish Catholics in the wars of Charles I., we have for the first time St. Patrick, with mitre and crozier, represented displaying a trefoil to the assembled people. After a long interval another Irish historic coin occurs, the copper pieces issued by Sarsfield during the siege of Limerick, made by re-striking the brass money of James II., and issuing it for pence and halfpence. This represents a seated figure of Erin holding out the mystic plant.

In the reign of George IV. shamrocks increased remarkably in size, for on his half-crown of 1820 and 1821 each of the three leaflets is represented as large as a Scottish thistle, and nearly equal to a full-blown rose. This was possibly the result of His Majesty's intended visit to Ireland, which occurred at the later date of 1821; but the effects were visible on his shillings coined in the year 1826, where the disproportion in size is still conspicuous.

I would therefore date the origin of the shamrock legends about the end of the fourteenth century, with which chronology its appearance on mediæval Irish tombs would fairly agree; for all our earlier tombstones, such as those figured in Petrie's classic work on "Early Christian Inscriptions," are altogether free from its presence. The further development of the idea seems to have progressed during the reigns of Elizabeth, of James I., and Charles I. This assumed mediæval date also synchronises with the frequent occurrence of shamrock patterns on tiles employed in Irish ecclesiastical edifices. The illustrations of these tiles, now published, illustrate the variety of patterns and beauty of design they display.

The suggestion has often been made that the shamrock was a plant revered by the pagan Irish, possibly derived from Assyrian or Babylonian worship. Nothing is easier than to construct such theories, and the less evidence to support them, the more confidently they are advanced. Such investigations are beyond the scope of the present inquiry, which is limited to ascertained facts and historic testimony.

EARLY PAVEMENT TILES IN IRELAND: PART II.—TILES DISPLAYING SHAMROCKS AND FLEUR-DE-LIS.

(PLATES I. TO V.)

BY W. FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., HON. F.S.A. (SCOT.), FELLOW.

THE preceding Paper on the history of the "Shamrock" is intended as an introduction to the illustrations given of these interesting tiles, which represent various patterns of shamrock leaves obtained from Irish cathedrals and churches. Their popularity for decorative purposes must be attributed to the universal belief of the association of the trifoliate leaf with the alleged teachings of St. Patrick, from which originated the general acceptance of it as a special symbol of Ireland and Irishmen—a position may it long maintain, uninfluenced by the carping disparagements of critical archæology, for at the lowest estimate its claims are as good as either rose or thistle can produce.

TABULAR LIST OF "SHAMROCK" TILES, ILLUSTRATED.

(Plates I. and II.)

No.

1. Christ Church Cathedral, an encaustic tile.
2. Mellifont, pattern impressed.
3. Christ Church Cathedral, from excavations in 1886 in old Chapter House. Body of tile white, with light-brown glaze and patches of green colour. See also Mr. Street's Plates.
4. Kildare Abbey; obtained through the Dean of Kildare, 1892. It displays a combined pattern of shamrock and lis with the distinctive oak of Kildare.
5. Graigue-na-Managh Abbey, Kilkenny; obtained through Mr. P. O'Leary, 1892.
6. Mellifont, pattern impressed. Modifications of this tile occur in other places.
7. In Museum of Royal Irish Academy; no description of locality.
8. St. Patrick's Cathedral. (No. 21 of Mr. Oldham's Illustrations).
9. Graigue-na-Managh Abbey, 1892, from Mr. O'Leary.
10. St. Patrick's Cathedral. A similar pattern, with slight deviations from Christ Church, in Street's Plates.
11. St. Patrick's Cathedral. (See Plate 25, Mr. Oldham's Illustrations). Also from Graigue-na-Managh.
12. St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. Taken from a tile in the Science and Art Museum, Kildare-street.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

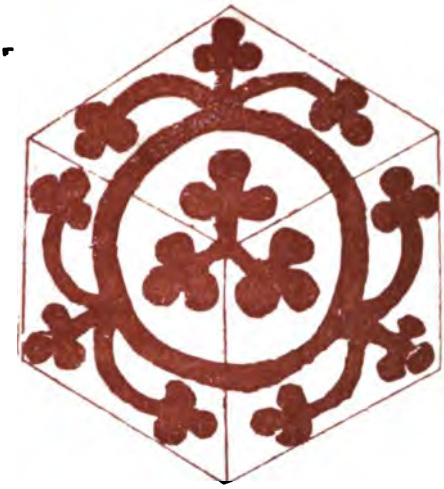


Fig. 5.

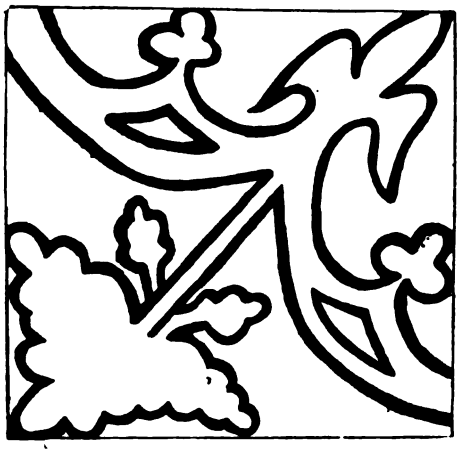


Fig. 4.

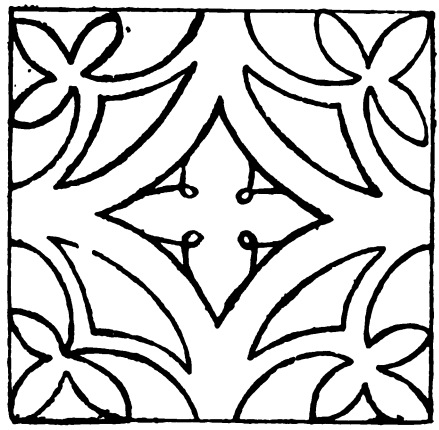


Fig. 6.

SHAMROCK TILES.

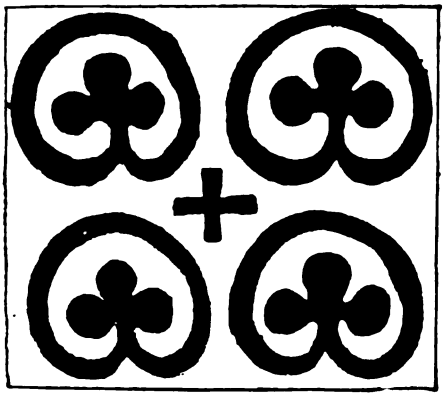


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

SHAMROCK TILES.

Tiles with Fleur-de-Lis.

In collections made from English churches of early tiles there would be found in great variety a numerous selection of armorial representations bearing the lis; and their history would call forth considerable archæological and heraldic lore. Unfortunately in this country we have none of this class of tiles to record, for here the lis was only employed for simple decorative purposes. Like the Anglo-Norman nobles of England, many of those of the same race who settled in Ireland were entitled to display the lis on their coats-of-arms, but they did not consider it needful, or, perhaps, it might be more truly said, were unable to obtain tiles suitably blazoned to place in those churches which they founded.

It would be altogether out of place in a practical and descriptive Paper, such as the present, to relate early legendary stories about the lis, as it appears on the monuments and figures of Assyria, Chaldæa, and Egypt, where it was a sacred and regal symbol, or much later in the world's history, to its connexion with the successive dynasties of France and its nobles, and its place on the arms and crowns of early English monarchs, only disappearing from the arms of England in the reign of George III., and still decorating the royal crown of Victoria. It is needless also to refer to Shakespeare and his "Luce" or Louse of the Lucy family, or the development of the lis into the bees that decorated the state trappings of the great Napoleon, for under all these modifications we are informed the lis is referred to.

Those who desire to investigate its history for themselves will obtain from the earlier volumes of "Notes and Queries" much information about its heraldic aspects, and exhaustive lists of the families that considered themselves entitled to bear it as a portion of their coats-of-arms, as well as much miscellaneous knowledge bearing on its past history, and especially valuable references to early writers on the subject in its various relations in heraldry and archæology.

On tiles found in Ireland, with which alone I am concerned, the lis may be considered usually symbolic of the Virgin, and the illustrated examples given will serve to show what artistic use could be made of it alone or in combination with other objects, such as the oak leaf and the acorn or shamrock, for purposes of decoration.

Tabular List of Tiles with Fleur-de-Lis.

(Plates III., IV., and V.)

No.

13. St. Patrick's Cathedral, an encaustic tile. (No. 17, Mr. Oldham's Illustrations).
14. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, pattern raised, a well-burned red tile.
15. Mellifont, pattern impressed of acorns and lis.

No.

16. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. Resembles No. 16, Oldham, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. Also got at Graigue-na-Managh, and a somewhat similar tile from St. Audoen's Church, Dublin.

17. Christ Church Cathedral. See Street's Plates. (A small-sized tile, 2¾ inches square, is found at Yore Vale Abbey, similar in pattern.)

18. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

19. St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. This tile, with the lis in its more usual form, was also found in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

20. St. Patrick's Cathedral. See No. 18, Mr. Oldham's Illustrations.

21. ,, See No. 22, ,,

22. ,, See No. 20, ,,

23. ,, See No. 24, ,,

The decorations are shamrocks, but the arrangement of the pattern is that of a lis.

24. St. Patrick's Cathedral. See No. 19, Mr. Oldham's Illustrations. The tile now figured is a better example.

25. St. Patrick's Cathedral. An encaustic tile.

26. Christ Church Cathedral, 1886, from excavations made in Chapter House.

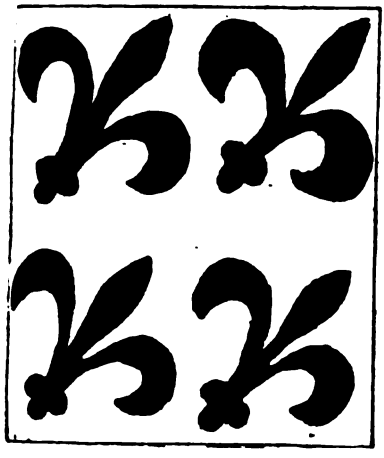


Fig. 13.

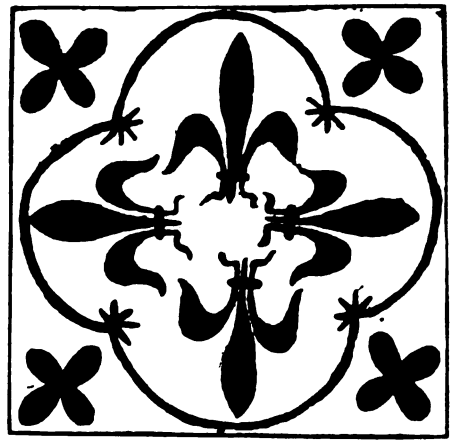


Fig. 14.

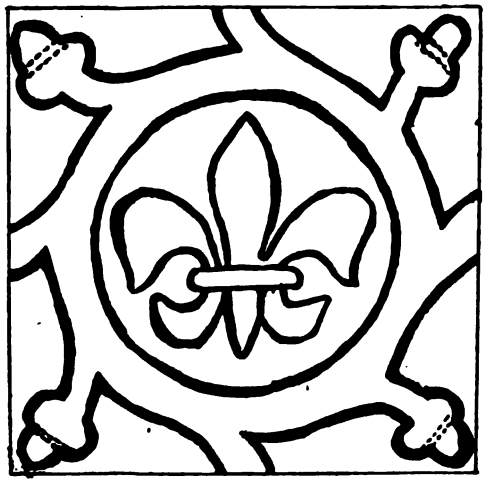


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

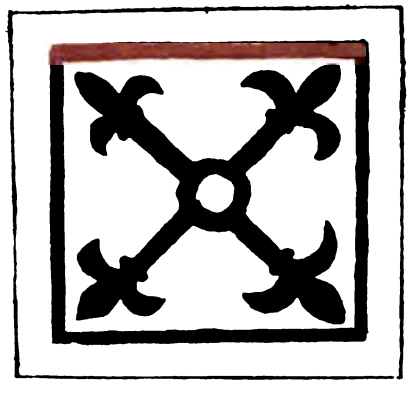


Fig. 17.

FLEUR-DE-LIS TILES.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 20.

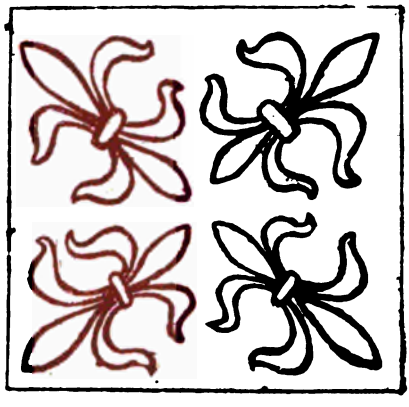


Fig. 19.

Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

FLEUR-DE-LIS TILES.

Fig. 23.

Fig. 24.

Fig. 25.

Fig. 26.

FLEUR-DE-LIS TILES.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY: AN EPISODE IN IRISH HISTORY.

(*Continued from page* 43.)

By the late A. J. FETHERSTONHAUGH, M.A.

Although no barrack was built at Berehaven, the Government at length gained some supporters there; for the Puxleys had now quarrelled with their old allies the Sullivans, and a fierce and deadly enmity sprang up between them. The Celts had naturally a large following in the land of their forefathers, and the Puxleys found it necessary to keep about them a body of armed retainers, amongst whom were their nephews, Walter Fitzsimons and John Burke. They imported from county Galway three Flahertys and others on whom they could depend. Such was the state of affairs in Berehaven at Christmas, 1741, and hostilities soon ensued. The Puxleys were roused to fury by some disrespect shown to them on the part of the sons of their former confederate Murtogh Mc Owen Sullivan, of Rossmacowen. A Protestant named Thomas Farmer appears to have taken sides with the Sullivans, and against him also vengeance was openly vowed. As for the Sullivans, Henry Puxley and his brother gave out that they would make examples of them, root them, seed and branch, out of the country, and cause the grass to grow through their floors.

Notwithstanding these threats Mr. Farmer attended church on Sunday, the 27th December, doubtless reckoning that there at least no violence would be offered to him. He was soon undeceived. Divine service was disturbed by the frequent entrance and departure of the Puxleys' nephews, with their followers, and mischief was so evidently designed that, when service was over, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, who was curate in charge of the parish, locked up Farmer in the church. The clergyman then retired to the Glebe-house hard by, and presently Thomas Trenwith, whom we have met before, hurried up to tell the minister that it was intended to waylay Farmer whenever he should return home. Immediately afterwards Henry and John Puxley came up on horseback, armed with pistols and swords, and expressed to the clergyman their furious indignation against Farmer and the Sullivans. John declared that if he could find Farmer he would cut his nose off. However, the matter went no further than bloodthirsty threats, and the Puxleys retreated to a public-house kept by one Richard Aldwell in the village. There they met Mr. John Rowan, who was agent to Francis Annesley and William Rowan, joint owners in right of their wives of a large estate in the neighbourhood,

and landlords of the Sullivans. Rowan, who lodged in the inn, was on friendly terms with the Puxleys.

Shortly afterwards the four sons of Murtogh McOwen Sullivan were returning from Mass, and as they passed the inn on their way to Rossmacowen, one of them named Florence entered it in order to change a gold piece. In the kitchen he met Mrs. Aldwell, who changed the money and then warned him to hurry home and avoid the Puxleys, who were in Mr. Rowan's room and had publicly threatened vengeance against any Sullivan they should meet. The warning was too late. Mr. John Puxley came into the kitchen, and although Florence Sullivan leaned over a table to conceal himself, Puxley at once asked him his name. This was merely a challenge, as the parties were well known to each other, and Sullivan's reply was followed by his enemy drawing a hanger and furiously attacking him. The Celt had no weapon save a walking-stick, with which he parried the blows and made for the door, just as he reached it, Puxley closed with him, and attracted by the noise Henry Puxley and John Rowan rushed in. Not heeding the remonstrances of Rowan, the elder Puxley struck Sullivan on the head with a whip, and stabbed him in the arm. In spite of this wound, Florence managed to break away from his assailant, and he and his brothers, who had returned on hearing the disturbance, attacked the Puxleys with volleys of stones and thus made good their retreat along the high road.

But the affair was not to terminate in this brawl. The retainers of Dunboy were hard by in the house of one John Denny, awaiting the call of their masters. At the time when Florence Sullivan was attacked there were in the kitchen of the inn two proclaimed persons named James and Marcus Downey, who, although they were kinsmen of the Sullivans, appear to have espoused the opposite faction. In haste they summoned Puxley's two nephews and their followers, who stripped off their coats, and pursued the Sullivans. As soon as they came up with them Walter Fitzsimons shot Owen Sullivan. Other shots followed, and the unfortunate Owen fell mortally wounded. Patrick Sullivan received several sword cuts. Florence and Alexander escaped from the road. Meanwhile the Puxleys had mounted their horses, and rode forward to encourage their adherents. John's pistols had been lost during the struggle in Aldwell's kitchen, and he had tried in vain to borrow a pair from Rowan. This had occasioned some delay, and when the brothers came up to the scene of action their followers were about to return. But their masters were by no means satisfied with the murder of one man, and called upon them "to shoot the dogs," and particularly one who wore a red waistcoat, meaning Florence Sullivan. Thereupon Burke, one of the nephews, started off again along the road. John Puxley rode over a strand in the same direction, and then gave his horse to Burke. A bystander remonstrated with Henry Puxley, and appealed to him to recall his followers. Apparently with this intention the Chief

of Dunboy rode forward, and was in time to see his nephew inflict a dangerous pistol-wound on Patrick Sullivan, who was kneeling before him and crying for mercy. Enough blood had now been shed, and the whole party returned to Aldwell's house, where Burke was so indiscreet as to attack Rowan with his hanger, and inflict some slight wounds on him. The offence charged against the latter was his refusal to lend his pistols. But the Puxleys disapproved of their nephew's audacity, and next day sent Mr. Rowan an apology, adding that none of their malice was designed against him. Rowan, however, was not so easily appeased, and when there appeared no prospect of bringing these malefactors to justice, he caused the owners of the Berehaven estate to present to the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Lieutenant, a petition succinctly setting forth the conduct of the Puxleys, but not mentioning names. The petitioners make known to His Grace that "several persons in Berehaven have for some time past publicly confederated together and declared their resolution to destroy the whole family of the Sullivans who are at present, and have been for several years, tenants to a great part of the petitioners' lands, and in pursuance of such their declaration the said persons have usually travelled about the country with a large company in arms, and have brought from the Co. Galway several men (some of them Papists) whom they keep armed for any purpose which the said persons shall put them upon. Warrants had indeed been issued against some of these persons, but they could not be executed by the civil power."

Such a state of affairs could not but shock the Lord Lieutenant, and in response to the petition the following order was issued:

"DEVONSHIRE.

"Whereas it hath been represented unto us that several persons in arms at or near Berehaven on or about the 27th day of December last wounded Owen Sullivan by shooting him through the head with a pistol shot, of which and other wounds given him by the said persons the said Sullivan died in a few days after, and that the said persons did about the same time violently assault and wound Patrick Sullivan and John Rowan by cutting them with an hanger. And that the said persons keep themselves together in arms to the great terror of the inhabitants in that neighbourhood, so that the Civil magistrate cannot put the laws in execution against them without the aid of a military force. These are therefore to direct and require you upon application of any one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Cork or County of Kerry to cause a sufficient number of the forces under your command to march and be aiding and assisting to the Civil magistrates in the execution of their office. Leaving a sufficient force to guard your quarters. Given &c. the 3rd day of Feb: 1741.—DUNCANNON.

"*To the officer-in-chief commanding H.M. Forces at Bantry.*"

Nevertheless no arrests of the guilty parties were made, and when the Grand Jury of the county met for the assizes in August, 1742, they were constrained to pass a presentment in these terms:

"We find and present that John Flaherty of Dunboy, Lawrence Flaherty of the same and Edm[d] or Edw[d] Flaherty of the same yeomen, who stand indicted in the Crown Office of said county for the murder of Owen Sulevane are idle and dangerous persons and not amenable to law and are out in arms and on their keeping. We therefore pray they may be dealt with according to the Statute."

This presentment, together with the affidavits on which the foregoing narrative is based, was sent to Dublin Castle. The authorities there, we may conjecture, were amazed that the Grand Jury had not presented the chiefs of Dunboy and their nephews. At all events, the prayer of the Jury was not acceded to. No proclamation was issued, and a memorandum is endorsed on the presentment: "These are not presented as Tories, Robbers, or Rapparees; it is only said they are dangerous persons, not amenable to law, and are out in arms and on their keeping."

How long Berehaven was left at the mercy of the dangerous persons not amenable to law we cannot now discover. We do not hear again of the Flahertys, and it may be they were sent back to their native county, whither Henry Puxley appears to have retired before he died, an event which took place early in 1749. One fact is evident. English Government was still a matter for mockery and derision to Celt and Saxon, Protestant and Catholic, on the northern shores of Bantry Bay, and no other law took effect there save the law of survival of the fittest.

Not only at Berehaven, but throughout Munster, foreign recruiting went merrily on. Had the coast been vigilantly watched by cruisers the shipment of Wild Geese would have been rendered difficult and perilous. Some attempt at such surveillance was made in 1744, when the Bessborough revenue cutter was ordered to guard the coasts of Cork and Kerry. Her commander, Luke Mercer, was active and intrepid, and soon made himself hateful to the law-breakers. But a single ship was insufficient to blockade so extended a coast; and apparently even a single ship could not be spared, for after a few years, Captain Mercer's revenue cutter was ordered elsewhere. It is true his Majesty's ships of war were occasionally seen in these waters, but their commanders would not deign to notice mere smuggling craft, unless they had positive and specific instructions to that end.

During the years 1750–51 British regiments stationed in Munster were greatly thinned by desertion. It was soon discovered that the deserters had enlisted in the French or Spanish service and gone westward to the rendezvous. Rewards for private information were in vain offered amongst the troops. Colonel Dunbar, who commanded the garrison at Kinsale, informed the Lords Justices that the distemper, as

he calls it, was on the increase. He suggests that an attempt should be made to capture the ship that attends on the recruiters, and acquaints their Excellencies that he has ventured to write to his nephew, who is in command of H.M.S. "Badger" at Waterford, desiring him to cruise towards Berehaven, if such a voyage be consistent with his instructions from the Admiralty. He himself is in communication with Mr. John Puxley, who has promised him early intelligence of the recruiters; and he requests a general permission to send a detachment of troops to the West, if he should judge it expedient on any occasion. It does not appear whether this request was granted. In the following spring, however, a vessel of about 16 tons was captured in the Kenmare river. But no steady and persistent effort was made to check the ruinous emigration. The redoubt at Needeen was again left without a garrison, and here the recruits assembled. Their numbers are astonishing. One correspondent, Mr. R. Moore, writes, in February, 1751, to the Castle:—"I am credibly informed since last Michaelmas they have sent out of Carbery, Muskerry, and Kerry, above 400 recruits, and from other parts above 2000."

It was at this period that Murtogh Oge Sullivan made his re-appearance in Berehaven. For the previous twelve years the incessant wars on the Continent had afforded him occupation and military distinction. But the same wars had thinned the ranks of the Irish Brigade, and from henceforth Murtogh's duty was to beat up recruits in his native land, and convoy them safely to France. He accordingly provided himself with a small sloop which carried eight swivel guns. When sailing from Nantes, brandy, tea, and tobacco formed his cargo; and flocks of "Wild Geese" accompanied his return. The latter he was wont to seek for all over Munster. In May, 1751, we hear of him at Needeen, where he had just arrived from France; in September he was at Wexford, disguised as a friar; and shortly afterwards at Ferns, where, in his endeavours to recruit, he was assisted by a Father MacKonan, who had been, it is stated, chaplain to the Irish Brigade in France.

Before Murtogh's return, and about the year 1750, the Revenue Commissioners thought fit to appoint a tide surveyor at Berehaven. Previously the port had been included in Baltimore district, and we have seen how powerless was the revenue officer in command of so extended a coast-line to offer any effectual opposition to the smugglers. The tide surveyor now appointed was no other than John Puxley, and, if there be any truth in a certain proverb, the selection was eminently appropriate. Mr. Puxley at once took measures to checkmate his old confederates, and had he been properly supported, it appears probable that at length Berehaven would have come within the pale of English Government. But neither soldiers nor cruisers were placed at his disposal. He was indeed able to frustrate the designs of minor offenders; but when Murtogh Oge Sullivan appeared on the scene, the tide surveyor was compelled to look on at his lawless doings. Puxley's forces,

consisting of servants and revenue assistants, were not numerous enough to face those of the daring smuggler, who continued his traffic with France, and was the very head-centre of the foreign recruiters, and who, if hard-pressed on land, could always retreat to his sloop, and defy the new tide surveyor. The Revenue Commissioners were, on 27th September, 1752, informed by Puxley of the state of affairs, and were urged to assist him in apprehending Sullivan, by sending a cruiser into Kenmare Bay, and at the same time directing the garrison at Needeen to prevent his escape overland. In a previous letter he had complained that his district contained no Justice of the Peace. The Commissioners forwarded extracts from these letters to the Chief Secretary's Office. But in that quarter little notice was taken of Mr. Puxley's suggestions. He was, indeed, by warrant, dated 19th December in the same year, added to the Commission of the Peace, and his position was thus in some measure strengthened. But no further support did he ever receive from the authorities. In spite, however, of this neglect and in the face of opposition from persons of every class, he continued to do his duty as far as in him lay, and so energetic and vigilant did he show himself, that at length the smugglers resolved to get rid of him. Their brandy, tobacco, and tea were never safe from seizure; and even the terrible Murtogh Oge, who was strong enough to defy the revenue officer, disliked the constant surveillance under which he had to carry on his business. What further grudge Sullivan had against the chief of Dunboy can only be conjectured. Perhaps Owen Sullivan's blood appeared to his kinsmen to be still calling for vengeance; at all events the Saxon's doom was now sealed.

On March 10th, 1754, which was in that year the 2nd Sunday in Lent, John Puxley, with his wife and family, set out from Dunboy on horseback to attend service at Berehaven church. A short distance from home they had to pass a forge, kept by one Darby Harrington, and on this morning there were concealed in it Murtogh Oge Sullivan, and two faithful followers, named Little John Sullivan and Daniel Connell, as well as Harrington the blacksmith and Henry Leary, brother-in-law of Murtogh Oge. When the ill-fated revenue officer came up to the forge he was confronted by his enemies. Three shots followed, and John Puxley, riddled with slugs and bullets, fell down dead before his wife's eyes.

This cowardly murder was followed by several acts of violence. On the night of the 16th the assassins set fire to the house of John McHugo, one of Puxley's trusted assistants. All who had served him were ill-treated. One Scully who had been sworn a constable, and whose name is still hateful to the Berehaven peasant, was obliged to leave his home. Terror reigned supreme around the shores of Bantry Bay. Robert Trimble, a revenue officer at Bantry, reported to the Commissioners the murder of Puxley, and declared that he was threatened with the same fate.

Murtogh Oge was now preparing for a voyage to France, and was gathering recruits. Forty-nine deserters from H. M. Forces at Cork had joined him. No one ventured to interfere with him. At Dunboy the widow had now to rely on her late husband's nephew, Henry Fitzsimons, who summoned from Crosshaven, near Cork, his brother Walter. The brothers effected the arrest of Harrington and Leary, and lodged them in Cork gaol. At the coroner's inquest on the body of Puxley it appears that Harrington made a confession; subsequently at the Assizes he and Leary were acquitted. As there seemed no chance of capturing the three murderers, Walter Fitzsimons returned to his home and transmitted to Dublin Castle copies of the informations relating to the murder of his uncle, and suggested a method of apprehending Murtogh Oge.

On the 29th March, 1754, a proclamation was issued by the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £200 for the capture of the principal murderer, and £100 in the case of his two followers. Next day an order was sent to Sir William Boothby, commander of the troops at Cork, directing him to consult with Simeon Marshall, Surveyor-General for Munster, and inform himself what prospect there might be of effecting the apprehension of the Berehaven assassins. It was added that it was not His Grace's intention that H. M. Forces should be harassed without occasion, and Sir William Boothby was to determine how far His Grace's order should be carried out.

Two days afterwards Colonel Boothby started for Bantry, with two companies of foot. He made his way to Dunboy, where the unfortunate widow had to entertain him for four days. A few peasants were arrested, and search was made for Murtogh Oge. But no cruiser had guarded the bays, and Sullivan's sloop had sailed away to France, laden with wool and "Wild Geese." Moreover, Sir William was anxious to go to England on leave of absence, and accordingly the soldiers were brought back to Cork. A supply of powder and ball was left with Henry Fitzsimons, who maintained about him an armed body of supporters, and declared that he durst not stay at Dunboy without them.

Towards the end of April, Murtogh Oge sailed back into Kenmare Bay, and anchored at Ballycrovane, near his house at Eyeries. He landed the usual cargo and disposed of the greater part of it. His return threw the inhabitants of Dunboy into a state of terror. Fitzsimons' party were threatened with death if they continued in his service, and he himself was warned to expect his uncle's fate. Notwithstanding these menaces he despatched an express to his brother, urging him to procure the help of the military for a second attempt to apprehend Sullivan. Walter Fitzsimons at once, on receipt of the express, visited Major James Gisborne, who, in Sir W. Boothby's absence, was in command of the Garrison at Cork, and, acquainting him with the news of Sullivan's return, begged that a company of soldiers might be sent to Berehaven. Major Gisborne, who considered himself bound to act in strict accordance with the Lord

Lieutenant's instructions conveyed to Sir W. Boothby, undertook to consult with Mr. Marshall on the subject of a second expedition. That official agreed with the major that if secrecy were observed success might be obtained, and to this end it was resolved that a small military force should be quietly despatched by sea so soon as the wind was favourable. It was necessary that the civil power should be represented, and Mr. Marshall undertook to procure a warrant from Sir John Freke, Mayor of Cork, directed to the brothers Fitzsimons and their assistants. There was stationed at Cove, a revenue boat, which was under Mr. Marshall's control, and Fitzsimons promised the aid of his own large sailing boat.

On the 2nd of May, the wind blew fair, the warrant was signed, and Lieutenant Teavil Appleton, with four non-commissioned officers and thirty men of the Earl of Loudoun's Regiment (the 30th) marched out to a new fort near Cove, under colour of reinforcing the guard there. At nightfall they embarked on the revenue cruiser, the "Pelham." Meanwhile Fitzsimons, who had been requested to join the "Pelham" at the mouth of the harbour, had provisioned his "hooker" and put on board a crew of five men. About midnight the vessels met, and eighteen soldiers were transferred to the hooker. The provisions which Fitzsimons had procured were shared between the two vessels. The weather proved stormy and by six o'clock the next evening they had got no further than Glandore, where they anchored. While they remained there Appleton was careful to keep the soldiers concealed under sails, and thus secrecy was so well observed, that when on Saturday, the 4th, at midnight, they came to anchor off Dunboy House no tidings of their approach had reached the smuggler-chief.

The party remained an hour at Dunboy, to recruit themselves, and then started off across the mountains for Eyeries. It was a wild night, and as they struggled through the torrents of rain Lieutenant Appleton consoled himself with the thought that in such weather their foes would be less on the alert. Guides had been provided by Fitzsimons, and after toiling for two hours through bogs and mountain streams, the party reached the smuggler's home, and at once surrounded it. Fitzsimons knocked at the door, and Murtogh Oge, who probably thought that a friend required his aid in some lawless enterprise, quickly responded by putting out his head, on which he wore a red night-cap. The civil power at once summoned him to surrender, whereupon the door was shut, and Murtogh called up his men. There were more than twenty of them in the house, and soon through the grey light a brisk fire of musketry flashed from the windows and the slits which had been made in the walls. Appleton kept his men as much as possible in the shelter, but so continuous was the firing that three of them were wounded. The rain had rendered almost useless the guns of the attacking party, and it was evident that Murtogh Oge could not be taken unless he were driven from his fortress. Fitzsimons was equal to the occasion. He proclaimed a reward

to the man who should first set fire to the house. A soldier ran to a neighbouring cabin and brought a lighted turf, and after some difficulty the rain-soaked thatch was set in a blaze. The smugglers were now desperate. One by one they rushed from the flaming ruins and broke through the line of their enemies. Appleton and Fitzsimons were on the watch for the three murderers of John Puxley, and endeavoured no pursuit of their followers. At last all had emerged save the guilty three. Then came forth Daniel Connell. The flints of his gun were so worn with continual firing that it would not go off, and he was captured at once. The like fate befell Little John Sullivan. And now only the terrible Murtogh Oge lingered within the burning house. Suddenly he burst from the door, armed with a trusty carbine, which he was wont to call The Pretender. A cocked pistol was in his belt, and in his pocket a short Spanish dagger. He snapped his carbine at Appleton and Fitzsimons, but it missed fire, and his last chance lay in flight. A dozen muskets were aimed at him. Only one went off, the serjeant's, the bullet from which pierced his back, and came out through his left breast, and Murtogh Oge fell dead upon the spot. It was Sunday, the 5th May, and just eight weeks since the murder of John Puxley. For the third time in the short period of this narrative bloodshed had stained the day appointed to be kept holy.

Appleton had not lost a man; three had been wounded, but not seriously. Of Sullivan's followers two had been killed, and it was thought that others had been wounded. Before returning to Dunboy with his two prisoners and the body of Murtogh Oge, Fitzsimons made a search in the ruins of the smuggler's den, and there found Murtogh's account-book, and cash notes for brandy, as well as many letters from persons in the neighbourhood which showed that they were privy to Puxley's murder. Twenty ankers of brandy and a considerable quantity of tea had perished in the flames.

On the 6th the party marched to Ballycrovane to secure the smuggler's sloop. This, however, was found impracticable, as all her rigging and equipments had been removed, and holes bored in her. She was therefore burned to the water's edge. Appleton and the detachment then sailed back to Cork.

An inquest was held before Mr. John Locker, coroner, on Murtogh Oge Sullivan's body, which was identified by two witnesses, Timothy Scully and Cornelius Sullivan. The head was then cut off and fixed on the county gaol. The other two murderers were tried at the summer assizes before Chief Baron Bowes. In the Ireland of to-day the prosecution in such a case would be carried out by the Crown, but in 1754 things were differently ordered, as Walter Fitzsimons found to his cost. Not only had he to defray the legal expenses of the prosecution, but when the prisoners, having been found guilty, were led to execution on 28th August, he had to furnish a small sum of money for distribution

among the soldiers who were in arms around the gallows. Eventually, however, he received £200 as his share of the reward offered in the proclamation. Lieutenant Teavil Appleton was awarded £100, and £100 was divided among the soldiers of the detachment.

We have now reached the conclusion of the true story of the Two Chiefs of Dunboy, and it only remains for the present writer to point out how entirely fictitious is the character of Colonel Goring in Mr. Froude's romance—a romance which professes to be founded on fact, and which, indeed, is an epitome of the same writer's well-known "English in Ireland." Whether the records of Irish history, when surveyed in their entirety and impartially judged, will support the theories put forward in that charming narrative, is a question not to be discussed here. One point is, however, clear. The moral which Mr. Froude has drawn from the story of John Puxley is not justified by the documents which have come down to us, and he will have to seek elsewhere for that figure which he delights to portray, the Saxon of heroic type, struggling in the meshes of Celtic barbarism.

List of Records relied on.

1. Will of Mortough Sullivan, dated 1st Jan., 1709 (Cork and Ross, 1709).
2. Letter of Richd. Davies and Richard White, dated 6th June, 1726 (Irish Civil Correspondence).
3. Military Commissions, 1729.
4. Presentment of Co. Cork Grand Jury (with 18 Examinations), dated 23rd March, 1733.
5. Proclamation, dated 11th October, 1732.
6. ,, ,, 21st Dec., 1733.
7. Richard Tonson, Memorial of (Book of Entries: Civil Petitions, 1730–35).
8. ,, ,, Letter from, dated 24th March, 1736 (Rev. Cor.).
9. Books of Entries, Country Letters, 1739–1744, and 1750–51.
10. ,, ,, Military, 1739–1742.
11. ,, ,, Martial Affairs, 1740.
12. Representation on Berehaven Barrack, 5th May, 1740 (Barrack Correspondence).
13. British Departmental Correspondence, 11th Sept., 1740.
14. Presentment of Co. Cork Grand Jury (with 9 Examinations), dated August, 1742.
15. Petition of Francis Annesley and William Rowan, 1742 (Civil Petitions).
16. Rev. Thos. Orpen, Letter from, dated 29th Feb., 1744 (I. C. C.).
17. Richard Moore, two Letters from, 1751 (I. C. C.).
18. Col. Abel Ram, Extracts from Letter to, dated 19th October, 1751 (General Military Correspondence).
19. Puxley, John, two Extracts from Letters of, dated 14th and 27th Sept., 1752, respectively.
20. Warrants for J.P.s, Co. Cork, 1752.
21. Proclamation dated 29th March, 1754.
22. Walter Fitzsimons, Letter from, dated 24th March, 1754.
23. Henry Fitzsimons, Memorial of, dated 12th March, 1754 (C. P.).
24. Sir William Boothby, Letter to, dated 30th March, 1754 (Country Letters).
25. ,, ,, ,, 6th April, 1754 ,, ,,

26. Robert Trimble, Letter from, dated 12th March, 1754 (I. C. C.).
27. Major James Gisborne, Letter from, dated 9th April, 1754 (I. C. C.).
28. ,, ,, ,, ,, 10th May, 1754 ,,
29. ,, ,, ,, ,, 21st May, 1754 ,,
30. ,, ,, two Letters from, dated 25th June, 1754 (I. C. C.).
31. Lieut. Appleton, Orders to, dated 2nd May, 1754 (General Military Correspondence).
32. Henry Fitzsimons, Letter from, dated 7th May, 1754 (I. C. C.).
33. Lieut. Appleton, Report, dated 9th May, 1754.
34. Simeon Marshall, Letter from, dated 10th May, 1754 (Revenue Correspondence. No. 33 enclosed).
35. Walter Fitzsimons, Memorial of, dated 14th May, 1754 (C. P.).
36. Lieut. Appleton, ,, received 29th June, 1754.
37. Chief Baron Bowes, Certificate of, dated 16th Sept., 1754.
38. Order in Council, 15th Nov., 1754. (Nos. 36, 37, and 38 are enclosed with No. 35).
39. Walter Fitzsimons, Memorial of, 30th Sept., 1754 (C. P.).
40. Cork Grand Jury, Memorial to Chief Baron, dated 9th September, 1754 (Presentments, Co. Cork).
41. Wills of Henry and John Puxley (Prerogative Court, 1749 and 1754 respectively).

NOTE.—Nos. 19 and 22 are amongst Irish Departmental Correspondence at the Record Tower; the rest are preserved in the Public Record Office.

CHURCHES WITH ROUND TOWERS IN NORTHERN CLARE.
(Part II.)

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., Fellow.

Dysert O'Dea.

So many archæologists have described St. Tola's Church and sketched its fine door that, had they not omitted or stated incorrectly many facts, I should have no excuse for going over the ground again.

The ruins stand among pleasant woods and pastures, between low hills and the long reedy lake of Ballycullinan, and form a scene of great interest, though all distant view of them will soon be obscured by the trees, which have out-topped all except the round tower and the ivied castle with its lofty chimney.[1] About a mile to the north-east is the now shrunken stream among the crags and marshes where the fierce battle of Dysert crushed the power and race of De Clare out of Irish history, while from Scool hill overhanging the ruins is that extensive panorama extending into county Galway, over fifteen lakes, wooded hills, and barren crags, crowned in many places with lofty turrets.

Dysert Church is a heavy-looking building, 106 feet long. The south walls of the nave and chancel are not bounded, but run in one line to about 22 feet from the west end, where a projection juts out 2 feet. The chancel is 25 feet 4 inches long, and 21 feet wide; it has a round-headed window slit to the south, 4 feet 4 inches wide in the splay, 5 inches light, and 2 feet 8 inches from the internal east corner. The east window consists of three Gothic lancets, the lights 12 inches wide, the splays 3 feet 8 inches, 3 feet 5 inches, and 3 feet 8 inches wide; two rough ambreys occur to the south. The north wall[2] has a tablet of grey limestone with these lines in raised capitals:—

"THIS THOMBE WAS ERECTED BY MICHAEL O'DEA OF DISHERT | SON OF CONOR CRONE O'DEA THE SECO | ND DAY OF MAY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD | 1684 | WHEREIN WAS INTERRED JOAN DEA ALIAS BUTLER WIFE OF THE SD MICH | AEL O'DEA THE ELEVENTH OF NOVEMBER FOLLOWING. EST COMMUNE MORI, MORS NULLI PARCIT HO | NORI, DEBILIS ET FORTIS VENEUNT AD FUNERA MOR | TIS."

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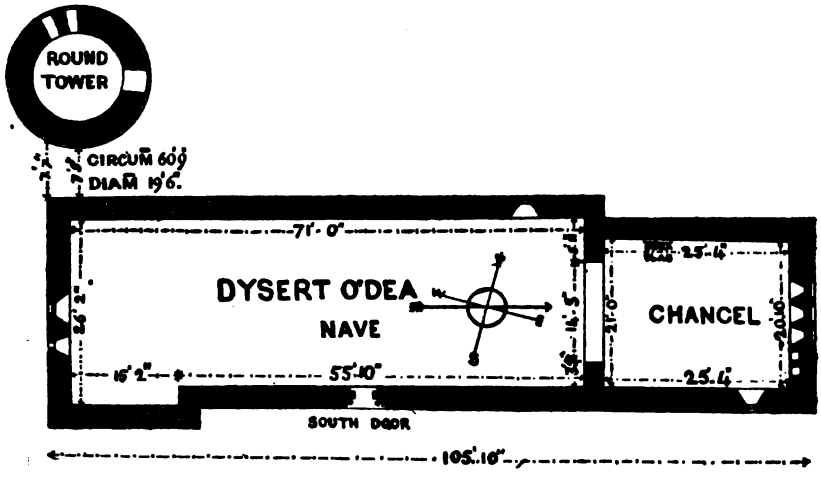
[1] Dysert Castle seems to date from middle of fifteenth century. In 1556 Donnell, native Prince of Thomond, defeated Teige Mac Murrough O'Brien under its walls. It was held by Donnell Mael O'Dea in 1584, and five years later Dermot Oge O'Dea died there. It was preserved for a Cromwellian garrison in 1653. It is still inhabited as in Dalton's time, has three vaulted rooms, the top storey open to the sky, fire-places of well-cut stone, and a spiral stairs of ninety-six steps, the door facing north. There is a view of it in our *Journal* for 1890, p. 292.

[2] Not "In the Nave," as in "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 496.

The chancel opens into the nave by a plain, well-built, round-headed[1] gritstone arch (with slight fillets for capitals, and a second and lower



fillet on the north side);[2] it is 14 feet 6 inches wide, central to the chancel but not to the nave. The upper part of its gable has been rebuilt into a shapeless belfry, with two Gothic opes. Some rough tombstones, tapering to the east, lie just within the arch.

Window in West Gable.

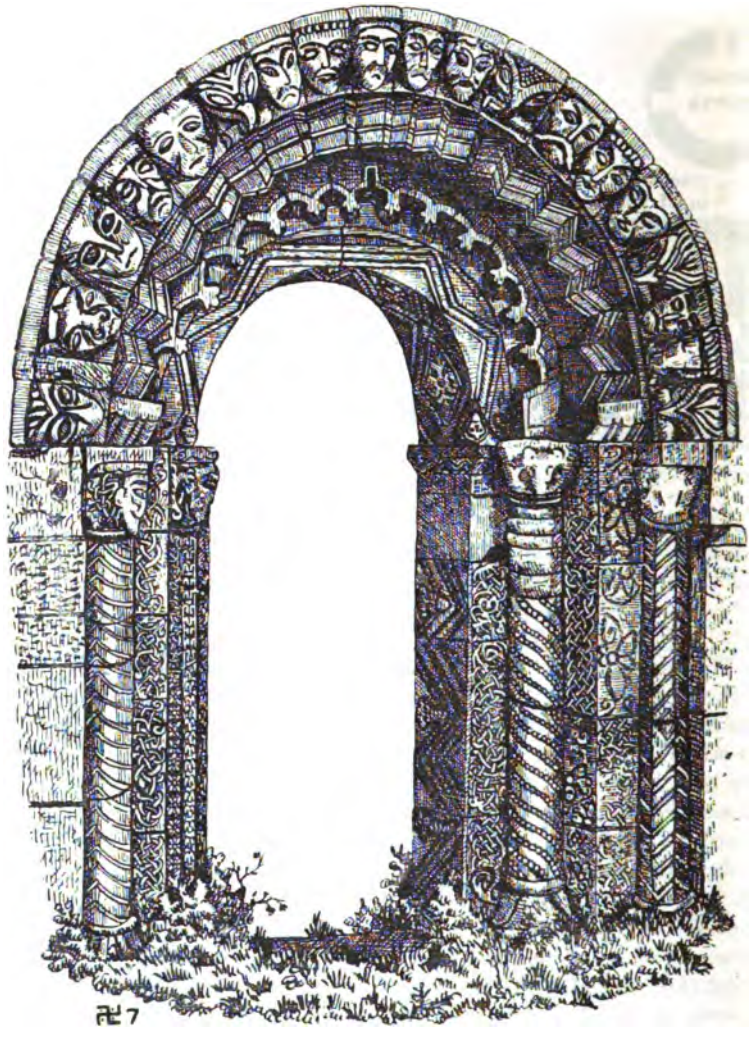
The nave is 71 feet long,[3] 23 feet 9 inches wide at the east, and 2 feet 5 inches more at the west, because of a projection which is 15 feet long at the south, opposite which is a blocked-up doorway high in the north wall and facing the round tower. Perhaps this end (as at Toomullin, &c.) formed the priest's residence. A small late cinquefoil-headed north window near the chancel arch, 8 inch light and 5 feet 1 inch splay, forms the only side light of the nave. Two windows remain in the west gable. They are now covered with ivy, except the head of the central one, which I fortunately sketched in 1885, as well as its height and the overhanging trees allowed me. As will be seen, the outer face consists of the remains of several older windows. The five lower coigns to the south have

[1] Not "pointed," as stated by Brash, "Eccles. Archit. of Ireland," p. 58; by Lord Dunraven, "Notes on Irish Archit.," vol. ii., p. 111; and by Canon Dwyer, "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 495. One can wish, with Scott's "Antiquary," that "they'd taken the pains to satisfy their own eyes instead of following each other's blind lead."

[2] Repaired by Mr. Synge before 1839.

[3] Not 50 feet 9 inches, as by Brash and Dwyer, *ut supra*, and Sir T. N. Deane,

serpents holding roll mouldings in their mouths,[1] their tails richly inter-



South Door, Dysert O'Dea.

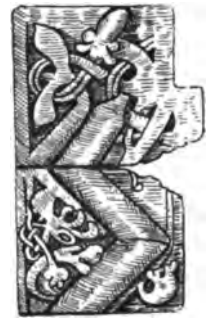
laced. No two of the remaining south coigns match; one was the

"Board of Works Reports," 1879, 1880. It is given correctly in Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., October 23, 1839. Brash gives a defective view of south door; nor are those of Grose and the *Dublin Penny Journal* of any value. There are excellent views of the arch (not of the piers) in "Towers and Temples" and Sir T. N. Deane's "Report."

[1] Probably of same period as south door, and, perhaps, as the Rath sill (*supra*, p. 33).

voussoir of an arch; another voussoir with two chevrons is in the north jamb; below it are four blocks of interlacing matching by twos; the other pieces are nondescript, and the head belongs to some other window. The inner face has a spiral and fluting on the lower north jamb. Another moulded fragment is in the outer face of the west gable, near the south corner.

The well-known south door is 39 feet from the west end. Its ope is 3 feet 2 inches wide and 6 feet 8 inches high, the pillars being 5 feet 2 inches high. It consists of four orders: the inner has a large band, straight along the top, but making chevrons at the sides, ending in human heads upside down, with five lozenges on the soffit filled with leaves (p. 154). It rests upon square piers, their filleted heads carved with chevrons; the outer faces are covered with interlacings, and their sides with chevrons

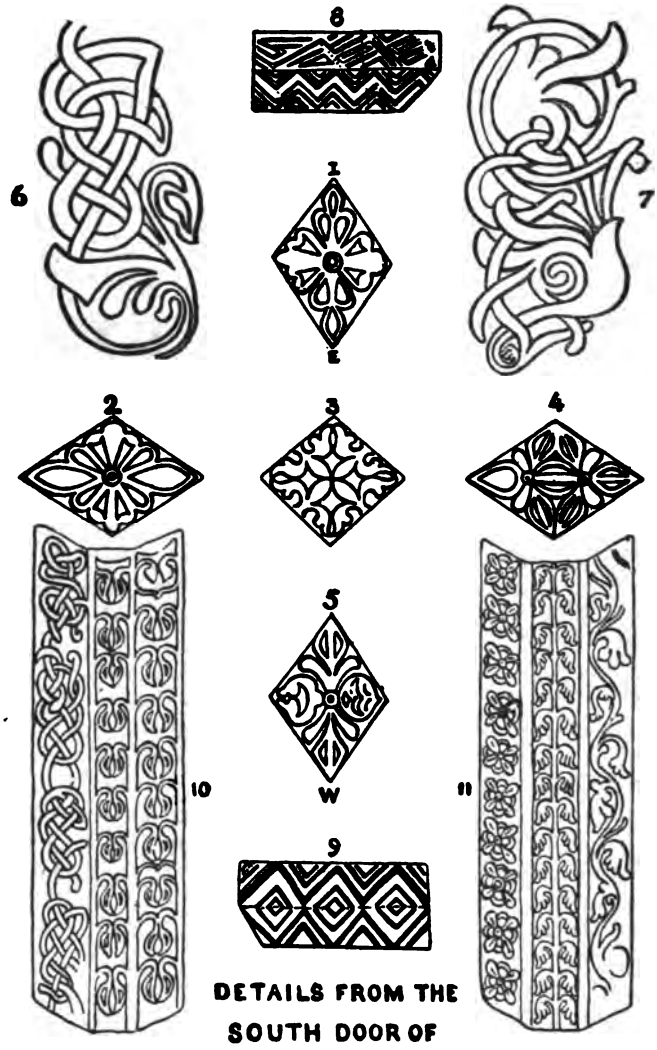


between dragon's heads.[1] The second order has indentations with trefoil-headed bars between them; it rests on piers, before which are detached shafts, the left octagonal, the upper block covered with foliage on two sides and interlaced knots on the other; the lower has late-looking roses instead of knots (p. 154, 10, 11); its capital has a human head gnawed by a shapeless animal. The right pier (of which the upper blocks are missing in Lord Dunraven's photograph) has been re-set; it is round, with spiral bands of beading; its capital has a dragon's head nearly defaced. The third order has its arch cut into those deep chevrons so common in Irish churches of about 1150; the piers are square without capitals, and covered with interlacing. One side of the right pier had a semi-floral pattern; two of its blocks were misplaced in the mediæval re-setting. The outer order has for its arch that remarkable row of heads,[2] twelve

[1] The upper blocks are plain, probably inserted by Mr. Synge. As attention has been called in our *Journal* to similarity between churches of Western Asia and our pre-Norman structures, I may here refer readers to De Vogue's "Les Eglises de la Terre Sainte," p. 260, Plate XVII., for two heads and a rose (strikingly like those at Dysert), in the Romanesque north door of the twelfth century church of "Ste. Marie la Grande" at Jerusalem.

[2] As at Inchiguile (10 heads) and Ballysadare (13).

human (one with a long moustache)[1] and seven nondescript "creatures of an elder world," four holding rolls in their mouths (as at Kilmacreehy),



DETAILS FROM THE SOUTH DOOR OF DYSERT-O'DEA CHURCH. 1893.

a rough slab having been inserted to fill out the ring of the arch. This rests on shafts, the left round, the right octagonal with zigzags (as at

[1] Rev. Dr. Healy notices the moustached heads at Monasterboice in our *Journal*, 1893, p. 6. *Interlaced* moustaches occur in several other churches.

Aghadoe). The capital to the left has a head with interlaced hair; the right capital is defaced. The bases of piers Nos. 1, 3, 6, and 8 have cushions with leaves at the corners. A somewhat clumsy reconstruction must have been effected perhaps when the round tower was remodelled, and the design, when not viewed directly in front, is rather uneven. However, some of the blame of this is attributable to the re-builders.

In the graveyard, south of the church, is a small rude cross with a circular head, 14 inches across, 5 inches thick, and standing about 2 feet high. I could not find the late square font described in Ordnance Survey Letters.

The Round Tower is built like Ardmore in receding stories, the lower about 38 feet high to the offset; the upper about 22 feet. The circumference is unusually large, being 60 feet 9 inches[1] (61 feet in Brash). Above the usual slight plinth the wall is 4 feet 6 inches thick; the door faces east, and has a semicircular arch and inclined jambs. The masonry is of large hammer-dressed blocks, many 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, laid in irregular courses, spawls freely used. Brash gives the dimensions of the door (which I had no ladder to verify) as 3 feet, tapering to 2 feet 10 inches at spring of arch; height from latter to sill, 4 feet 6 inches; thickness of wall at door, 4 feet ½ inch; from sill to ground, 13 feet 3 inches. Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland" states that about 10 feet higher

Round Tower, Dysert O'Dea.

[1] This comparative table of the sizes of our principal towers may prove interesting: 38 ft. Ardrahan O; 40 ft. Ram's Island U; 42 ft. Meelick S; 44½ ft. Island Mahee U; 46 ft. Iniskeltra D, O; 46½ ft. Kilkenny G; 47 ft. Rattoo A; Castledermot A; Kilcullen K; Oughterard K; Armoy U; Clondalkin P; Roscam O; 49 ft. Devenish A; Temple Finan D; 49½ ft. Arran N; 50 ft. Antrim D; Cashel D; Kells G; Roscrea D; Kilbenan O; 50½ ft. Kilree S.; Dromcliff (Clare) A; Tullaherin A; 51 ft. Monasterboice D; Killala D; Clones U; Inniskeane U; Taghadoe K; Aghaviller A; Balla; 51½ ft. Tory Island U; Drombo U; 52 ft. Ardmore O; Dromlane U; Aghadoe A; Cloyne A; Glendalough D; Rathmichael A; Kilnaboy A; 52½ ft. Scattery O; Kilcoona W; Kinneigh A; 53 ft. Lusk O'N; 53½ ft. Kildare A; 54 ft.

up a second ope remains, but this must have disappeared at the time of Mr. Wakeman's sketch (1839) and Lord Dunraven's photograph. The tower stands 7 feet 5 inches north of the church. It has traces of a late battlement and a chamfered Gothic window to the west and near the top. A breach, partly closed by a central pier, opens to the north on the ground level. A cracked brass bell was dug up in the tower about 1838, and after being kept for some time in Corofin was sent to Limerick and exchanged for a new one in a manner worthy of the Arabian nights.

The White Cross of Tola,[1] called Crusha baunala ("ala" for Thola) by the peasantry (whence the popular name of the Saint, Banaula or Manaula, attached to the crosier of Dysert) stands on a low mound in a field east of the ruins, near an old road leading towards the lake. It rests on a base of several blocks, 2 feet 3 inches high, by 3 feet 9 inches east and west, and 4 feet 8 inches north and south. The north and south sides have panels cut in key patterns; the former has also a small interlacing deeply cut; the corner mouldings end in snake-knots. Above this base is a single block, 1 foot 9 inches high, tapering from 4 feet 2 inches to 2 feet 9 inches north and south, and from 1 foot 10 inches to 1 foot 2 inches east

and west. It has to the north a very crude carving of an interesting subject, two men swearing on a staff before another man and a bishop,

Carrigeen A; 56½ ft. Dromiskin N; Donaghmore W; O'Rorke's Tower B; 57 ft. Timahoe B; Kilmacduach D; Turlough D; 61 ft. Dysertodea A; 63½ ft. Oran.

A = R. S. A. I. Journal; B = Brash; D = Dunraven; G = Graves and Prim; K = Kildare Arch. Soc. Journal; N = Du Noyer; O'N = O'Neill; O = Ord. Survey Letters; P = Petrie; S = Miss Stokes; U = Ulster Jour. Arch.

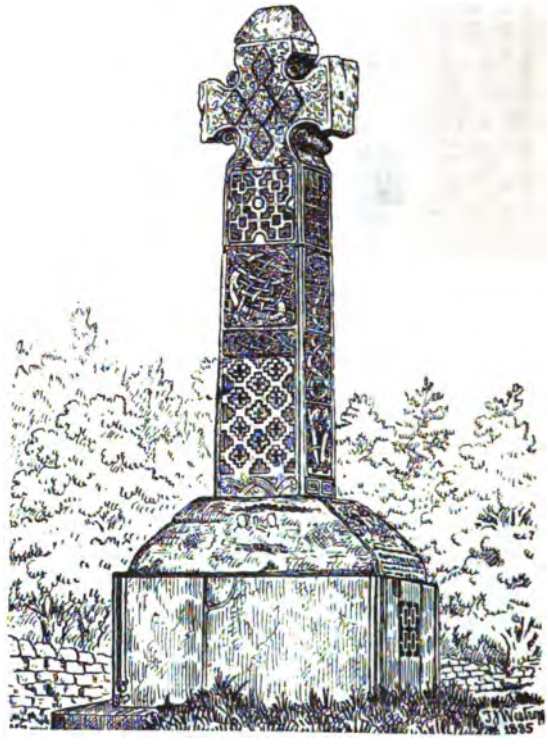
[1] The view published in a recent History is very incorrect.

with a crook-headed crosier (of a similar type to the ancient bronze crosier of Dysert, to be described below, and, perhaps, an early representation of it); all wear tunics reaching to the knee. Some may interpret this scene as setting up the first post of a wooden church. The east side has a rich interlacing nearly effaced. Below appears, in raised capitals, "THIS CROSS WAS NEWLY REPAIRED BY MICHAEL O | DEA SON OF CONNOR CRONE O DEA IN THE YEAR | 1683." On the south is carved a man holding a snake-knot in each hand (p. 156). Underneath is cut, "Re-erected

Cross, Dysert O'Dea. (East face.)

by Francis Hutcheson Syn | ge, of Dysert, 4th son of the late Si | r Edmund Synge, Bart., and Mary Helena | his wife, in the year 1871." On the west panel are two heads; the bodies and much of the surrounding interlacings are broken away. The cross consists of three blocks forming the cap, head, and shaft. On the east side is the figure of Christ, wearing a garment down to the ankles, and with the arms at right angles to the body. Below is a large figure of Tola, wearing apparently a conical cowl and long robes, and holding a spiral-headed

pastoral staff. The west face has in the head five raised lozenges forming a cross, they and the background being covered with foliage and spirals. The rest of this face and the two sides have alternate panels of geometric and interlaced designs. Two wolves struggle in the south bottom panel, and two dragons in that to the north. The shaft measures 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, and the head is 3 feet 6 inches high. The latter has no



Cross, Dysert O'Dea. (West face.)

circle, but only rolls under the scallops of the arms (as at Dromcliff, Sligo). The shrine-like top, once "an infallible cure for toothache," till set high above the reach of old women, shows no trace of ornament. I cannot confirm or contradict the statement[1] that the head of one of the figures on the east side is moveable.

Tola, or Tolanus,[2] "Bishop of Clonard, a good soldier of Christ," the founder and patron of this church, also of Dysert-Tola, in the King's

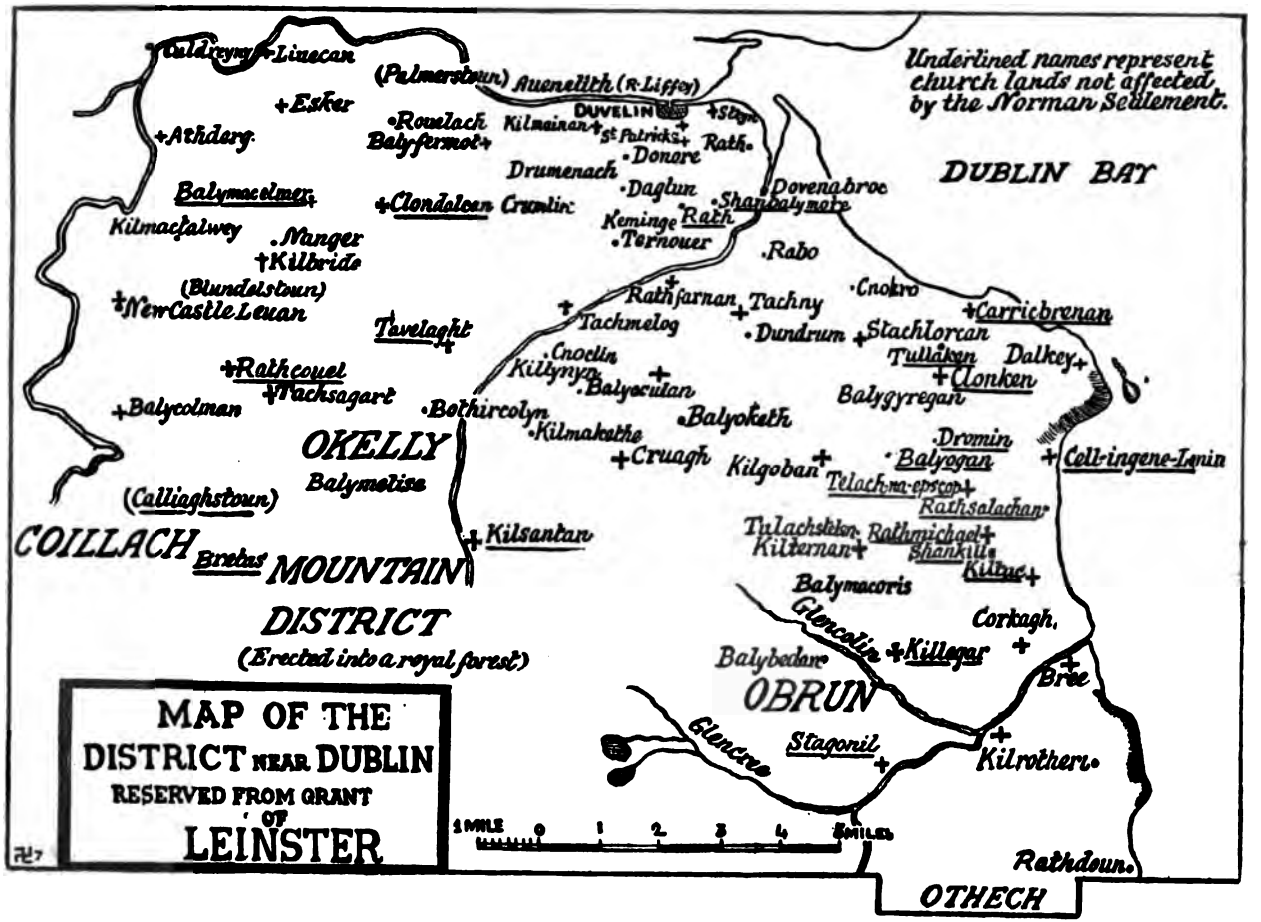
[1] Hely Dutton in his "Statistical Survey of Co. Clare," p. 352. He is wrong in the date 1689.

[2] "Seventh Life of St. Patrick" by Colgan—(Notes).

County, and of the still more noted Clonard, was son of Donchad, and died between 733 and 737.[1] His life is given by Colgan, but I cannot find any detailed account of his sojourn in Thomond, where his day was

observed on March 30th, the very "feast of pious Tola" in the Calendar of Oengus.

[1] "Annals of the Four Masters" and "Annals of Clonmacnoise," 737.



MAP OF THE DISTRICT NEAR DUBLIN RESERVED FROM GRANT OF LEINSTER

THE NORMAN SETTLEMENT IN LEINSTER.—THE CANTREDS NEAR DUBLIN.

By JAMES MILLS, M.R.I.A., Fellow.

The historians who have treated of the Norman Invasion of Ireland have touched very lightly on the details of the settlement of the invaders. They mention a few recipients of the great fiefs, and their leading feudatories as told in the story which Mr. Orpen has now familiarised as the "Song of Dermot and the Earl." When they travel beyond this, it is generally to indulge in almost unsupported surmise. Even local and county historians have made very little research in this direction. The recent publication, however, of Abbey Chartularies by Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Sweetman's Calendars, now affords fruitful sources of more exact information.

When King Henry granted Leinster to Strongbow—certainly when King John confirmed it to the Earl Marshal—he excepted from the grant the two cantreds nearest to Dublin.[1] The district represented by these two cantreds can best be traced by observing the extent of country dealt with directly by the crown in the period following the invasion. This, so far as contained within the ancient Laighen, Leinster, is represented by the part of the present county Dublin, south of the Liffey, and the N.E. part of county Wicklow, including the littoral as far south as Newcastle.[2]

The Chief.

The native chief of this district, at the time of the invasion, was Mac Gillamocholmog, one of the leading sub-*righs* of the provincial King of Leinster. This chief, at the time of the invasion, was further bound to Mac Murogh, the King of Leinster, by having married his daughter Dervorgil. Under such influence he seems, in the early years of the invasion, to have tacitly acquiesced in the establishment of the Norman power. It was not until after Dermot had died that we first hear of him. Then when the Danes under Hasculf attacked the small body of Normans in Dublin, it became of vital importance to detach from the Danes Mac Gillamocholmog, who, in command of the neighbouring Irish, was

[1] See Charter in "Lib. Niger Alani," p. 652, T.C.D. copy. The exception does not appear in the Charter as entered on the English Charter Roll.

[2] In the accompanying map the forms of the names are taken from contemporary documents. In a few cases of church lands they may have been derived from written Irish originals, but the great majority possess the additional value of representing the sound of the Irish names as they were heard by the new comers. A few names of which contemporary forms have not been found are shown in parenthesis.

thinking of joining his old enemies to crush the Normans, his more recent foes.

Under these circumstances, Miles de Cogan, the commander in Dublin, showed such confidence in his followers as to urge the chief to remain neutral until the result of the contest with the Danes became apparent, and then to strike in with the conqueror. Miles' courage was rewarded, and the Irish forces completed the route of the beaten Danes.

When the conquest of Leinster was complete, Mac Gillamocholmog appears no longer as a chief. He seems to have settled into the position of a landlord of extensive lands in the district he had ruled; perhaps those which were in his hands in right of his chiefship. Lymerhim (in the neighbourhood of Newcastle Lyons), with fifteen carucates, was confirmed to him by King John under conditions of feudal tenure.[1] We find him and his heirs dealing as owner with Rathdown and Kilruddery, county Wicklow, Glencullen, Ballyofrin (perhaps Ballauly) near Kilgobban, with land in parish of Clondalkin, county Dublin, and many other places not certainly identified. Some of these he conveyed to the new comers on feudal conditions. Others he gave to the religious houses of Irish foundation in Dublin—St. Mary's Abbey and All Hallows' Priory, as well as to the new Norman foundation dedicated to St. Thomas. The family continued landowners in the district for nearly a century and a half after the invasion, though gradually diminishing in wealth and consequence. They retained a seat at Rathdown, near Greystones, county Wicklow, where some walls of a castle remain; and probably another in the neighbourhood of Esker, county Dublin.

The history of this family has been sketched by Mr. Gilbert in his "History of Dublin" (vol. i. pp. 230–5), since the publication of which some further notices of it have come to light. I shall only briefly mention a few points here. The grandson of the Mac Gillamocholmog, of the invasion time, seems to have become quite at one with his Norman neighbours. He married a Norman-Welsh lady, Clarissa, daughter of Gilbert, mentioned in Mr. Burtchaell's Pedigree of the Fitz Geralds of Knocktopher (*Journal*, 1893, p. 186). He dropped his uncouth surname, as it must have seemed to his new friends, and is always referred to simply as John, son of Dermot. His son and successor was called John, son of John; his, Ralph,[2] son of John; and his, John, son of Ralph, who flourished early in the fourteenth century. With John, son of Ralph, ended the importance of the family. Before 1313 he had conveyed to Nigel le Brun, who was acquiring much property in the district, Rathdoun and neighbouring lands, making eight carucates, the last

[1] The grant of Lymerhim is preserved ("Charter Rolls," p. 173, 9° John). In Sweetman, vol. i., No. 569, Limerun Kilmaodalowey appear to have been resumed from Mac Gillamocholmog, for the improvement of the manor of Newcastle.

[2] In a Bull of Pope Clement IV., in "Lib. Nig. Alan.," he is called "Radulphus de Rathdoun."

important remains of his family property (Justiciary Roll, 6 Ed. 2, m. 60).

Some of the documents preserved in reference to this family show them quite identified with the new comers. Ralph, son of John, in 1277, was commissioned to guard the marches.[1] Five years later he sought to be excused from the honour of knighthood.[2]

Church Lands.

Even exceeding the chief in the extent of his possessions was the Archbishop of Dublin. Tallaght, Clondalkan, Rathcoole, Shankill formed centres of his estates.

The Bishop of Glendalough owned Techugonaill, or Stagonil, situated probably in the Powerscourt demesne, and other lands (see "Analysis of Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough," by Bishop Reeves, p. 6).

Christ Church, Dublin, had a large extent of rich land where is now Kill-of-the-Grange, then Tullaken and Clonken, and adjoining lands, extending from within two miles of Bray to Stillorgan.

To the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, Dublin, belonged Carrickbrenan, now Monkstown, Kingstown, &c.; and Ballymacelmer, now only known by its church name of Kilmacudrick.

The Prioress of the convent of St. Mary of the Hoges, founded by Dermot near Dublin, owned Calliaghstown, near Rathcoole, and also Rathgar.

Walter de Rideleford.

The largest new grantee in the district was Walter de Rideleford. The charter to him is entered No. 58 on the roll called by the Record Commissioners "Antiquissime litere patentes." It is granted by Earl Richard (Strongbow) while representative of the king and gives "Brien and the land of the sons of Tdurthil (*Turchil*) with all appurtenances, so that within the appurtenances of those lands he shall have the fief of five knights, if it shall be there, and what shall be wanting there, I shall make good, as near as possible, on either side of the water of Brien; and Duvenalbroc, Balymagreue, with appurtenances, which are six carucates of land; and Tachhonicde and Chilmechetda with appurtenances, which are two carucates; and Balimelise, which is one carucate; and Clohlun with appurtenances, which is one carucate of land. Those ten carucates of land he shall have for the fief of one knight."

Of the lands in this grant Brien represents Bray. Rideleford's

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[1] Sweetman's "Calendar."

[2] The following contain references to members of this family in thirteenth century:—"Chart. S. Mary's Abbey," pp. 31–2, 34, 35–6; "Reg. S. Thom. Abbey," pp. 150, 179; "Reg. All Hallows," pp. 23, 70, 24; Monck-Mason's "S. Patrick's, p. 26 *n.*; Sweetman's "Calendar"; Unpublished "Pipe Rolls," Nos. 4, 6, 26, 32; "Justiciary Roll," 33 Ed. 1. m. 49.

possession of Bray is attested by many early documents, especially by his charter to the nuns of Grane.[1]

The land of the sons of Turchil must, from the number of knight's fees, have been of great extent in the neighbourhood. There is nothing definitely to mark its limits. In the curious charter which names the donors of the lands of Christ Church, there appear among them three sons of Thorkil. The land given by one of them is, under the form of Achatillagh nuneascoib, easily recognised as Tulach na escob, now Tullagh, near Cabinteely; the lands given by his brothers, though their names are quite obsolete, are grouped with lands in the same neighbourhood. This may, perhaps, be taken as the northern limit of the land of the sons of Thorkil, which must have extended southward, so as to include the land lying inland from Bray. Considerable difficulty exists in dealing with the topography of this district, almost all the old names here being long extinct. There are, however, one or two facts preserved to show Walter as lord in this district. Land called Balibedan, for instance, was granted to St. Thomas's Abbey by Ric. de Cogan; but the grant had to be confirmed by Walter, the land being described as in the honour of Bre.[2] Balibedan lay immediately south of Glencullen,[3] and consequently within the region indicated.

Duvenalbroc, mentioned in the charter to Walter, is, of course, Domhnachbroc, Donnybrook.

Balymagreue cannot certainly be identified. It apparently adjoined Donnybrook.

Tachhonicde and Chilmechetda. Neither name survives. They form two of a group of lands associated with the still surviving Killininny, and others adjoining, frequently mentioned in connexion with Walter, and lying north of the hill now called Montpelier, near Oldcourt. The names subsequently settled down into the forms Tagony and Kilmakethe. A much injured inquisition seems to identify the latter with Killakee,[4] for which name, however, Dr. Joyce gives quite a different origin.

Balimelise appears still on the Ordnance Map as Ballymaice, north of Ballinascorney, which it, perhaps, originally included.[5]

Clohlun is represented by Cnoclin, and Cnocflin, in later charters, and is apparently Knocklyon in the parish of Tallaght.

A subsequent charter, apparently a confirmation of this grant, is contained in the roll "Antiq. Lit. Pat." No. 59. It contains many names not in this, including also his lands about Castledermot, but the parchment is much discoloured, and many of the names cannot be read with certainty.

Walter, of course, felt bound to share his gains with the Church. He

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[1] "Charter Rolls, England," John, p. 172.
[2] "Reg. S. Thom.," pp. 144–7, 153.
[3] "Chart. S. Mar.," i. 389.
[4] Inq. Chan. Lagen. Dublin, Car. I., 39.
[5] *Ib.*, No. 14.

founded and fully endowed the nunnery of Grane, in the south of the county Kildare, situated on his lands, giving to it all the benefices of churches and chapels in his barony of Bre;[1] a grant represented at the dissolution by the rectory of Bray. To the already existing Irish priory of All Saints, Dublin, he gave that part of his lands of Donabroc nearest the city. And to the Abbey of St. Thomas he gave his chief rent out of Balimelise ("Reg. S. Thom.," pp. 170 and 369).

Walter was a valiant leader of the invaders. Giraldus tells how he did brave service during the attack on Dublin by the Northmen. In the "Song of Dermot" he is mentioned among the first of the counsellors of Strongbow. He was probably a special follower of the Earl, as in Walter's charter to the Abbey of St. Thomas, he stipulates for masses for the Earl's soul. The Earl rewarded his attachment not only by the large grant already mentioned, but by a still larger grant of lands forming the southern part of the county of Kildare, in his lordship of Leinster. Walter was probably succeeded by a son of the same name; for "Sweetman's Calendar" contains a long series of references to Walter de Rideleford, until his death in 1240. As in so many other families of the invaders, the property was divided among heiresses. One of these, Christiana de Mariscis released her lands to the king in 1280 (Sweetman, ii. No. 1798).

Milo le Bret.

Another considerable grantee was Milo le Bret, whose lands centred round Rathfarnham. There is an enrolment of a confirmation charter in the English "Charter Rolls of King John," p. 20, which is, however, in part illegible. It includes Ratfornam, a moiety of Keminge (*Kimmage*), Techmealloc (apparently *Templeoge*), and several other names not identified.

Le Bret is not mentioned either by Giraldus, or in the "Song of Dermot." He held lands also in Meath, some of which he gave to St. Mary's Abbey about 1185 ("Char. S. Mar.," p. 125–7). He founded a family which remained prominent and active for some hundreds of years.

Other Grantees of Lands.

Turning to holders of smaller tracts, and starting from Bray, the centre of the large grant to De Rideleford, there lies immediately to the north, Corkagh, still known as Cork. This may have been originally part of the grant to Rideleford, but as early as 1200 it was in the hands of Fulc de Cantilupe, who seems even then anxious to relinquish it.[2]

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[1] Charter Rolls, p. 172.

[2] See Sweetman, vol. i., Nos. 128–29 and 322. Comparing these entries, the identity of the land is certain. In 128 it is Corkagh in the fee of Hubrim, *i.e.* Ui Bruin, and in 322, Cork, near Bren, the form in which Bray occurred in Rideleford's Grant.

North lay Shankill and Rathmichael, belonging to the Archbishop.

West of these lands was Balimacorus (now Ballycorus). In 1238 it was in the hands of John de Clahull, who then gave it to Godfrey de Tureville (Sweetman, No. 2475). It soon after passed into the hands of Ralph le Marshal.

Westward lay Tulacstelen (apparently represented by Kiltiernan) and Glencolin, held at a very early period by William de Carreu, who possessed them apparently by grant from Mac Gillamocholmog. Carreu gave them to St. Mary's Abbey, and his act was confirmed by John, son of Dermot, the heir of Mac Gillamocholmog ("Chart. S. Mar.," vol. i. pp. 35–6, 106–10).

North of these is Kilgobban. This belonged to the Hakets. From the early part of the thirteenth century it was held from them by the family of Harold.[1]

Between Kilgobban and the sea a large extent of rich land belonged from before the invasion to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, including almost all the present parishes of Tullagh, Killiney, and Kill. The extreme southern limit of the priory land on the coast bordered on Cork, and was called Kiltuc, a name still known, though no longer a townland. North of Kiltuc, also on the coast, was Rathsalchan, a name which has given place to Shanganagh. These lands were exchanged for other lands with St. Patrick's. The other principal lands here belonging to the priory were Tullaken and Clonken (*Kill-of-the-Grange, and Dean's Grange*), Dromin,[2] Ballyogan,[4] Tullachnaescop[5] (now Ballyloughan; the name is preserved in the parish name *Tullagh*), Balyloughnan (*Loughlinstown*), and Kill ingene lenin (*Killiney*).

Enclosed by these lands was Balygyregan. Before 1230 it had been acquired by the Leper Hospital of St. Stephen in Dublin. In that year the hospital accepted a surrender from Geoffrey Tyrel and his wife Sara, under conditions which point to the probability that the hospital had obtained the property from the family of Sara, or of her former husband unnamed.[6] As the endowment of the Leper Hospital it was called Leperstown, now corrupted into the absurd form Leopardstown.

North of the group of Christ Church lands, Dalkey, belonged, in 1217, to Reginald Talbot (Sweetman, I. No. 817). It contained four or five carucates of land, and must have been much more extensive than the present small parish of Dalkey. An Inquisition in 1611 (Lagenia,

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[1] "Plea Roll," No. 71, m. 19 and 32.

[2] "Plea Roll," No. 72, m. 16.

[3] Between Cornelscourt and Carrickmines (Alan in his "Liber Niger") either the townland of Kerrymount, where Tully new church stands, or Cabinteely demesne.

[4] An existing townland name between Leperstown and Carrickmines.

[5] An ancient deed in Alan's "Black Book" states that this and the two preceding lands were given to the priory by the Archbishop in exchange for other possessions, but the Donor Charter states that they were given by Danish or Irish men, except Ballyogan, which was given by Earl Richard, no doubt on behalf of the King.

[6] "Cal. of Documents," Dublin, Gilbert, i., pp. 168–9.

county Dublin, Ja. I. No. 19) states that Rochestown and Scalpwilliam, were "held of Peter Talbot," representative of the original grantee of Dalkey. So that these lands, including the Obelisk Hill, or Victoria Park, for some time miscalled Killiney Hill, were apparently part of the ancient lands of Dalkey.

Stretching along the coast from Dalkey to the present site of Blackrock, were the lands of Carricbrenan, already, at the time of the Invasion, belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary, Dublin, of Irish foundation.

West of it was Stachlorcan (*Stillorgan*), which must have extended in a narrow strip to the sea,[1] probably where the town of Blackrock now stands. Reymund de Careue is mentioned at a very early period as the owner ("Lib. Nig. Alani," fol. 27).

Further west was Dundrum, held soon after the conquest by Hugh de Clahull.[2]

Northwards lay Tacheny, now Churchtown. The name is preserved in the parish name Taney. This was held by John de Clahull, who was marshal of the lordship of Leinster, and had also extensive lands near Carlow, and subsequently in Kerry, where his family seems to have settled. De Clahull gave all his land of Thacney to the Archbishop of Dublin ("Lib. Nig. Al.," fol. 108).

Rabo (now *Roebuck*) is north east of Tacheny. It was held at first by Thomas de St. Michael, and given by John, the King's son, to Thomas's brother, Robert de St. Michael (Antiq. Roll, No. 4). By the middle of the 13th century it had become the property of a branch of the great Norman family of Basset. A charter from David Basset to Fromund le Brun, of the whole manor of Rabo, for ever, is entered on the Pipe Roll of 46 Hen. III. It is printed in "Irish Record Com. Reports," vol. i. p. 336.

Along the coast, from the bounds of Carricbrenan to the mouth of the Dodder, lay part of the possessions of W. de Rideleford. The part nearest Stillorgan is, in old documents, called Cnokro, a name which soon after the invasion seems to have given way to Thorncastle, afterwards to Balyboter, and ultimately Booterstown. Thorncastle in the thirteenth century came again to the hands of the crown, and was granted to William le Deveneys, an officer of the court, at a large money rent, instead of the older military services. In connexion with the grant to Deveneys there are some interesting inquisitions.[3]

From his lands at Donabroc, Walter endowed the Priory of All Hallows with 39 acres of land north of the Dodder, described in a

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[1] See the grant by which Reimund de Carru gave to S. Mary's Abbey, "the extremity of the land of Stachlorcan towards the sea, known as Argortin." (Char. S. Mar., i., p. 111.)

[2] "Lib. Nig. Alani," fol. 27.

[3] Sweetman, v. No. 547; "Justiciary Roll," 27 Edw. I., m. 30, d.; 28 Edw. I., m. 19, d. Kilmehodde (*Kilmacud*) seems to have been a sub-denomination of this manor, being held of its lord by rent.—"Plea Roll," No. 201.

confirmation as "40 acres." This land, including Clyde-road, is still known on the Ordnance map as the townland of "Fortyacres." Another portion of his lands of Donabroc, Walter conveyed to John Frambald. This land, from a subsequent owner named Smoth, was called Smothscourt, now Simmonscourt (Ch. Ch. Deeds, 490, 609). In the thirteenth century William de London and Matilda his wife held the manor of Donabroc, and exchanged it with Matilda la Botyler (Plea Roll, No. 23, m. 22).

West of Donabroc were the archbishop's lands referred to in grants soon after the conquest as "St. Kevin's Lands,"[1] now represented by the suburban part of the parish of St. Peter, which absorbed the old parish of St. Kevin, and including the present Rathmines, Cullenswood, &c. This land is stated in early charters as possessed by ancient right by the church of Dublin.[2]

Between this and the city were smaller tracts held soon after the invasion by Richard de Tuit, William de Landringeham, and Marcel, but granted to the archbishop by Prince John ("Lib. Nig. Alani," fols. 23, and 48). These probably represent the "Newland" of the archbishop's possessions in the fourteenth century.

East of the city were the convent of the B. V. M. of the Hoges, and the priory of All Hallows, both founded by King Dermod MacMurogh, before the Norman invasion.

North of these, along the shore of the Liffey estuary, was the Steyn. This land was early given to Theobald fitz Walter, ancestor of the great Butler family.[3] The neighbouring land of the Rath was claimed too by a descendant of Fitz Walter. Being forced to prosecute the claim in the citizens' court, and the citizens themselves having acted as owners, he naturally failed to establish his suit. Holding under the city, a family named Bagod possessed the Rath at the end of the thirteenth century, whence the name Bagod Rath, now written Baggotrath.

West of the city, land was granted immediately after the Settlement of the Normans, to found an abbey to the memory of St. Thomas à Becket; and with the site, the adjoining carucate of Dunouere or Donore.[4]

Westward of this, Kilmainan (*Kilmainham*) was immediately on the Conquest given by Strongbow to the Hospitallers, and his gift, no doubt in the King's name, was confirmed by Henry.[5] Dalton says (in

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[1] A Bull of Clement IV. mentions the land of St. Kevin, *juxta* Dublin, as well as the half cantred of S. Kevin, nearest Ballymore.

[2] On the topography of this district, see a Paper on the Manor of St. Sepulchre, in the *Journal* for 1889, pp. 31-41 and 119-26. Among the field names were Shanbalymore and Balymaregan.—*Ib.* p. 38.

[3] Haliday's "Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin," p. 145. See also "Hist. and Mun. Doc." pp. 206-8.

[4] "Cal. Anc. Records, Dublin," i., pp. 165-6.

[5] "Hist. and Mun. Doc.," pp. 496-7.

error) that it was given by Hugh Tyrel, whose land, however, lay at the other side of the river Liffey. The statement made by Archdall, Dalton, and others, that this house originally belonged to the Templars is without authority.

South of Donore a carucate called Daglun, Dochlon, or Declan, was given to Aldred Gulafre. Two separate grants to him by Earl Richard, and by William fitz Aldelm, on behalf of the King, are entered in Alan's "Black Book" (fols. 26 and 108). Matilda and Gladosa, daughters and heiresses of Aldred, on his death gave the land to the archbishop (*ib.* p. 271, Marsh. Lib. copy). On the situation of this land, see a note in the *Journal* for 1889, p. 124.

To the south was Thernouer (*Terenure*), which, with Drumenach (*Drimnagh*) separated from it by the manor and parish of Crumlin, was granted to Hugh de Bernevall.[1] A moiety of Kemynge (*Kimmage*) was included in Le Bret's grant; the remainder appears to have belonged to the Bernevales (Plea Roll, 134, m. 17).

South of Thernouer were Milo le Bret's lands about Rathfarnan and Tamelog (*Templeogue*), with their prolongation called Balyardour, extending into the mountains, near Tibradan, which latter belonged to the priory of Kilmainham.

Between Balyardour and the lands of Dundrum was Balyoketh, held at first by Thomas Flandrensis, or the Fleming. It was soon afterwards given by John, son of the King, to Robert de Saint Michael,[2] who was apparently a connexion of Thomas. The son of Robert gave the lands to St. Mary's Abbey. It became afterwards known as the Grange in the March or Harold's Grange ("Chart. St. Mary's Abbey," p. 114). On this land was the Church of Kilhunsin, or Ecclesia Alba (*ib.*, p. 187), still known as Whitechurch. Thomas the Fleming received also from the Earl Richard, Ardri in the south of county Kildare ("Song of Dermot," l. 3112), and a castle was built for him there ("Camb.," p. 291).

Westward was Cruagh, which appears to have been given to Richard de S. Michael.[3]

Still further west was the group of lands already described as given to Walter de Rideleford. These lands seem to have been withdrawn from him; a mandate in 1216 relates to an exchange with him for his land in the vale of Dublin (Sweetman, No. 679).

Returning to Kilmainan—on its west Drimnagh, and Ballyfermot, or Ballythermot, formed part of the grant to Hugh de Bernevall, noticed under Terenure.

North-west, Palmerstown belonged to the Hospital of St. John the

[1] Sweetman, vol. i., Nos. 680, 726, 998, 1080, 1668, 2416.

[2] Antiq. Roll, No. 4. There is a facsimile of this grant in "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland," Part 3, Plate II.

[3] "Hist. and Mun. Doc.," p. 539 (where the name is printed "Crenach"). David de S. Michael is described as the landlord.—"Reg. All Hallows," p. 71.

Baptist, outside the western, or New Gate of Dublin. This house was founded soon after the Norman occupation by Ailred the Palmer. Palmerstown was therefore no doubt his property, called so after him, and by him given to the hospital.

To the south-west is Rowlagh, or Rouelach, which was given by King John to Jordan the Clerk. Jordan's daughter Cecilia gave it to the hospital of St. John at the New Gate.[1]

Liuecan, or Lucan, was given to Alard Fitz William, who in 1203 transferred it to Wyrrys, or Werrick, Peche or Pecchie, who paid in Hampshire 40 marks and a palfrey for the royal confirmation of the land (Sweetman, No. 192, 197). Werris de Peche married the daughter of the neighbouring lord of Leixlip, Stephen de Hereford ("Reg. S. Thom.," p. 103). It remained in the family of Peche until about the end of the thirteenth century. John de Hansted then appears as lord of Lucan ("Justic. Roll," 34 Ed. I. m. 52).

Coldreyn (*Cooldrinagh*, west of Lucan), with Aderderg (*Aderrig*), and other lands were granted in 1207 to Adam de Hereford, who was also lord of Leixlip, adjoining in county Kildare (Sweetman, No. 341). Cooldrinagh was subsequently held by Richard Moton, or Mocon, whose great-grandson Angelus, son of Philip Moton, had a suit in reference to it with the prior of St. Wolstan's ("Plea Roll," No. 15, 18 Ed. I. m. 11 d).

This last group of lands bordered the Liffey. South of these and westward of the previously named lands, about half the country, bounded on the south by the mountain district, belonged to the archbishop. His possessions here centred round three leading manors, Tallaght, Clondalkin, and Rathcoole, with Brittas dependent, and a minor detached group about Kilsantan in the upper Dodder valley. All that did not belong to the archbishop it was endeavoured to preserve directly in the hands of the Crown. Large grants in this district were at first made to Macgillamocholmog, and to De Rideleford. These, as already mentioned, were resumed by the Crown by arrangement with the grantees. The royal manors here formed five groups, Newcastle, Tasaggard or Saggart, Esker, Crumlin, and O Kelly.

The name O Kelly I have met only on the Exchequer Rolls of the thirteenth century. It is apparently a survival of the name of an Irish tuath. The "Annals of the Four Masters" contain references to Ui Ceallaigh Cualann (see especially A.D. 713 and 915); and the "Topographical Poems" contain the name O'Ceallaigh as a chief whom O'Donovan (note 445) places in N.W. Wicklow. From the references to the manor on the Pipe Rolls, it seems to have lain south of Tallaght, along the northern slopes of the hills, and stretching across the opening of Glenasmole. It included Killininny, Ballycullen, and Kilmacheth ("Pipe Rolls," Nos. 1 and 2).

[1] "Justic. Roll," 34 Ed. I. m. 40 d., 50; "Plea Roll," No. 68, m. 9 d.

A name in this district of frequent occurrence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is Bothircolyn, with numerous variant forms, Borecoolin, Borcolen, &c. It seems to have occupied part of the present townland of Oldbawn, as an entry in "Liber Niger Alan." (fol. 179, orig.) mentions it as the northern boundary of Kiltipper, at the opening of Glenasmole. If this townland derives its name from the Boher Cualann, that road must have gone south-westward from Dublin, passing, perhaps, through Ballinascorney Gap. South westward of Bothircolyn was the Balymelise mentioned as given to De Rideleford. Sometimes it is written so as to point to the form Balachmelise. It was, therefore, perhaps, the proper name of the *pass* now called Ballinascorney Gap (part of which the modern townland includes), and may thus point to another stage on the road which gave name to Bothircolyn, and, perhaps, also Bohernabreena, and Butterfield.

The holders of land in this district being tenants of the manors, few particulars of them appear on charter, or other such rolls of the State. Many of the townlands, however, preserve names which where probably those of their thirteenth-century proprietors. This is the case with Blundelstown, which was held for a time by a Norman family named Blundel.[1] On the other hand Colmanstown and Colganstown, notwithstanding their present English form represent Irish names, and may, in old documents, be met as Balycolman or Balymakcoman, and Balicolgon.

One small group in the centre of the district seems to have been held directly of the crown—Kilbride and the Naungre (*Nangor*). In 1295 Wm. Comyn rendered service for them (Sweetman, No. 259). In 1307 they were held by Walter de Kenley from William fitz John de Galbarry at their full value, £20 yearly ("Justic. Roll," 35 Ed. I. m. 12).

Returning to De Rideleford's lands at Bre—I have said that the district westward from Bray, so far as it was not church land, had been, under the name of the land of the sons of Thorkil, given to Walter de Rideleford. By the early part of the thirteenth century this district had been resumed by the crown, and throughout that century is constantly referred to under its Irish name of Obrun (*Ui Briuin*).[2]

During this time it was, as a royal manor, committed from time to time to Geoffrey de Tureville, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Ossory, and others; while at times, as in 1235 (see p. 173), the Irish inhabitants seem to have paid rent directly to the Exchequer. Towards the end of the thirteenth century grants were made of several portions of the district. William le Deveneys, who secured Thorncastle, received several lands in Obrun, Ralph le Marescal obtained Balym'corys (*Ballycorus*) the

[1] "Justiciary Roll," 1 Ed. II. m. 41 d.

[2] Mr. Sweetman, in his "Calendar," has usually glossed this name, without any reason, "Brownstown." In his fourth volume he has frequently omitted the name altogether, printing only "Brownstown."

extreme northern limit of the district; and Wm. Burnell and others had grants;[1] among these was Eustace le Poer, whose name survives in Powerscourt. Early in the following century the inland parts of the district were overrun by the O'Tooles. Their occupation seems to have been, unlike that of the Normans, quite subversive of old landmarks. When, in the sixteenth century, we again see into the district, all the old names had disappeared except Powerscourt, Glencree, and the church name of Killegar.

Killegar is probably the land which under the name of Killergir was held of the archbishop by Nicol. Taf, and was by him, in 1284, exchanged with the Templars for Balibragan, county Louth ("Plea Roll," No. 16, m. 14). A fortunate exchange for the Taf family, as the district was soon afterwards overrun by the O'Tooles.

South of Brea was Rathdoun, the seat of the chief, Macgillamocholmog, or at least of his descendants. Kilrotheri (*Kilruddery*), the northern part of his lands, Macgillamocholmog gave to Ricard de Felda and his heirs subject to homage and service. Ricard afterwards conveyed to the abbey of Thomas Court, subject to the rights of his lord, which were subsequently given to the abbey by Ralph fitz John.[2]

Southward, Delgin (*Delgany*) was held in 1241 from the archbishop, by Henry Prudum, or Prodhome ("Lib. Nig. Alan.," fol. 65).

Further south was the district of Othee, Otheth, or Othech, retained by the crown as a royal manor. This name seems to be the "Eastern Ui Teigh" of the "Topographical Poems," placed by O'Donovan in N.W. of county Wicklow. It sometimes occurs in the form Othe, leading Mr. Sweetman, in his Calendar, to gloss it "Howth," from which it is far distant. It included the country round Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, dominated by that fortalice. It returned the considerable rent to the Exchequer of £56 (Sweetman, ii., p. 548). In 1290 John de Ufford petitioned for a grant of this manor. He stated that the Irish inhabited it, holding of the king at 2*d.* an acre. He urged that they often misapplied and retained the rent, which he undertook to pay if he were enfeoffed of the land (*Ib.* iii., p. 313). A part of the land had before this been given to William Burnel.

The following crown receipts from the district dealt with in this Paper, appearing in the account of the sheriff of county of Dublin on the Pipe Roll of 19th Hen. III. (1235), will help to explain the relation of the crown to the country. The sheriff returned:—

£36	12	4	of the farm of Esker for the whole year.
4	0	0	of Lissenikelly.
31	1	4	of the farm of Crumelin.
4	0	0	of the rent of Stachgrum (*Stachgunild* elsewhere).

[1] "Cal. Pat. Rot." p. 1, Nos. 1 and 13; and "Pipe Roll," No. 19.

[2] "Reg. S. Thom.," pp. 150, 149, 179; the boundaries between these lands and those retained by the grantor are shown, *ib.* p. 4.

11	marks		of Erachtomothan.[1]
£4	6	8	of [Kil]nynyen.
75	2	4	of Tachsagard.
24	0	0	of the farm of New Castle Mackynegan.
(?) 32	13	4	of the rent of the betaghs of Othee, with food at Christmas (*cum cibo contra Natale*), and with increase of Talachfin, and of Othee.
5	7	8	of the rent of Stachneneuyn, with the mill there.
25	3	6	of the rent of the betaghs of Obrun, with food at Christmas.
18	13	4	of the rent of the betaghs of Ockelly, with food at Christmas, and with increase there, and with Ballyoculan and Kylmacheoth, and the land of Hamon Hohauelgan.
4	5	0	of Corcach.
0	6	8	of rent of Dalkeia, for a hawk.
69	14	0	of rent of the Manor of New Castle of Leuan.
4	0	0	of the mill.
2	6	4	of pleas and perquisites there.
30	0	0	of corn sold there.
14	3	8	of wool, cheese, sheep, skins, oxen, hides sold there.
15	17	5	of the pleas and perquisites of the manors, except those of the manor of Newcastle Mackynegan, of which Master Thomas de Crauill should answer.

In all £409 yearly from the district.

New Castle Lyons, it here appears, was at this time the only Royal manor in the district worked for the benefit of the King. Esker, Crumlin, and Saggart were rented to middlemen, while O Thee, O Brun, and O Kelly were rented from the Crown by the Irish occupiers.

The principal grantees held their lands by military, or knight service, being bound to furnish one armed horseman for each "knight's fee" held, for service on each occasion that the royal forces were called to the field. Before the middle of the thirteenth century this liability had been commuted for a money payment of 40*s.* for each knight's fee. The following list of sums levied for military service due by landholders in this district is from the Pipe Roll, 1st Ed. I. (1272).

The Archbishop of Dublin,	..	40*s.* for one service, of the Coylach.
Walter de Rydelysford,	..	£4 for two services, for Bre.
John, son of Dermot,	..	45*s.* for one service, and the service of one serjeant on foot.
Dundrum,	..	40*s.* for one service.
Rathfernan,	..	68*s.* for one service and a-half, and the fifth part of a service.
David de St. Michael,	..	60*s.* for one service and a-half of Ballymelyn.
Stachlorgan,	..	60*s.* for one service and a-half.
Balygodman,	..	5*s.* for the service of one serjeant on foot.
Douenachbroc,	..	20*s.* for half a service.
Kylbryde,	..	5*s.* for the service of one serjeant on foot.
Stephen de Hereford,	..	20*s.* for half a service.
Adam de Rupe,	..	5*s.* for the service of one serjeant on foot.
Laur. Blundell,	..	5*s.* for the service of one serjeant on foot.
Dromenath,	..	40*s.* for one service.

Beside these there were some lands held by special tenures. The

[1] Timothan or Timon, given soon afterwards to the archbishop.

hawk to be given annually by the owner of Dalkey was compounded for by the payment of half a mark; John, son of Dermot, had to furnish two otter skins; the rent for Rouelach was 1 lb. of pepper; and Will. Peche owed for Lucan a tabour and four pairs of furred gloves.[1]

In distributing the lands to the newcomers it is evident that existing divisions were recognised as still in force. Grants were made simply naming the land to be conferred, generally without any indication of its position or boundaries. Clearly the people were still on the spot who knew the old names, and understood them as applied to definite scopes of land. Boundaries are sometimes stated in charters, when the land given was a part only of a denomination. Disputes as to boundaries arose at times, but were usually amicably arranged by reference to prescription. Thus an early dispute as to the bounds of Glencullen was settled "sicut antiquitus fuisse in tempore Hiberniensium" ("Chart. S. Mar. Ab." i., p. 388).

The grantees of lands therefore appear not in the character of colonists or settlers, who had to clear and lay out the lands they received, but as the new proprietors of lands already fully settled and occupied, and whose occupants continued on the lands, and retained their memories and traditions with respect to them. The nature of these estates may be gathered from a short account of the manor of Lucan entered on the Pipe Roll for 2 Ed. I. (1274). This estate was in the hands of the escheator on behalf of the king for four and a-half months in 1273, from the feast of St. Patrick to St. Peter ad vincula. The total receipts in this time were £9 11*s.* 10*d.* The largest item was the rent of the betaghs 67*s.* (besides 9*s.* 4*d.* for their work), corn of the demesne land 50*s.*, rents of farmers 7*s.* 5¾*d.*, rents of free tenants 6*s.*, rent of burgages (the people of the town of Lucan) 23*s.* 6½*d.*, receipts from the mill 17*s.* 9½*d.*, profits of court 3*s.* 4*d.*; then the small items of meadow 18*d.*, pasturage 10*d.*, prise of ale 2*d.*, profits of garden 3*s.* 4*d.*, of dove cot 6*d.*, curtillage 4*d.*

Beside the grantees of land, and free tenants of the yeoman class, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, an important element of the new settlement is to be found in the scattered agricultural towns of English yeomen settlers which soon sprang up through the country. I hope to devote at some future time a paper to the study of these towns.

I have already pointed out the position assumed by the chief of the district in the new order of things. I find no indication that any inferior hief was differently treated from the mass of the people.

In former contributions to the publications of the Society[2] I have endeavoured to trace the condition of the occupiers of land under the

[1] One or two of the lands mentioned here I have not identified, and may possibly not be in this part of the county.

[2] *Journal*, 1889, pp. 31–41, and 1890, pp. 54–63; "Account Roll of Priory of Holy Trinity," pp. xxi.–xxiv.

principal landlord in this district, the archbishop; and under the proprietor, perhaps next in importance, the prior of Christ Church. The notices that exist as to the tenants of lay owners are few and incidental. The account of Lucan Manor, from the Pipe Roll above, shows, however, so far as it goes, an obviously similar condition to that on the Church lands. Other incidental notices justify us in concluding that this estate was typical of its neighbours, and that the native agricultural population continued after the Norman settlement, occupying much the greater part of the land, and yielding to their new Norman lords services which took the place of those formerly exacted by their Irish chief.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOKS OF THE OLD CORPORATION OF ROSS, COUNTY WEXFORD. (PART III.)

BY COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS, FELLOW.

(*Continued from Vol. II.* (1892), *page* 290.)

1686. MARCH 26.

£36 to be applotted, of which £3 was charged for a "Ducking Stoole."

APRIL 9.

Thomas Hewetson, Esq., Captain of Dragoons, sworn burgess and freeman in the room of George Butler, Esq., deceased.

1686. JULY 9.

Phil Carny, Broguemaker, sworn and admitted free of potwallering and his trade.

JULY 29.

Robert Doyne, Esq., sworne a Burgess.

1686. SEPTEMBER 2.

Robert Coleman, Sarge weaver, sworn Potwaller, and admitted free of the weavers.

1686. SEPTEMBER 16.

Owen M'Daniell sworn Potwaller, and free of the shoemakers.
Ephraim Hewett, do. and free of the carpenters.
Thomas Willoby, do. do.

1686. OCTOBER 29.

"Agreed that ye best endeavours be used by ye Towne against Cap^n Iford's next coming to Towne to take a private lodging for him. Alsoe agreed to present the s^d Cap^n Math. Iford with his freedom in a silver box." "Whereas the said Cap^n has propounded for ev^ry of the Dragoons & men in his troop per week three shillings & . . . pence whereof 2^s for diet & washing & 14*d.* for hay and stable & in regard ye Towne have a greater . . . of benefit and advantage by ye s^d Cap^n & his troope being here: hee having an estate near ye Towne."

1686. SEP. 3 & NOV. 5.

John Winkworth, Esq., Nath. Steevens, etc.

"Wee psent y^t ye murage of ye Gates shall be taken as it is mentioned in ye old Book fol. 100 explained as followeth:

Out of every horse loade of turfe brought into y^e gates one turfe no more.	
Out of every horse loade of firewood one stick of y^e midle size & no more.	
ffor every live cow, Ox, Bullock, Heifer, brought to be sold or slaughtered to y^e market & being so sould or slaughtered, ...	iij^d
for every sheep alive or dead to be sould in y^e Market,	=
for every goate, ...	=
for every calfe, ...	
for every Hog or Porke val. 5, ...	1
all under y^t value, ...	= ob
for every fresh hide, ...	1

for every piece of frisse vallued 5s so rateably more or less,	1
for every sett or Shag Rugg, . . .	ij^{d}
for every gallon of honey containing 2 pottles psent measure,	= ob
for every stone of Tallow, ...	= ob
for every stone of flocks, ...	= ob
for every stone of wool, ...	1
for every stone of feathers, ...	= ob
for every horse sould of five pounds vallue, . .	vj^{d}
for every Garron, ...	iij^{d}
for every horse loade of coles, . . .	1
for every horse loade of ground Bark in a truckle .	1 ob
for every horse loade of Bark unground in a truckle,	1
for every slide carr loade of Bark, . . .	ob
for all other goods not formerly rated 4^{d} out of every Pound vallue, ...	iiij^{d}

2. Wee psent y^{t} ye soveraigne shall have ye choice fish or strap out of every forreyners boate that brings fish taken at sea to be sould wthout paying for it.

for every horse load of tymber, lathes, boords, oares, barrell staves, hoopes, & pannells, ij^{d}., or one out of every dozen at y^{e} owner's choice, . .	ij^{d}
for every pott of Butter, ...	= ob
for every Tub or Cask of Butter, . . .	1
for every fleeck of Bacon, ...	ob
for every Meash of Herrings, . . .	iij^{d}
for every horse load of goods not formerly rated, .	iij^{d}

3. Wee psent y^{t} y^{e} toll of y^{e} before (41) was one pottle out of every barrell of Corne & Graine which wee think fitt to be continued still & so rateable more or lesse.

4 We psent y^{t} ye duties for standing in ye market shall be taken as followeth :—

for every stranger standing in ye market every Market day, ...	iij^{d}
for everyone living wthin ye towne not free of pot-walling, ...	1

5. Wee psent that noe rumps or leggs shall be taken.
6. Wee psent y^{t} ye necks of ye beeves shall be given to ye poor of ye parish.

. . . . . .

Wee psent that there is a Market house much wanting in this Towne & y^{t} ye Soveraigne Burgesses & ye s^{d} six psons do consider a speedy way of building one & of ye place where it shall be built & w^{t} money will build ye same & how ye money shall be raised.

. . . . . .

We psent y^{t} ye antient duty of ye ferry of Ross was one halfpenny for every man or woman, one penny for every horse, cow, or bullock, one farthing for every sheep or goat, for every stone of wooll one farthing, for every barrell of corn one halfpenny. Wee psent y^{t} ye ferryman shall take no more for ye future.

. . . . . .

We psent y^{t} every Soveraigne shall have forty pounds per ann. Sallary out of ye Towne Revenue & paid by ye Trer or Bayliffe Receevir.

Wee psent y^{t} all freemen y^{t} live not in Towne & pay not scott and lott shall pay morrage of ye gates and key customes as forreigners except those of Waterford y^{t} give ye like freedom to Ross & excepting ye atturneyes of ye Court.

Wee psent y^{t} no goods of Dwellers abroad be admitted to lodge on ye Keyes of Ross passing forty eight hours unless it be when they are just loading it aboard shipp or discharging it upon forfeiture of one half penny every barrell of beefe, one farthing for every cask of butter and all other goods 3*d.* p tunn p diem & freeman inhabit^{ts} in halfe ye vallue & double ye time.

Wee psent y^{t} ye new Key be paved & kept cleare from saw pitts by ye care of ye Soveraigne.

Wee psent y^{t} every inhabitant having title by byrth, marriage or service y^{t} shall be made free of ye guild shall pay 13*s.* 4*d.* (viz.) 2*s.* 6*d.* to ye Towne Clerke, 10*d.* to ye Sergt at Mace & 10*s.* to ye Corporation Revenue & noe more.

Wee psent y^t all proclamatōns, bonds & other papers and writings relating to ye Corporatōn be put into ye Common chest (& not left in ye Soveraign^s hands) and that there be three locks to ye s^d chest ye Key of one to remain with ye Sov^rn another wth ye Capitall Burgesse for ye Burgesses & ye other wth ye Town Clk.

Wee psent y^t ye Antient Markett place for selling & buying of Cattle in ye s^d Towne was ye plain in ye Markett street westward of Boone hall wch wee psent to be ye markett place for ye s^d cattle for ye future.

Wee psent y^t ye Towne Revenue be reced by a Threr or the Bayliffe Receevir for ye time being as the Soveraigne & Burgesses shall think fit.

Wee psent y^t ye Governm^t of Jesus or St Saviours Hospitall was antiently by a Master at ye appointment of ye Sou^rn & Burgesses.

Wee find ye custome was y^t where ye hide & tallow mentioned in murage of ye gates was not found y^t ye carkage was to pay two pence.

Wee psent y^t there shall be a Lord of Cogg as antiently in ye s^d Towne and y^t a Lord of Cogg shall be appointed this yeare according to ye antient Custome.

Wee psent y^t every horse load of goods y^t will be brought into ye libties to be sould shall pay murrage of ye gates.

Wee psent that there are both posts & rings wanting upon ye old & new key & y^t noe ships shall put any ropes or moreings a cross ye key of Commucaton & y^t ye Sou^rn shall cause ye s^d posts & rings to be put up.

Wee psent y^t ye Bayliffes of ye s^d Towne & ye officers & atturneys of ye Bayliffes Court shall take but half ye fees taken by the table of fees in ye Sou^rns Court.

All which wee submitt to be confirmed according to law & ye antient custome of ye said corporatōn.

Returned the 5th Nov. 1686.

Rich. Butler, Henry Napper, John Winckworth, Nath. Steevens, Samuell Pitt, Natt. Quarne, Patt White, Henry White, John Barnes, Peter Ruth, Amb. Nevell, Nich. Healy, George Auber, Gregory Ffrench, Tho. Tonge, Amb. Sutton, Marcus Browne, Robt. Devereux, John Elly, Samuell Bett.

Petition of Mrs. Whitson being auncient & the relict of a Burgess & Sov^n of the Towne.

1686. MARCH 11.

"That whereas the late going Judge of Assize Judge Nugent at his going thro this Towne & being one of the Privy Councell did signifie y^t it was his Maties pleasure to issue his writts of Quo Warranto to Corporatons in this Kingdome & therefore desired of the s^d Sou^rne and Burgesses to know w^t they would doe concerning their charter. Whether they were willing to surrender rather than stand it out that he might give account thereof to his Exc^y ye Ld Deputy & withal was pleased to advise y^t he thought it would be more advantageous to ye Corporaton to make a free surrender than otherwise, and y^t such surrender should be nothing prejudicial to leasses grants lessees & tenants of ye Corporaton such being provided for by ye government to be p . . . & confirmed espetially where surrenders were made. It was therefore agreed by the s^d Sou^rn & Burg^ss to put the question particularly to all there whether they were willing to surrender their charter & the same being so putt it was expressly declared one by one that they were willing to said surrender of their charter to his Maties use & alsoe thereupon ordered by ye s^d Sou^rn & Burg^ss to assemble the freemen in the Theolsell of the said Towne this day seaven night to take their votes in the same & that the s^d Recorder doe now at his going to Kilkenny Assizes signifie to his L^dship soe much."

Present at said Assembly:—Nath. Quarne, Esq., Sov^n; Robert Doyne, Esq., Recorder; Theodore Wilkins, C.B.; John Winkworth; Nath. Steevens; Saml Pitt; Henry Napper; Patrick Lambert, Esq.; Edward Smith; William Williams; Thos. Hide; John Elly; Tho. Craford; Patr. White; Burgesses.

ASSEMBLY, 25 MARCH, 1687.

(In the Tholsel, by Nath. Quarne, Sov^n., etc., etc.)

"Mem. that it was then unanimously agreed upon by the said Sov^rn Burg^ss & freemen in a Comon Hall assembled according to the last Act of Assembly held 11th March, nemine contradicente to make a surrender to his Matie of ye Charters."

Address to the Earl of Tirconnell, L.L.

1687. MAY 20.

"Cæsar Colclough Gen. Coll^r of Kilkenny & having a title to freedom by his marriage to M^rs. Tooey a Burgesses daughter & in regard of his capacity to do for ye interest of the Towne be presented with his freedom gratis." Sworn.

AUG. 18.

The Hon. James Nugent, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench be presented with his freedom & Burgessship in a silver box value twenty shillings or thereabouts.

Ordered "that Mr. Wellman & those complaining for hard taxes be one of ye next Jury of tax after such hardships in order to prevaile for ye Remedies there."

1683.

Rent Roll of the Corporation for 1683 [p. 274].

1687. OCT. 21.

Ambrose Sutton elected by a majority to be the New Town Clerk under the intended New Charter, the defeated candidate was James Butler.

DEC. 21.

Ordered that lodgings be provided for Lieut. Oneale & Cornet Mik Bagott of the Dragoons.

1687. FEB. 13.

Agreed that all ye Burgesses with the Townsmen & Inhits doe meet ye new Charter at ye bounds of ye Libties in as splendid manner as may be at *his* coming from Dublin.

1687. MARCH 9.

William Costally, Sergeant at mace.
Nathaniel Steevens, sworn Deputy Mayor.

Petition of Henry Long of Londonderry.

"That your Pet^r hath occasion to trade to Bristol whereof the freemen of this Corporation are free and therefore is desirous to come free of this Corporation and to pay a guinea to the Corporation for the same not intending to make use of his freedome in this Towne until he shall come to reside here." May it therefore, &c.

Ordered "that when the Pet^r comes with his family to reside in the Towne he shall be admitted free upon such terms as he & the Corporation shall agree upon."

1687. March 13.

Mem^dum that upon the 12th day of March in the year of our Lord God 1687, and in the 4th year of the raign of our Soveraigne Lord James the Second by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Patrick White, Esq., Mayor, Luke Dormer, Esq., Recorder, Thomas Crawford, Esq., David Wadding, Merch^t, Burgesses, Quartermaster George Deunee, Mr Marcus Browne, one of the Constables of the Staple, Mr Joseph Hooper, Mr John Ely, Mr William Rafter, Mr Michael Smith, Wm Costally, Serg^t-at-Mace, went by land to the Tower of Rossa^s Tower of Hooke to claim the Corporaton right to the said Tower, and seven acres of land belonging to the said Town of New Rosse, but did not disturb any mans possession and went up a long to the lamp on top of the said Tower. The mace bearer with his mace and the Mayor with his Rodd and declared to the people thereabouts the intention of their coming and that within half an hour after Patrick Lambert, Esq., one of the Burgesses and David Sutton, Deputy Towne Clerke accompanied with Mr Thomas Loftus son & heire of Sir Nicholas Loftus mett with the said Mayor and his company within half a mile to the said Tower. And Thomas White water bayliffe with his mace Thomas Butler & Patrick Doyle bayliffes, Thomas Cheevers, Pylott, Thomas Cahell, Laughlin Cahell, Wm Hartwell, James M'Shane, Nicholas Hay, John Ffenix d . . . wait by water with collours flying along to Redmonds Hall to proclaim theire right and priviledge of tbe Corporaton to the river from Enisteage to the said Tower.

Miscellanea.

Sweat-house, near Eglish, County Tyrone.—About one mile from Eglish and five from Dungannon, on the farm of a man named M'Mullin, there is an exceedingly well-preserved Irish sweat-house. It is situated in a corner of a small field where a stream of water and a high ditch meet to form an acute angle. The sweat-house is close to and partly within the ditch, from which, at first, it can hardly be distinguished, as both are covered with grass and brambles. The building is circular, but while the diameter from the door to the opposite wall is 4 feet 6 inches, another diameter, drawn at right angles to the first, is 5 feet 1 inch. The walls, 5 feet high, are built of dry stones. They are perpendicular till the last course, which is projected inwards about 3 inches. The roof is formed by placing three long flag-shaped stones from wall to wall at right angles to the greater diameter, each about 9 inches from the other. The intervening spaces are filled up with smaller stones, except that, in one place, there is a triangular opening, 13 inches by 9 inches, for a flue. At this place the roof is 5 feet 5 inches high. The doorway is formed by one horizontal and two upright stones, which are splayed a little towards the outside. The inside and narrower dimensions of the opening are:—Width at top, 1 foot 7 inches; at bottom, 1 foot 8½ inches; height, 2 feet 2 inches. The width outside is 4 inches more than inside. Some parts of the roof inside are still covered with soot.

I have been informed by parties who saw the bath used, that the sweat-house is first thoroughly heated by a turf fire. The fire is then removed, and a large sod or "scrah," as it is called, placed on the floor in order that the patient may not run the risk of burning his feet. He then undresses and creeps in on all fours, and the attendant holds a cloth before the entrance to prevent the ingress of cold air. After the patient has been thoroughly sweated, he comes out and jumps into a pool of water formed by damming up the neighbouring stream. Then he is rubbed with a coarse cloth, and dressed as rapidly as possible to prevent him catching cold. Generally more than one used the house at the same time, as there was a superstitious feeling against getting sweated alone. This Irish bath is supposed to be an effectual cure for rheumatic pains.—W. T. Latimer, B.A.

Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.—I was shocked to find that this picturesque old site has been recently "adorned" with one of those lofty coped walls dear to local authorities and hateful to all civilised men. Bad as is the permanent eyesore of such a structure, it is of more consequence to archæology that two of the fragments of carved stone with fish bone markings

have been removed from the graveyard and built into the wall to form steps where the pattern will soon vanish. The broken font or *bullaun*, sunk in the ground near the gate, has been dug up, and I could find no trace of it anywhere.

As Rathmichael is vested as a national monument some steps could be taken by the Board of Works; at any rate, to remove the stones from the position of certain destruction to which the enlightened action of the authorities exposes them at present.—THOMAS J. WESTROPP, *Fellow*.

Report of Hon. Secretary for Co. Limerick—I have little to report except as to the ancient buildings at Adare, in my immediate neighbourhood. The Augustinian abbey, the church of which is now the parish church of Adare, has been for many years in an unsatisfactory state, in consequence of flooding. The works necessary to remedy this, though not yet quite finished, have already had a most satisfactory effect, and will, when perfected, I think effectually prevent the flooding of the church. This is very satisfactory, as I really feared that, if matters were much longer left as they were, the foundations would be permanently injured, and the stability of such an old and heavy building seriously endangered.

I have also to thank the Rev. L. H. O'Brien, who is a member of our Society, for having got the ivy on the church cut back much farther than had formerly been done, which is a very great improvement, as the very finely sculptured cornice at the south side of the aisle, which was so entirely covered that few, even of the congregation, knew of its existence, is now exposed to view.

I send two photographs of the church from the south-west, one taken since the ivy was last cut, and the other shortly after it was cut before, which show the great difference. I also send proof-slips of photographs of the cornice, the battlement over which is modern, showing the sculptures, which I am inclined to think are early fifteenth-century work. I have never had an opportunity of getting an opinion on them, as they were entirely covered on the occasions of the two excursions of our Society, and they are not noticed in any description I have seen of the building.

The sculptures consist of bosses in the hollow moulding, and represent alternately conventional foliage or floral designs and animals, except the one next the south-west angle, over the modern porch, which is a remarkably well-cut human head, with a moustache and short curly beard, and having a twisted fillet round the forehead, just such as is seen on the helmet in heraldic sculptures. Proceeding towards the east the next alternate boss is a boar lying down, ducally gorged and chained with a square-linked chain. The tusks, snout, and hoofs are plainly those of a boar, but the tail is rather unusual. It is twisted in between the legs, up the flank, and over the back, and has a foliated termination.

The next animal, also lying down, I am not sure of. It is quite perfect and well cut. Some have thought it a bull, but I cannot make out horns, and its feet look rather to have claws than hoofs. It may be a wolf. The tail is a "brush," and the fore part has curly hair. The second next boss has unfortunately been removed to make way for a down-pipe, unless there may have been originally a gargoyle there. The next animal may be shortly described as a lion couchant, guardant, crowned. The second next boss is an eagle ducally gorged. It is not the heraldic spread-eagle, but a spirited representation of the bird in a natural attitude. The next boss to this is a regular heraldic ten-leaved rose, seeded; and the last, next the south-east angle, is foliage, breaking the succession of alternate animals. There are four more bosses in the cornice which runs across both gables, one on each side of the windows in east and west ends, which all consist of foliage. This cornice is, as I said before, quite perfect, and beautifully sculptured, as will be readily seen from the photographs, which are so distinct as to bear a magnifying glass, and, in fact, I could see details in them with one quite as well as I could in the originals with a binocular.

This and all the photos which I send have been done by Mr. D. Collins, a working mason in Adare. He took the greatest possible pains in doing this cornice for me, having watched the light so as to show the details of the sculptures clear from the shadow of the cornice. This he could not do well when first the ivy was removed, as the sun was then too far west before it was low enough. However, by patient waiting and watching, he has succeeded in producing a photograph of which, for clearness and accuracy of detail, I think any one may be proud.

I also send a photograph of the entrance to the gate tower of the court of the abbey, which shows the arms of both the Kildare and Desmond branches of the Geraldines. Until the ivy was cut and cleared from those escutcheons the whole thing was nothing but a big ivy bush. The photograph is a remarkably clear one, and the original stone sockets in which the tops of the heel-posts of the gates of the inner arch of the tower turned, can be seen quite distinctly, though in very great shade. Mr. Collins also took great pains with this, in getting the light at just such an angle as would most distinctly show the ermine field of the Desmond arms; and so successful was he that it also shows distinctly the adhering rootlets of the removed ivy.

I think this gateway is now a very interesting feature of the building. The arms, I am inclined to think, show that Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, and his wife Joan, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Desmond, were benefactors of this abbey, as they were of the Franciscan friary, and I think it not unlikely that the aisle was added in their time.

The sculptures which I have described, and the windows, especially the west window, shown in the photographs, point to the fifteenth century as their date.

I may mention there is an interior cornice, corresponding to the exterior one, but smaller, but from want of light I have not been able to get a photograph, or even to satisfy myself as to the exact subjects of the bosses on it. The interior moulding of the east window is supported by two angels, carved in relief on the splay at the springing of the arch. The hard, grey, unstratified limestone of the neighbourhood is used throughout.

I would wish much to have the opinion of some good authority as to the probable date of this aisle, as I think it must be over a century later than that given for the foundation of the abbey, viz. 1317.

The Trinitarian priory, now the Roman Catholic church, was in even a worse state from ivy. The massive tower, almost the only part of the original building left, was dreadfully disfigured by it, the beautiful and very characteristic battlements were not only entirely covered up and concealed from view, but were in considerable danger. They are very lofty, and only 10 inches thick, and were not only entirely covered with ivy, but had great bushes of it growing far over their tops, which, if caught by the wind in a storm, would be very likely to bring them down. The entire south front of the tower, and most of the east side, were covered with ivy, projecting 2 or 3 feet from the walls, and entirely concealing all the lights.

The Rev. Mr. Flanagan, P.P., in the kindest possible way, immediately, on my speaking to him on the subject, asked me to point out what I wished to have done, and took very great pains and trouble to get it done, a man having to be let down in a chair from the top to remove the ivy down to the spring of the battlements, which now throw out clearly against the sky their very beautiful and characteristic outlines, so similar to those of Jerpoint.

I hoped to be able to send photographs of this also, showing it before and after the cutting of the ivy, but Mr. Collins has been very busy for some time back, and is now unwell, so I fear I must send this report in without them.

It would be a great matter if all those having the ownership or care of ancient buildings would act in the same enlightened manner as Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Flanagan, and keep the growth of ivy under proper restraint. Influence should be brought to bear on them by members of our Society, and they should be supported in their action. Both the above-named gentlemen assured me that they had been blamed—one used the expression "*abused*"—for removing the ivy.

I have nothing to say as to the Franciscan friary in the demesne, but that it is, by Lord Dunraven's orders, as carefully looked after as usual. Any little bit of pointing required, or securing loose stones, is done immediately on its necessity being perceived.

I would now venture to suggest that the R.S.A.I. should use its influence to get the Ordnance Survey to make accurate enlarged plans of

all ancient buildings as they come to them. Such plans would be a very valuable record. There are great numbers of most interesting buildings of which no ground plans have ever been made.

Since the above was written the work connected with the drainage of the site of the Augustinian Abbey has been completed. It has been done entirely by Lord Dunraven's agent, Mr. P. Fitz Gerald, who carried out everything suggested by me as necessary. He has acted in the most satisfactory manner throughout the entire of the past winter, and from the thorough and substantial manner in which everything has been done, it is likely to continue effective for very many years to come.—GEORGE J. HEWSON, *Fellow, Local Hon. Secretary for Co. Limerick.*

Mr. Mac Ritchie's Notes on the word 'Sidh.'—I have read with interest Mr. Mac Ritchie's notes on the word *sidh*. As the writer of the notice of *Silva Gadelica* referred to, I hasten to admit that the passage to which Mr. Mac Ritchie takes exception errs by over-statement. The references to the *sidh*s, taken by themselves, do not afford abundant evidence in support of Mr. O'Beirne Crowe's view, that the word signified a burial-place. But when so writing, I no doubt read into the passages in *Silva Gadelica* opinions formed on other grounds. My notice of that important work did not aim at being a critical review, but merely an advertisement of the matters of archæological interest to be found in its pages. I still think that the accounts given therein of the *sidh*s are more conformable to Professor Rhys' view that the *sidh* is to be regarded as the entrance to the under-world—Hades—rather than to Mr. Mac Ritchie's mound-dwelling theory. Existence in the *sidh* is shadowy, phantom-like, and removed from every-day life. This, notwithstanding Mr. Mac Ritchie's reading of the story, is, I think, strongly marked in the story of *sidh* of Aedh at Assaroe. Derg has gone to live with his mother's people, the Tuatha dé Danann in the *sidh*. He speaks of the Fianna as past away, and it should be remembered that Caeilte himself has survived the Fianna, having lived past his time in a *sidh*. Caeilte questions Derg: "'And how goes thy life with thy mother's people: the Tuatha dé Danann in *sidh* Aedha?' The young man answered: 'Whether of meat or raiment no item is wanting to us there and yet: *Legairne licon*, *Semenn sacaire*, and *Beg* that was *gilla* to the *bromhacs*, which three had the worst life of any that were in the Fianna—I had rather live their life than that which I lead in the *sidh*.' 'Solitary as thou huntest to day,' said Caeilte . . . 'I have seen thee escorted with a great company. . . .'" Caeilte then continues, in verse: "Derg, thou art parted from thy Fianna companions of thy chase; but art thou well versed in their various deaths by violence?" "Well versed am I [he

replies] in all the places where they fell; for though my gentle hound [and myself] dwell in the *sidh*, yet my mind is bent on the Fianna."

In drawing attention to the far-off, under-world feeling of this passage, I dwelt, perhaps, too exclusively on one side of the story, as Mr. Mac Ritchie does on the other, in which Caeilte is invited into the *sidh*, and aids the *sidh*-folk in their war against the forces of Lir of Sídh Finnachaidh. But as regards the point Mr. Mac Ritchie makes that the *sidh*-folk are uneasy at the prospect of violent death at the hands of their enemies, I would suggest that this is simply a folk-tale dramatisation of the life in the *sidh*. In Olympus the immortal and mortal was somewhat mixed, and the gods themselves, not excepting Ares, were sometimes wounded of mortals. And, concerning the general question of the *sidh*-folk, the passages cited by the late Mr. O'Beirne Crowe in support of his views must be taken into account.—See his "Daim Liacc," and notes 2 and 15 to "Tain Bo Fraich," Todd Lectures, R.I.A., vol. i.

As to the original meaning of the word *sidh*, touching which Mr. Mac Ritchie's notes are of much interest, my acquaintance with Gaelic and philology is too slender to allow me to offer an opinion. But whatever may have been its primary signification, and whether by derived use, transference of idea, or otherwise, there is positive evidence that it was applied to grave-mounds, though probably not exclusively. Much of the confusion that exists on this and other points is, I would suggest, traceable to the fact that two separate lines of tradition are preserved in our manuscripts—one, that handed down by the professional historians, and more or less historical in form; the other, the floating mass of folk-lore, growing and changing, at least in incident, from generation to generation.

The case of *Brugh*, which, by the way, is never called *Brugh-na-Boinne* in ancient MSS., but simply *Brugh*, illustrates this two-fold tradition.

In the earliest account we have, *Brugh* is a cemetery. In the tract on the cemeteries (L H.), *Brugh* is given with *Cruachan*, *Tailtin*, &c., as one of the chief cemeteries before the Faith. The prose-writer quotes as an authority O'Hartagain's poem, in which the names of the principal persons interred at Brugh are given. This poem, and a similar one by Mac Nia, are the authorities given for the prose lists of monuments *at Brugh*, in the "Book of Ballymote." In these early references *Brugh* is not, as far as I can see, used at all in the sense of a *Sidbrug*, "fairy palace," but as a place-name. And the words *maig* and *brugh* in the lines *dn sin a maig mic ind óc*, and *fuil sund im bruig mic ind óc*, of O'Hartagain and Mac Nia's poems, appear to be equivalent. The Tuatha de Danann (the Dagda and his three sons, &c.), the prose tract on the cemeteries tells us were used to bury at *Brugh*.

In the account of the Tuatha de Danann, given in the Books of

Ballymote and Lecan, we have the plain statement concerning the Dagda and his three sons, Aengus, Aed, and Cermaid, that "it was upon those four the men of Erinn made the *sid* of the *Brugh*"—*Is forro no ceathrar rognised fir erenn sid in broda.*

There can, I think, be no doubt that *sid* is here applied to a burial-mound. Then we have the passages in the "Annals of Ulster" and "Annals of the Four Masters," in which the plundering of the "caves" of the graves (*fert*) at Dowth and Knowth in the ninth century is noted. The association of Knowth certainly, and probably Dowth, with Brugh, is established by passages in the *Dindsenchus* of Naas (BL. and BB.) and O'Hartagain's poem. We have here a consistent line of evidence as to the use of the word *Brugh* as the place-name of one of the chief cemeteries of pre-Christian times, and *sid* of the *Brugh* as applied to a grave-mound in that cemetery. The expression "white-topped *brugh*," cited by Mr. Mac Ritchie, is paired by "green-topped *brugh*" in the "Death of Moriertagh More Mac Erca."

When we turn to the monuments themselves, we find that they fully bear out the tradition. Over a space of three miles, from Dowth to Knowth, numerous grave-mounds are found. The caved-mounds of Newgrange and Dowth are essentially of the same class as the lesser graves, and are only distinguishable by size. There is a similar cemetery on the Loughcrew Hills near Oldcastle, the chambered cairns of which are of various sizes. And there not only the lesser graves but also the largest chambers (20 feet long) have yielded the most positive evidence of interment after cremation.

Alongside what we may call the historical tradition of the cemetery, *Brugh*, we have the romantic tradition associating Aengus with the *Brugh* —Aengus-an-Brugha. Is the latter older? The myth of Aengus and the Dagda is no doubt older than the tradition of the cemetery, but the localisation of Aengus and substitution of *Brugh* for *sid* of the *Brugh*, the "fairy palace" of romantic tales, is, I fancy, later. The earliest reference to *Brugh* that we have is, I believe, O'Hartagain's poem [d. 975]. In this, *Brugh* is a cemetery, and the house (*tech*) of the Mic óc is one of the monuments in the cemetery, of which a list, or names of persons interred there, is given.

Grave-mounds were plundered from an early date, and according to "The Colloquy," St. Patric and Caeilte were not slack themselves in unearthing grave-treasures. The gold and silver of the dead thus exposed would account for many a legend concerning the "dwellers" in these mounds. It is more than probable that the chambered mounds when once broken open were used from time to time as dwellings and places of refuge. The souterrain outside the tumulus of Dowth, with connecting passage and steps leading to the chamber in the mound, is quite different from the latter in construction, and is undoubtedly a later addition pointing to a secondary use and occupation of the tumulus.

The actual or traditional people of the souterrains—earth-dwellings—and the probable adaptation of chambered tumuli for dwelling purposes, coupled with the ghost element in the latter, appears to be sufficient to account for the form taken by *sidh* stories of the twelfth and subsequent centuries, so many interesting examples of which are found in "The Colloquy."—GEORGE COFFEY, M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

Ancient Thomond, the O'Neills and O'Connells in Clare.—There are some singular points of resemblance between Mr. Westropp's plans of the pre-historic forts or cahers of Central Clare in a recent number of the *Journal,* and the plans of the prehistoric ruins in Mashonaland, given in Mr. Bent's book, published a few months ago. The Mashonaland fortresses and temples are of course of far larger size, and bear some slight traces of attempts at ornamentation, but the ground plans, shapes of entrances, and manner of building are curiously like those described in Mr. Westropp's interesting Paper and illustrations of the Clare cahers. It is to be hoped he will give us more information about the ancient ecclesiastical and secular ruins of Thomond, with similar beautiful illustrations. The present Mr. O'Connell of Derrynane told me, in a letter on the history of his ancient family some three or four years ago, that his celebrated grandfather believed that they were descended from the northern Hy Niall, and that he wished to place the red hand on his coat-of-arms, but that his sons persuaded him he was mistaken, and that he gave way to their wishes and left it as it is at the present day. I was reminded of this when a few weeks ago I read the following passage in Mr. James Frost's lately published interesting "History of the County Clare":—

> "In very ancient times Tradraighe appears to have belonged to a branch of the O'Neills of the north, but their place of residence cannot be identified, and their name wholly disappears from history."—["History of Clare," by J. Frost, J.P., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., pp. 181–182.]

Tradraighe, the district to the south east of Ennis, on the north-east coast of the Shannon, is marked on Mr. Westropp's map (vol. i., Fifth Series, *Journal,* R.S.A.I., p. 285) prefixed to his Normans in Thomond, in which an account is given of the early possessors of the district, but no mention of the O'Neills appears in it. Can Tradraighe have once comprehended the south-east coast of the Shannon, around Carrigogunnell, *recte* Carraig O-gCoinnell, or the Rock of the O'Connells (*vide* Joyce's "Irish Names of Places"), a territory which the "Annals of Innisfallen" say was sold or granted by King John to Donogh Cairbreach O'Brian? I have elsewhere given the grant of King John of the "English law or liberty"

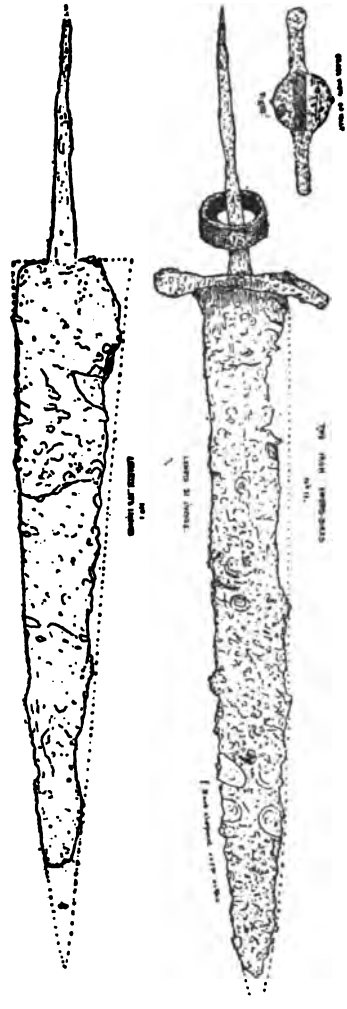
to Donnell Connell, in 1215, one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, grant of that kind made by the English kings to Irishmen of the Gaelic race. The *Chronicon Scotorum* tells us that Brian Boru brought hostages from Ulster to Thomond. Can any of those have settled in Tradraighe and by degrees have dropped the name of O'Neill as a badge of conquest, and have assumed the Ui Connall name? The "Annals" give Niall of the Nine Hostages two sons, named Conall, one the ancestor of the O'Donells, the other Conall Griffin, ancestor of tribes in Meath. At all events, this old belief that a branch of the Hy Niall did occupy the ancient Tradraighe, taken in connection with Daniel O'Connell's tradition, about his claim to use the red hand on his coat-of-arms, is curious, and the matter seems worthy of the attention of Clare antiquaries; the more so because of the interesting controversy between Petrie and Curry as to whether the arms on the ancient harp in T.C.D. Museum, known as Brian Boru's harp, were those of the O'Brians or the O'Neills. Both antiquaries believed the harp could never have belonged to Brian Boru, but Curry produced some very interesting evidence to prove that it had belonged to Donogh Cairbreach O'Brian, owner of Carrigogunnell, after 1210, as above mentioned, while Petrie contended that the arms carved on a plaque affixed to it were those of the O'Neills. The question of the original ownership of the harp and the date of its manufacture have been I believe again discussed at meetings of the R.I.A., but I have not read anything on either, save in O'Curry's lectures on the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," edited by the late Professor O'Sullivan, who quotes at length from Petrie.

But why does Mr. Westropp say in the *Journal* (p. 286, vol. i., Fifth Series), that the wife of Thomas de Clare, to whom Edward I. granted Tradraighe, was Juliana, one of the daughters "of Maurice Lord Desmond," and Emmeline, daughter of Lord Salisbury? Surely Juliana was not the daughter of Maurice Lord Desmond, but one of the co-heiresses of Maurice Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald), justiciary of Ireland in 1272, son of Maurice Fitz Gerald, 2nd Lord of Offaly, and as some accounts say himself 3rd Lord of Offaly. John Fitz Thomas [Fitz Gerald] acquired Decies and Desmond by his marriage with Margaret Fitz Anthony, before 1259; and after his own and his son Maurice's death at Callan (near Kenmare according to the "Four Masters"), two years later, Decies and Desmond passed by inheritance and confirmatory Charter of Edward I., to Maurice's son, Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, who thus was Lord of Decies and Desmond in 1272–82, and who was by his wife Margaret called "the king's cousin" in the royal charter, father of Maurice, created Earl of Desmond in 1329. Juliana de Clare was thus not the daughter or co-heiress of a Lord of Desmond, but of a Geraldine of Offaly, as some say a Lord of Offaly, but others say he never enjoyed that lordship himself, but that it passed to the son and grandson of his eldest brother Gerald. The wife of Maurice Fitz Maurice was Emmelina, daughter of Stephen

de Longuespee (third son of the Earl of Salisbury), Justiciary in 1258, by his wife Emmelina, widow of Lacy, Earl of Ulster. I follow Mr. Saint-hill and Mr. D. Mac Carthy (*Glas*), and, as regards the charter of Decies and Desmond, Mr. Sweetman's Calendar, in the above statements about the Lords of Offaly, and those of Decies and Desmond, but if there is any good evidence to show that they are wrong, and that Juliana de Clare was, as Mr. Westropp says she was, a daughter of a Maurice, Lord of Desmond, I shall be glad to see it. I have never before seen it stated that she was a Desmond Geraldine.

Since the foregoing was written I have met amongst the many most valuable and interesting notes and papers contributed to this *Journal* in former years by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., *Vice-President*, two papers on what he believes to be a silvered bronze shield-shaped badge of the O'Neills in his possession in 1876. In that year, he tells us, it was found by workmen employed in making the line for a railway through the Phœnix Park to the North Wall, together with a coat of mail. See *Journal*, October, 1878, for a full account of the two finds, and sketches of each. In the *Journal* for October, 1890, Mr. Day, gave another Paper on the badge, and stated that it was discovered by the learned librarian of Trinity College, Dublin, to be the same badge which had for some years been lost off the old harp (popularly called Brian Boru's harp) in T.C.D. It is very curious that in the edition of O'Curry's Lectures, in the introduction by Professor O'Sullivan, published in 1878, only three years before the workmen on the railway line brought the shield and coat of mail to Mr. Day, that no mention whatever is made of the loss of the badge from the harp. O'Curry speaks of the badge being, when his lecture was given on June 17th, 1862, fastened over a hollow on the harp, originally filled by a crystal. He thought, as does Mr. Day, that the animals carved on the badge represent lions, but Dr. Petrie insisted they were the wolfdogs of the O'Neills. When such high authorities as Petrie, O'Curry, and Mr. R. Day disagree, little commentators may well be puzzled, but certainly most people who look at the admirable illustrations in Mr. Day's two papers (*Journal*, 1878, p. 498, and *Journal*, 1890, p. 282), will, I think, be of opinion that the ravenous creatures threatening to eat up a nondescript object over the hand on the badge resemble wolfdogs rather than lions. Should we err in this opinion we do so at least in the good company of Petrie. What proof is there that there was ever a crystal fixed into the hollow under the badge? O'Curry gives none. At all events, the tradition unearthed by Mr. Frost of the O'Neill ownership of Tradraighe in Thomond, taken in connexion with the fact that this harp was unearthed by some one between 1760 and 1782 in Clare, and that such men as Petrie and O'Curry disputed as to whether the arms on it were those of the O'Brians or the O'Neills, is interesting, and the subject is worthy the attention of Mr. Frost, Mr. Day, and Mr. Westropp.—M. Hickson.

Notes on two recently-discovered Iron Sword-dirks from the County Carlow.—The two weapons now before you were dug up some few months since at Browne's Hill, one mile east of the town of Carlow, and through the kindness of Wm. Browne-Clayton, Esq., I am enabled to submit them to your examination.



Sword-dirks found at Browne's Hill, Co. Carlow.

No other objects were found with them, and they were not in the neighbourhood of any rath or sepulchral mound.

Having submitted them to the opinion of Mr. Wakeman, than whom

I suppose, we do not possess in Ireland a better qualified expert on such matters, I shall read what he has written to me about them, which I feel sure will increase your interest in them. Mr. Wakeman has been quite recently engaged in going over the entire collection of iron weapons, and other like objects in our National Museum in Dublin, and he states that the weapon marked No. II. is unique, so far as he knows, not being found in our museums of Dublin, Kilkenny, or Belfast—of course I am unable to speak of what may be in private museums in Ireland.

Mr. Wakeman writes:—"After careful consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the two iron dirk-like objects found in close proximity to each other in an old earthen-bank at "Browne's Hill," county Carlow, form a most interesting connecting-link between the weapon-tools, or implements, of an early Celtic period, and a class of daggers, hunting-knives, &c., by which they were generally succeeded, at least in Ireland, shortly after the period of Strongbow's invasion of this country.

"No. I. in no way differs from the *scian*, or knife, very commonly found in some of our oldest crannogs, often in company with remains of what has been styled the "Late Bronze Period." With us this form of dagger-knife, or implement, seems completely to have died out during the later middle ages, but amongst our cousins, the Gaels of Scotland, it is still extant, most characteristic examples being presented in the dirks worn by officers in the Highland regiments, and, indeed, by non-military gentlemen when figuring in the supposed full dress costume of the ancient kingdom of Alba.

"No. II. I take to be of the same age as No. I. During early days in Erin weapons or implements of the class under notice were very rarely furnished with a cross-guard; the blade, as a rule, came up to a stop, or hilt, formed, generally, of bone, but at times of horn, or bronze, the ends of which very slightly projected, and almost invariably curved downwards. This stop or hilt, however, is in some rare instances quite straight, and somewhat elongated, indicating, probably, a comparatively late age for the object upon which it appears; by comparatively late I mean the twelfth century, or a period thereabout. The guard or hilt of No. II. is not in its original form. One half is straight, the other has been forcibly bent downwards, and had been almost broken off, as may be judged from a crack which appears on the outside of the curve.

"I take these relics to be well worthy of a place in any museum. There is no object similar to No. II. in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy."

The following are the dimensions of these weapons:—

No. I.—Extreme (present) length 18½ inches, a small portion of the point (probably about 2 inches) is gone. The length of the "tang" is 5½ inches, breadth of blade near the tang 2¼ inches; it probably was 2½

or more; the back and edge are straight; the thickness of the blade is $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch. There was an iron ring for the handle found with this sword, but so corroded that it fell to pieces.

No. II.—Total length 21 inches, including tang. Tang $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., breadth of blade at hilt $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, tapering to a point; a small portion of the blade at the point is deficient. Thickness of blade at hilt $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Length of hilt or cross-guard $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (see fig. 3); iron ring for handle on tang, interior diameter 1 inch, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The handles were probably of wood as no remains were found. Both weapons are greatly corroded, and are encrusted with lumps of rust and gravel, and what appear to be the marks of two severe cuts or blows can be seen, one on each blade, which you will easily distinguish. The only thing approaching No. II. in appearance that I have come across is a drawing by the late G. V. Du Noyer, of an iron dagger or skean-dubh (black knife), about 12 inches long, with a handle between 4 and 5 inches in length, and with a thick back to the blade, seen by him many years since in a private museum belonging to a Mr. Murray, in Edenderry, King's County. He also mentions an iron knife like No. I., wide at the base, and both edges straight, and with a bronze handle, in a museum at Rouen in Normandy.—P. D. VIGORS, *Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary for Carlow.*

Notes on places visited by the Society in County Kilkenny.—

1. CAVES OF DUNMORE.—Some years ago Dr. John B. Fitzsimons and my sons broke off some projecting points of rock, and got into a small chamber, where they found some bones. Three or four of them have been identified as bones of the reindeer: they are at present in the College of Science, Dublin.

2. THORNBACK CHURCHYARD.—I have heard the late Rev. James Graves say that the wall of this was the most ancient churchyard wall in the county.

3. CHURCH OF BLACKRATH.—The highly-finished font was long ago broken into two pretty equal parts, and when last seen by me one was used as a headstone. The remains of this font are deserving of the members' study, as it (the font) was not only very neatly sculptured, but differs from any of the other *fluted* fonts to be found in the county, as it has human heads wrought in high relief on each corner. The rank vegetation concealed these remains so completely that they remained unknown to Mr. Graves and Mr. Prim until I informed them of my having discovered them. In one of Miller's sketch-books there is a drawing of a small font belonging (A.D. 1814) to Sheestown Church. This font had also human heads sculptured upon it.

4. THOMASTOWN CHURCH.—"In the churchyard is a small fragment of the ancient font." On examining this fragment most members will

be convinced that it is not a portion of *the* ancient font, which, no doubt, was in keeping with the size and style of the church. It very probably belonged to the church which preceded the present, most likely eighteenth-century work. It bears evidence of some stonecutter having "tried his 'prentice hand" upon it. It is not improbable that the fine old font, richly carved with the arms of the Butler family, now in the Catholic Church of Thomastown, was the original font belonging to Thomastown Church. This font has been painted (lead colour), and ought to be cleaned; it is also stilted up on wooden pillars, about twice the height of what the original stone pillars were—this ought to be corrected. This font is generally considered to have been brought from Jerpoint Abbey, but I am not aware that there is any good reason for thinking so. I may mention that when the restorations of Jerpoint Abbey were in progress, I observed amongst the carved stones which had been dug up a square stone with the corners carved. As it was *perforated* there was little difficulty in identifying it as having been the base of the central pillar of the font: the workmen could not make out for what it had been used. In the gable of a house opposite to the churchyard gate are inserted a carved stone with coat-of-arms, and a portion of a pillar from nave of ancient church with the capital supplied as a base, and turned upside down, as well as I recollect. Attention might be drawn to a finial of the hood moulding (interior) over the east window of Jerpoint Abbey, representing an ecclesiastic holding a chalice or stone cup, not unlike those double stone-cups occasionally to be met with, and of which the Kilkenny Museum contains some good examples; one of them said to have been found at Jerpoint Abbey.

5. Kilree Round Tower.—I have only examined this building on one occasion. It appeared to me as if there was some attempt at forming an *architrave* on the doorway. The question might be raised whether there are other examples of this treatment.

6. Kells Priory.—A place of the greatest interest, and well deserving of the whole day being devoted to it. The following points of interest deserve attention:—The castle, which had been the corn-mill of the garrison; the stream (now dry, having being dammed up at river bank); the arch in surrounding wall through which the mill stream flowed, with machicolation over it for defence of this vulnerable point. Search might be made for the remains of red colouring over and about the sedilia, also for a jamb of a rudely built-up window, displaying vermilion-coloured lines blocking out the very fine ivory-like plaster coating of the walls into courses. As well as I recollect, some remains of a Hiberno-Romanesque church will be seen incorporated in the gable of a later church.

7. Ballybur Castle.—The Comerfords were buried in the churchyard at Grange. Mr. Hogan's book contains a copy of the epitaph on a

monument (which is still standing) erected to one of the family. The present Catholic Church has a portion of the ancient church built up in the gable-end to road, in which I discovered a portion of the original doorway, and the stoup.—J. G. ROBERTSON, *Hon. Fellow.*

Remarkable Longevity.—"Pue's Occurrences," Tuesday, December 12th, 1732, contains the following:—"They write from Lisnaskea that on Thursday last died there, aged 140 years, Wm. Leland, Gent. Some Time before his Death he delivered to several Gentlemen in this Country the following Account:—

"That he was born in Warrington, a Town in England, in the year 1593, that he perfectly remembered the Coronation of King James the First, which happened in 1602 (*sic*); that he lived in Warrington till about the Year 1664, and then came to this Kingdom, and has lived ever since in good Credit. And what is most to be admired, he never was sick or lost his Sight, Limbs, or Stomach till the Hour of his Death; he was prodigious tall, and big-boned."—G. D. BURTCHAELL.

From *Exshaw's Magazine*, 1762, p. 56, "Died, Jan. 15th, John Rider, of Green Hills, in the Co. of Dublin, aged 110 years. He served with reputation in the Imperial Army, and was at the raising of the Siege of Vienna, in the year 1683, under the great John Sobieski."—G. T. S.

Carnarvon Meeting.—The following notice appears in the last Quarterly Number of "Archæologia Cambrensis," the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association:—

"The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, having accepted the invitation of the Cambrian Archæological Association to visit Wales, a joint Meeting of the two Societies will be held at Carnarvon during the week commencing Monday, July 16, 1894.

"The Right Hon. Lord Penrhyn has consented to preside on the occasion, and has kindly subscribed ten guineas to the Local Fund.

"It is hoped that the Illustrated Programme which is being prepared, will be ready for issue to the Members early in June."

We regret to record the death, upon January 24, of Mr. John Hill, C.E., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1858; *Fellow*, 1871); *Hon. Local Secretary for North Clare.* Until 1893, when, through failing health, he was compelled to retire, Mr. Hill had been County Surveyor of Clare since 1845, except from 1855 to 1867, when he held the same post in the King's County. He possessed an extensive and accurate knowledge of the history and architecture of the numerous interesting archæological remains in Clare, as everybody who had the good fortune to be under his guidance quickly recognised.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—*Those marked * are by Members of the Society.*]

West Irish Folk-Tales and Romances. Collected and translated by William Larminie. With Introduction and Notes, and Appendix containing specimens of the Gaelic originals, phonetically spelt (London: Elliott Stock. 1893).

THIS volume forms a welcome addition to the works on Irish folk-lore which have appeared of late, and is the result of Mr. Larminie's labour of collection, extending over a period of nine years, from remote districts of the west and north-west coast of this country, and the stories are given as they were taken down from the lips of the narrators, whose names and localities are duly recorded. The author states that he has made no attempt to improve in any way the style or methods of the story-tellers, and the translation given is closely literal in each case. This treatment adds special interest to this collection of folk-tales, which is as acceptable to the scientific student as to the literary reader, whilst those desirous of acquaintance with modern Gaelic will find much assistance from the chapters in the Appendix presented phonetically.

A very pleasing introductory statement forms a suitable Preface to the eighteen stories comprising this volume.

The districts visited were Renvyle, Co. Galway; Achill Island, Co. Mayo; and Glencolumkille, Co. Donegal (names that will bring back pleasant memories to all who have had the good fortune to visit those charmingly secluded and wildly picturesque spots), and in each case two peasant narrators have been selected to tell the stories pertaining to their district.

As might be expected, some of these tales, now given for the first time in peasant language, have some resemblance to those already known, and are variants of recorded versions; many of them are, however, unique.

Some carefully collated Notes complete the book, which is a contribution of the highest value to the literature of Irish Folk-lore.

**The Geography of Ptolemy Elucidated.* By Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.S., &c. (Printed for the Author by Ponsonby & Weldrick, at the University Press, Dublin, 1893.)

THE problem of ascertaining a general principle of rectification from which any of Ptolemy's positions may be with close approximation located upon a modern map is the task undertaken by the author. The

work is a record of investigations, the result of many years study, which has been throughout he tells us "a labour of love and honest search for truth." A brief outline is given of the rise and progress of geographical inquiry prior to the time of Ptolemy, the general plan of his work, its basis and limits. His data and presuppositions, and their manipulation, are described; after which the question whether Ptolemy's errors can be determined is discussed, with particular reference to his errors in Britain. Having arrived at a general formula of rectification, the calculations are illustrated by twenty-four plates. The whole has been edited by Mr. W. R. Scott, M.A., also a *Fellow* of this Society, and is produced in a manner highly creditable to the University Press.

Ben Madighan and other Poems. By James H. Cousins. With Introduction by John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A. Illustrated. (Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co., Limited. Price 2*s*.)

THIS dainty little volume fairly comes within the cognizance of our *Journal*, the writer, as well as the subject, being Irish, not to speak of the writer of the Introduction, who is one of our "Fellows," and Mr. Bigger, M.R.I.A., a member, has assisted with his historic Notes, an obligation which the author gratefully acknowledges in his preface.

The printing, illustrations, and binding are in the highest degree creditable to the great Irish firm which has produced the little work.

The leading poem "Ben Madighan" (the ancient Irish name of the Cave Hill at Belfast) is, in its essence, a record of the principal historical events which have taken place in the locality of that remarkable hill, interwoven with a striking description of the natural beauties to be seen there. The poems possess much merit, and give promise of greater things from the matured efforts of the author, who is not yet twenty-one years of age.

As may be expected, a good deal of space is devoted to the description of the incidents connected with the great fight which occurred on Ben Madighan, in the fifteenth century, between the rival clans of the Savages and MacGilmores, and on this subject Mr. Vinycomb, in the Introduction, adds some interesting details. The work is enriched by the reproduction of his picture "The Rout of the MacGilmore," and some charming vignettes.

Proceedings.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1894, was held (by permission of the Mayor) in the Council Chamber of the Tholsel, Kilkenny, on Monday, 14th May, 1894, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m. :

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., P.R.I.A.I., *President*, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings :—

Fellows :—The Right Rev. W. P. Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, *Vice-President;* Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., *Vice-President;* Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer;* Miss Margaret Stokes, *Hon. Fellow;* the Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, M.A. ; J. Blair Browne ; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; P. M. Egan, *Hon. Secretary for the City of Kilkenny;* the Rev. J. F. M. ffrench, M.R.I.A. ; Charles Geoghegan ; George A. P. Kelly, M.A. ; S. K. Kirker ; the Rev. E. H. Lewis-Crosby, B.D. ; the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A. ; M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary for West Kilkenny;* the Rev. P. Power ; J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster;* Colonel P. D. Vigors ; E. P. Wright, M.D., Sec. R.I.A.

Members :—The Rev. W. Healy, P.P., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster ;* the Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A., *Hon. Secretary for East Kilkenny ;* the Rev. Canon Abbott, M.A. ; J. B. Cassin Bray ; James Brenan, R.H.A., M.R.I.A. ; M. Buggy ; the Rev. R. S. D. Campbell, D.D. ; the Rev. W. W. Campbell, M.A., R.N. ; John Campion ; James Charles, M.I.J. ; Major J. H. Connellan, D.L. ; Alderman Coyle ; Major O. W. Cuffe ; the Rev. William Falkiner, M.A. ; the Ven. Archdeacon Gorman, M.A. ; Joseph Gough ; Thomas Greene, LL.B. ; Arthur Hade ; C. E. James, M.B. ; P. Kenny ; M. W. Lalor, *Kilkenny Moderator ;* A. J. M'Creery ; T. Mayne, F.R.G.S.I. ; the Rev. J. E. Moffatt, M.D. ; the Rev. J. Mooney, C.C. ; J. H. Moore, M.A. ; E. P. O'Farrell, L.R.C.S.E. ; T. W. O'Hanrahan, J.P. ; the Rev. G. B. Power, B.A. ; S. A. Quan-Smith ; the Rev. J. Rapmund, C.C. ; A. G. Ryder ; J. F. Small ; Edmund Smithwick ; William Stirling, F.R.I.A.I. ; the Rev. T. R. Walsh, Adm. ; the Rev. Canon Willcocks, M.A. ; Miss K. E. Younge ; Mrs. Drew ; the Rev. M. P. Hickey, C.C. ; P. J. O'Reilly ; the Very Rev. Dr. White, P.P., V.G.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in opening the Meeting, said :—

MY LORD, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—The circumstances of this meeting suggest to me to say a few words about a generation of archæologists. When the proceedings of such a Society as ours are being opened in session, it is usual to concede some indulgence to the President to be personal and reminiscent, and a reviewer of the Society's past. I take the chair for the first time in the city of Kilkenny as President of that now great and full-grown national Society of Antiquaries which had its local birthplace in this ancient city—ever the most charming of Irish towns for the Irish antiquary or artist—and, as it always will be, first in the affections of the members of this Society, to be harked back to, year by year, as home re-visited. It is in my mind that it is about thirty years since I first entered it, then one of the latest but not the least enthusiastic of adherents of the old Kilkenny Archæological Society. It was with great pride in my mission that I came. To one bred in the great northern town, where Irish mediæval architecture was only to be read of in a few books—

Kilkenny, with its wealth of real mediæval antiquity, was enchanted ground; that Graves, Prim, Robertson—known before only as honoured names—were kindly friends to welcome a young enthusiast and trust a young architect to be wise enough to advise how the Franciscan tower, then so nearly being lost to Kilkenny, might be saved, was gratifying. Following that, I look back with pleasure to undertakings in which I was allowed to be adviser to the old Society, such as the saving of the round tower of Monasterboice, then without a sure lease of life through another winter, and the staying of the barbarous and wanton injury of the remains of the Seven Churches of Glendalough. Such, with the repairs of the churches and other remains of Clonmacnois, were works of good practical conservation, intelligently directed, which the old Kilkenny Society did out of its slender resources a generation ago for the benefit of the present generation, before an imperial fund and vesting of national monuments in the State were dreamt of.

It may not be unprofitable to take a brief review of a generation of archæology into the circle of which your present President was drawn by the frankly profferred friendship of such a one as James Graves; by encouragement from boyhood to within the last few hours of his life by Reeves; by personal intercourse with Wilde, Ferguson, and others of a now past generation, who were kindly disposed to a new disciple and indulgent to a young man's new notions about a more exact observation of ancient Irish buildings. To review the archæology of a generation past requires comparison with the archæology of a century ago. Just one hundred years ago Irish archæology was popular. It was profound in show and superficial in reality, boldly imaginative and assertive, and we read now with mixed weariness and amusement the pedantic romancing of such great men in their day as Vallancey and Ledwich, with a thread of plausibility running through their writing. Their archæology would bear about the same relation to the exacting standard of common sense of to-day, as would the Gothic architecture of Walpole's Strawberry Hill, or Beckford's Fonthill, to Mr. Pearson's masterly restoration of the north transept of Westminster Abbey of this date. The romantic and speculative school of Irish archæology, in fashion a hundred years ago, was not without its shrewd critics who saw some humour in the fraternity of antiquaries, and their learned and irrelevant debates, in which every country of the globe and its language—Greece, Egypt, Rome, Syria, Persia, Phœnicia, Hindustan—were put under contribution to find parallels and origins, traditions and blood-relationship with the mysterious antiquities of Ireland. This is cleverly, if ponderously, satirised in a grave communication to the *Anthologia Hibernica* of 1794. It is now ancient itself, and might be worthy of reproduction as of antiquarian interest. It is "*The third letter of Ascalan, the Phœnician astrologer, to the Anthologia.*" He is sad over the result of his communication of an unique Roman inscription to the Society, which began with the words—"DUX METIS PROPERAT," *etc.* He brings all the powers of diffuse learning of the Greek, Roman, and Celtic tongues to bear on it. He evolves unheard of history from it, draws unanswerable conclusions on no premises whatever, mystifies and confounds ordinary ignorance, as Vallancey of that day or O'Brien forty years after would have done. He then leaves the field disgusted with the miserable frivolity of a member who avows himself the maker of the table and author of the inscription, which, with allowance for ordinary errors of orthography, and contractions, and with amended stopping, reads—"*Ducks' meat is proper at times to cure a sore toe.*" Members will remember Dickens's now well-known sarcasm in the Pickwickian story of "Bill Stumps, his mark." The speculative and romantic school of archæology reached to our day. There was practically no archæology or art pursued in the first quarter of this century. That generation was pre-occupied with the great wars of

Europe, and the sordid anxieties of paying for the great game and for national survival. It was a dreary time, of which the most notable characteristic products were gas-works and the mean pseudo-Greek architecture of cement and stucco.

Archæology was revived again a generation later under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy, when a youthful genius, O'Brien, attracted the attention of the then literary world of Ireland, by his remarkable Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland. Few were able to follow this eccentric luminary through his prodigious range of recondite learning, or his attractive speculations, presented with a show of learned reasoning that outdid all the speculative flights of his predecessors of forty years before. George Petrie, artist, musician, and Irish scholar, came forward alone to combat O'Brien's wild speculative flights, with the exacter methods of homely scholarship that have since obtained. Petrie still stands as the foremost Irish archæologist of the period of sixty years ago. Yet Petrie's great work on the Round Towers and Ancient Architecture of Ireland, with its painstaking research among native records and laborious argument, is not free in manner from the slow pedantry of his predecessors, or from a tendency to Speculativism that was due to his imaginative temperament as an artist. Still, if he did somewhat improbably pre-date Irish buildings on conjecture, and cause some confusion in Irish archæology ever since, he gave a new direction to Irish archæology in indicating the store of native record that might be consulted. A band of later contemporaries and friends of his, for a time engaged on the Government Ordnance Survey of the county of Londonderry, O'Donovan, Du Noyer, and one still left us, Mr. Wakeman, showed the way to a commonsense and exhaustive method of recording and illustrating the history and antiquities of Ireland. This work was, unfortunately for archæology, discontinued under the short-sighted parsimony of the Government of the day.

In the next epoch—after another generation—is found archæology in the Capital under the nominal leadership of the Royal Irish Academy, and apparently dead. It was during that time, as for a brief period a Member of the Council of that body, I found that, so far as the pursuit of Irish archæology went, its committee of Polite Literature and Antiquities might as well not have been yearly named. It was usual to say then, in Dublin at least, that "Irish antiquities were played out. There was nothing more to pursue." This was true only to those who had been content from generation to generation to follow what Giraldus Cambrensis had said to Stanihurst and Holinshead, and they had told to Ware, and Ware had told to Harris, and these to the common hand-books and guide-books to Ireland and Dublin.

Meantime an independent Society had sprung up, working after new methods in this city of Kilkenny. It was from the first under the influence of Graves, Mease, Robertson, Prim, and others: exact, painstaking in recourse to original authority, and conscientiously historical. From it has developed a modern school of archæology which is the ally of the historian and not the romancist. I digress for a moment to notice the character of the illustrations of the early numbers of the infant Society, and how admirable were the drawings of Du Noyer and of Wakeman, which could not be surpassed as models of what antiquarian clearness should be. Photographs do not realise this. I put in a plea against the tendency in our day to illustrate over much by photography in our *Journal*. It does not convey the *anatomy*, so to speak, of an ancient building, or the accentuation of details of significance which realise an antiquarian study to the archæological mind, which our earlier illustrators felt instinctively was to be done. Under the new archæology which the old Kilkenny Society founded, and this now great Society (numbering 1200 members) pursues, the archæology of Ireland, so far from being played out, seems but on the threshold of a new departure, in the

abounding wealth of surviving records in our Irish municipalities, in our public and accessible Record Office, in our ancient libraries, and authorities from outside places relating to Irish affairs that may be collated, in the facilities of travel and research among ancient buildings, with more exact knowledge of them. Such work has been done in the new light thrown on the social aspect of our common ecclesiastical history by Stokes. Such we are enjoying in the accurate and wide learning of our distinguished member, Father Denis Murphy, in Irish historical affairs. Such are labourers with myself devoted to a special branch of pursuit, the closer observation of the record of buildings and the new lights it can throw on history. To the popularity of this special pursuit only, and the prominent part it has been my pleasure to take in investigating records of history in the building of two Dublin cathedrals, I owe my position as President to-day—for a time representing one department of the active students of our Society. For any special success in my special pursuit I am indebted but to the qualification of forty years of technical training and observation not common to others, and enthusiastic love of a most fascinating subject. The field of future archæology seems boundless to the sensible and honest antiquarian, which raises him from the position of learned trifling he was credited with one hundred years ago, and merges his usefulness with that of the historian. We have taken leave of the antiquary of the past, who, in the person of Ascalan the Phœnician astrologer, whom I before quoted, made his exit with these words:—"People of the *Anthologia*, I shall now leave you and retire from public action. The public voice has of late undergone a revolution. Every man pretends now to examine antiquity on the grounds of common sense, as if there could be any relation between things of such contradictory nature!"

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were duly elected:—

FELLOWS.

The Right Rev. Frederick R. Wynne, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Clarisford House, Killaloe: proposed by the Very Rev. Robert Humphreys, M.A., Dean of Killaloe, *Fellow*.

The Ven. George Finlay, D.D., Archdeacon of Clogher, The Rectory, Clones: proposed by the Rev. R. S. O'Loughlin, D.D., *Fellow*.

Julian G. Wandesford Butler (*Member*, 1888), 39, Shandon-crescent, Merchiston, Edinburgh: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A. (*Member*, 1891), 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Ben. H. Mullen, M.A. (*Member*, 1892), Curator, &c., Royal Museum, Peel Park, Salford: proposed by James G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*.

The Rev. Stanford F. H. Robinson, 3, Trevelyan-terrace, Rathgar: proposed by William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Miss Atkinson, Meadow Brook, Dundrum, Co. Dublin: proposed by the Rev. E. D. Atkinson, LL.B.

The Rev. Richard Babington, B.A. (Dubl.), Omagh: proposed by Charles Mullin.

Captain John R. Baillie, St. Patrick's, Dunfanaghy: proposed by Rev. Canon Baillie, M.A., *Hon. Secretary for East Donegal*.

Colonel D'Oyly Battley, J.P., Belvedere Hall, Bray: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for City of Dublin*.

The Rev. Michael Beattie, 6, Belvoir-terrace, University-street, Belfast: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*.

Miss Brown, 35, Oakley-road, Rathmines: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for City of Dublin*.

Daniel F. Browne, B.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, 6, Lower Merrion-street, Dublin: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster.*

E. W. Burke, Heathview, Abbeyleix: proposed by G. A. de M. E. Dagg, M.A., *Hon. Secretary for South Fermanagh.*

Frederick Carter, A.C.A., 45, Dame-street, Dublin: proposed by George Weldrick.

Robert N. Chambers, Solicitor, 15, Queen-street, Londonderry: proposed by the Rev. Canon Baillie, M.A., *Hon. Secretary for East Donegal.*

John Clancy, T.C., Sub-Sheriff of Dublin: proposed by James Charles, M.I.J.

Richard J. Corballis, M.A., J.P., Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh: proposed by W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

The Rev. John Henry Davidson, M.A., Rathregan Rectory, Batterstown, Co. Meath: proposed by the Rev. H. W. Davidson, B.A.

The Rev. Bennett C. Davidson-Houston, M.A., St. John's Vicarage, Sydney-parade: proposed by Thomas Drew, R.H.A., *President.*

William de Courcy, J.P., Borrismore House, Johnstown: proposed by M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for West Kilkenny.*

The Right Rev. John Carthage Delany, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin: proposed by the Right Rev. J. C. Beardwood, Lord Abbot of Mount St. Joseph.

Mrs. Drew, Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by Thomas Drew, R.H.A., *President.*

Francis Plunkett Dunne, J.P., Balivor, Banagher: proposed by Mrs. Tarleton, *Hon. Secretary for King's County.*

Edward H. Ennis, Barrister-at-Law, 42, Rutland-square, W., Dublin: proposed by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*

The Rev. Canon Fisher, M.A., Mountrath: proposed by W. Ernest Roe.

John J. Flynn, Kilbeggan: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster.*

Miss Forsyth, Templeard, Culmore, Londonderry: proposed by the Rev. Canon Baillie, M.A., *Hon. Secretary for East Donegal.*

William H. Gater, B.A., Mus. Bac. (Dubl.), 52, Moyne-road, Rathmines: proposed by Rev. Canon Walsh, D.D.

Singleton Goodwin, B.A. (Dubl.), M.I.C.E., Tralee: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Munster.*

Robert Gray, M.R.C.P.I., Armagh: proposed by the Rev. John Elliott, *Hon. Secretary for Armagh.*

A. J. Eakins, Secretary, Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association, 97, George-street, Limerick: proposed by Archibald Murray.

Samuel R. Henry, The Diamond, Monaghan: proposed by R. H. Parke, LL.B.

The Rev. Michael P. Hickey, C.C., Kill, Piltown, Co. Waterford: proposed by the Most Rev. R. A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford, *Fellow.*

Mrs. Long, 16, Appian Way, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for City of Dublin.*

John Lowry, Great George's-street, Belfast: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster.*

The Rev. John Mac Millan, M.A., Ballynafeigh, Belfast: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster.*

George Unthank Macnamara, L.R.C.S.I., &c., Bankyle House, Corofin: proposed by John Lopdell.

Henry Valentine Macnamara, J.P., D.L., Ennistymon House, Co. Clare: proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for North Clare.*

The Rev. James H. Maconachie, B.A., Erindale, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast: proposed by R. M. Young, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for City of Belfast.*

The Rev. John MacShane, P.P., Portglenone, Co. Antrim: proposed by the Rev. A. H. Beattie, *Fellow.*

Joseph M. M'Bride, Harbour Office, Westport: proposed by P. Newell, B.A., *Hon. Secretary for West Mayo.*

Robert M'Intosh, The C. B. and Drogheda Breweries, Ltd., Drogheda: proposed by James Charles, M.I.J.

The Rev. P. F. Mahon, St. Columb's College, Derry: proposed by Rev. Joseph Mac Keefry, C.C.

M. R. Leeson-Marshall, Barrister-at-Law, 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.: proposed by John Mac Gillycuddy.

The Rev. C. W. O'Hara Mease, M.A. (Dubl.), 37, Dawson-street, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. Canon Walsh, D.D.

Mrs. Phœbe Mary Mollan, 24, Great Charles-street, Dublin: proposed by M. Edward Conway.

Morgan Mooney, 118, Pembroke-road, Dublin: proposed by Charles Geoghegan, *Fellow*.

Alfred Norman, LL.B. (Dubl.), Solicitor, 70, Dame-street, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.

Thomas Griffin O'Donoghue, Secretary, New Irish Library, Dublin: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

P. J. O'Reilly, 7, North Earl-street, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. James Manning, P.P.

The Rev. Amyrald D. Purefoy, M.A. (Dubl.), 3, Park-place, Island Bridge: proposed by the Rev. D. Jeffares, M.A.

John W. Robb, Assistant Clerk of the Union, Belfast: proposed by R. M. Young, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for the City of Belfast*.

Andrew Robinson, 3, St. Patrick-terrace, Clontarf: proposed by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for Co. Cavan*.

John O'Carroll Robinson, 10, Hudson-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.: proposed by J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

The Rev. Canon Sayers, Ballinderry Rectory, Co. Antrim: proposed by the Rev. E. D. Atkinson, LL.B.

Francis Shields, Solicitor, Highfield, Omagh: proposed by Charles Mullin.

John Simmons, Solicitor, Howard-terrace, Dungannon: proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A.

John Smyth, B.A., 5, The Crescent, Galway: proposed by George Duncan.

Victor E. Smyth, 7, Uxbridge-terrace, Dublin: proposed by J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*.

Miss Norah Steen, Sharvagh, Bushmills: proposed by the Rev. A. S. Woodward, M.A.

Miss Z. Wade, 50, High-street, Ilfracombe: proposed by M. J. C. Buckley.

George H. Wheeler, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Marlborough-park, Belfast; Mrs. George H. Wheeler, Marlborough-park, Belfast: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*.

William Dudley White, L.R.C.S.I., &c., 51, Rutland-square, West, Dublin: proposed by J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster*.

On the Motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Langrishe, *Vice-President*, the Rev. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., was unanimously elected a Vice-President for Leinster, in the room of Mr. Drew, now President. The Rev. Denis Murphy returned thanks to the Meeting for his election.

The following Report was unanimously adopted, on the Motion of Mr. Egan, *Fellow*, seconded by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., *Fellow*:—

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE TREASURERS' ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1893.

"In comparing the previous year with that now closed, it appears that the receipts amount to £871 10*s.* 6*d.*, being £40 12*s.* 7*d.* more than in 1892, while the expenses are only £1 19*s.* 2*d.* more. There has been an increase in the printing, partly due to the increased number of Journals distributed to Members, but which has been more than counterbalanced by the saving in illustrations and the expenses of the Meetings. The balance is a substantial one, and it is satisfactory to be able to keep up the annual investment of £100. The manner in which the accounts have been kept reflects great credit on the Treasurers."

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND FOR 1893.

CHARGE.

1893.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance from 1892,		156 8 4
Dec. 31.	„ Subscriptions—Fellows,	136 0 0	
„	„ „ „ Members,	496 18 0	
			632 18 0
„	„ Entrance Fees—Fellows,	26 10 0	
„	„ „ „ Members,	65 0 0	
			91 10 0
„	„ Life Compositions—Fellows,	40 0 0	
„	„ „ „ Members,	12 0 0	
			52 0 0
„	„ Sale of Publications, &c.,		41 6 6
„	„ Interest on 2¾ per cent. Consols,	18 2 6	
„	„ „ Current Account, Provincial Bank,	2 13 6	
			20 16 0
„	„ Donations to General Funds,		4 10 0
„	„ Messrs. Burtchaell and Cullinan, proportion of Rent, 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, to 30th June, 1893,		28 10 0
	Total,		£1027 18 10

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1893.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	Amount in 2¾ per Cent. Consols invested in the names of Edward Perceval Wright and Robert Cochrane,	701 3 10
„	Amount, *plus* interest, invested in 1893,	102 15 4
Dec. 31.	Total Amount,	803 19 2

DISCHARGE.

1893.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	By Messrs. Ponsonby & Weldrick's Account for Printing, Binding, and Distributing Four Quarterly Parts (1500 copies each) of the *Journal* in 1893, and Miscellaneous Printing Account,	443 7 9
„	„ Extra Publications Account,	35 7 1
„	„ Illustrations for *Journal*,	67 17 11
„	„ J. M. Quinn's Account for Stationery, &c.,	5 12 6
„	„ Browne & Nolan's „ „	9 13 0
„	„ Expenses of General Meetings and Excursions,	9 9 11
„	„ Postages and Incidental Expenses Account,	34 3 10
„	„ Rent and Insurances, Museum, Kilkenny, and 7, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,	65 8 1
„	„ Furniture and Fittings,	12 1 6
„	„ Assistant-Secretary and Treasurer for one year (1893),	75 0 0
„	„ Subscription to Archæological Conference, 1893,	1 0 0
„	„ „ „ "Henry Bradshaw Society," 1893,	1 1 0
„	„ Archæological Index for 1891,	12 10 0
„	„ Expenses Photographic Survey,	17 17 10
„	„ D. H. Creighton, late Hon. Curator of the Museum,	25 0 0
„	„ J. G. Robertson, on account of Catalogue of Museum,	5 0 0
„	„ „ „ purchase of Ormonde's *Life of S. Canice*,	1 10 0
„	„ Amount invested in Savings Bank, 1893,	100 0 0
„	„ Cheque Book,	0 4 2
„	„ Balance, 31st December, 1893,	105 14 3
	Total,	£1027 18 10

(Signed) { ROBERT COCHRANE, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
G. D. BURTCHAELL, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

We have examined this Account, with the Vouchers and Books, and find it correct, there being in the Provincial Bank to the Credit of the Society on 31st December, 1893, £105 14*s.* 3*d.* The Capital Account now amounts to £803 19*s.* 2*d.* invested in 2¾ per Cent. Consols in the names of the Trustees.

(Signed) JOHN COOKE, J. G. ROBERTSON, } *Auditors.*

Adopted—Thomas Drew, *President*, 14th May, 1894.

The following objects were exhibited and described :—

By Mr. J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow, Hon. Curator of the Photographic Survey.*—Two Volumes of Photographs, the property of the Society.

By Colonel Vigors, *Fellow.*—(1) Helmet found in county Carlow. (2) Padlock used to secure Freney the Robber. (3) Two Sword Dirks found in county Carlow. (See p. 190.)

By Dr. E. M. Gleeson, J.P.—Two Stone Celts found in the River Shannon.

By James Charles, M.I.J.—(1) A Stone Celt found near Drogheda. (2) Gorget worn by the county Meath Yeomanry.

By P. M. Egan, *Fellow.*—(1) Photograph of the Portrait of the Old Countess of Desmond at Dromana. (2) Photograph of a Picture, by an Italian artist, of the Trial of Alice Kyteler, the Kilkenny Witch. (3) Photograph of a Portrait of Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill), who took part in the Kilkenny Plays.

By the Rev. J. F. M. ffrench, *Fellow.*—Two Stone Celts found in the county Carlow.

By Mr. Willoughby.—A Spear-head found near Bennetsbridge.

By the Rev. P. Power, *Fellow.*—(1) Stone Axes and Stone Spearhead from Australia. (2) Iron Halbert found in Waterford. (3) An old Chalice, used in Waterford in the last Century.

By the Right Rev. W. P. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, *Vice-President.*—An old Seal, supposed to have belonged to the Monastery of Kells, used for stamping Marriage Licences in the diocese of Leighlin.

By Mr. Langrishe, *Vice-President* (by permission of the Mayor).—The Corporate Sword and Mace of the city of Kilkenny.

The following letter was read :—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, KILKENNY,
13th May, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—The Kilkenny Corporation have presently under consideration the project of building a new Town Hall, in which they would be glad to provide apartments for the Kilkenny Museum, on having an understanding with your Society as to terms, &c. Should your Society think this matter worthy of consideration, I shall be happy to hear from you.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. MORRISSEY, *Mayor.*

To ROBERT COCHRANE, ESQ., F.S.A.,
Hon. General Secretary, Royal Society of Antiquaries.

The President said that the proper course was to refer the letter to the Council, but as he saw several citizens of Kilkenny there, and as the Society might not have another opportunity of obtaining full information about this project, he should be glad to hear any Kilkenny gentleman who had anything to say on the subject.

Alderman Coyle stated that the matter referred to would come up for consideration shortly, and he was not in a position to give any information at the present time. No doubt, when matters were ripe, the Mayor would again communicate with the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. O'Hanrahan said that the Mayor had asked him to mention a few matters for the information of the Society on the subject of the Town Hall. Four or five sites had been fixed on, and the Corporation had invited the opinion of an architect. One of the considerations—indeed the main consideration—was that the Town Hall should occupy a central position in the city, and that being so, it occurred to the Mayor that it would be a very advisable thing to have a room of this central building utilised for the purposes of a Museum, so that visitors to Kilkenny might at all times have ample opportunity of visiting and inspecting those interesting objects which the Society have at present, but which, owing to the inaccessible position of the Museum, are almost hidden away altogether there. In the person of the caretaker of the Town Hall they would always have one who could protect and guard the objects of interest. At present, visitors to Kilkenny did not know even of the existence of the Museum, but this would be eventually changed if the Council of the Society would meet the views of the Corporation. Of course it would be understood that the procuring of this room would be a question of expense to the Corporation, and that they would therefore expect some return in the form of rent.

Mr. Mayne said that the Corporation had power of extending Museums, and he thought that if the Corporation of Kilkenny would entertain the idea of establishing a Museum, of which the Society's Museum would form a part—just as the old Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin now forms a portion of the National Museum—they would be able to form a Museum of varied interest, and they would not have to present themselves before the Society, and ask a rent for their portion of it. The collection the Society possessed was at present almost inaccessible, and moreover it was not as well arranged as, perhaps, it might be if it was in charge of a body like the Corporation. But should the project be carried out, as the collection was a very valuable one, the Society had a right to expect that the person who had it in charge should possess more knowledge of such collections than a mere caretaker might be expected to possess.

The letter was then referred to the Council.

The following Papers were read and referred to the Council:—

"Ogams, including four recently discovered," by the Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A., *Hon. Secretary for East Kilkenny.*

"The De Verdons of Louth," by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*

The Meeting then adjourned to 8.30 p.m.

Excursion—First Day.

Whit-Monday, 14*th May*, 1894.

After lunch at the Victoria Hotel, at 2 o'clock, carriages left the Hotel conveying the Members to Dunmore, five miles distant, where the extensive series of caves were explored by candlelight. "An Account of the Cave of Dunmore, with some remarks on human Remains found therein," by Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D., was published in the *Journal*, vol. i., 4th Ser. (1870).

The return was through Jenkinstown Demesne to Jenkinstown House by the kind invitation of the Hon. George Leopold Bryan, D.L., and his brother, the Hon. Richard Bellew, who received the visitors and entertained them at afternoon tea. There portraits are preserved of Bishop Rothe (1568-1652) and his nephew, Dean Rothe. Thence the Members drove across the Nore by Three Castles Bridge and along the old Thornback road, which commands a beautiful view of the junction of the Dinan and the Nore, and the plain of Ros Airgead (silver wood), where, tradition says, silver shields were made centuries before the Christian era.

At 7 p.m. the Members of the Society dined at the Victoria Hotel.

Evening Meeting.

The Society again met in the Council Chamber of the Tholsel, at 8.30 p.m., Thomas Drew, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., P.R.I.A.I, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"Note on the Chartulary of the Monastery of St. Mary the Virgin of Kenlis in Ossory," by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"Two Illustrations of a Funeral Custom in the Baronies of Bargy and Forth, Co. Wexford," by Miss Margaret Stokes, HON. M.R.I.A., *Hon. Fellow*.

"Points of resemblance between some recent discoveries in Greece and ancient remains in Ireland," by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow*.

The following Papers on the list were taken as read and referred to the Council:—

"The Irish Chieftainry," by the Rev. T. A. Mac Murrogh-Murphy, M.A.

"The Ancient Celtic Cross of Drumgoolan, Co. Down," by Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A.

"Prehistoric Pottery from the Sandhills," by W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"On the Identity of the Dour of Ptolemy with the River and Estuary near Tralee," by Miss Hickson.

"Old Seal of the Town of Youghal," by George J. Hewson, M.A., *Fellow*.

"Further Notes on the Word 'Sídh,'" by George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The Meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, 17th July, 1894.

Excursion.—Second Day.

Tuesday, 15*th May*, 1894.

At 9.35 a.m. carriages started from the Victoria Hotel, stopping at the Railway Station to take up Members who arrived from Dublin at 9.50. They then proceeded along the left bank of the Nore, past the famous Marble Works and the little old ruined Church of Blackrath, and one of the Dunbell Raths, through the village of Bennett's Bridge, still keeping the left bank of the Nore through the beautiful demesne of Mount Juliet, by kind permission of the Earl of Carrick, in which, seven miles from Kilkenny, is the ruined Castle of Ballylinch, the ancient seat of the second branch of the Grace family. The Castle was described by Mr. Langrishe, *Vice-President*. Thence the party proceeded about a mile to Legan Castle adjacent to the demesne, where is a recently discovered Ogham-inscribed "legaun," or pillar-stone, from which the Castle derives its name. The Castle, Stone, and manner of its discovery were described by the Rev. Canon Hewson.

At 11.30 the party left Legan for Thomastown, a mile farther. Here is a large and beautiful thirteenth-century church, figured in Ledwich, and often erroneously described as an Abbey. It had choir and side aisles. In the graveyard is the upper portion of a large Celtic cross, similar in pattern to those seen in last year's excursion at Nurney, Co. Carlow; also a small fragment of the ancient font. Among the tombstones are the following—fifteenth or sixteenth century—In the north aisle a floor slab, with floriated cross armorial bearings and Latin inscription, as yet undeciphered, but conjectured to commemorate Thomas Den, Bishop of Ferns, who died 27th August, 1400. In the chancel two life-size effigies of clerics not identified (no arms or inscriptions). A floor slab with Latin inscription to Archdeacon and Shortal, husband and wife (no arms)—seventeenth century. Near the chancel arch, three floor slabs, each with inscription and arms of both husband and wife, namely, Lincoln and Dobbyn; Dobbyn and Geraldine; Murphy and Geraldine, A.D. 1715; Knowles and Murphy, with arms of both. This fine old church is reported in unsafe condition, and it might be desirable, as appears to be the local wish, to have it scheduled as a national monument. The church and the tombstones were shown by the Rev. Canon Hewson.

At the Roman Catholic Chapel is a carved oak statue of the Virgin and Child, whose heads were formerly adorned with silver crowns presented by Mary Dobbyn in A.D. 1705.

At 12.15 the party left Thomastown, passing a house in the town said to have been occupied for a night by James II. in his flight from the Boyne, and over the bridge, which is flanked by two ruined towers, to Jerpoint Abbey, one mile distant. Jerpoint Abbey was founded in the eleventh century for Cistercians by Donal Mac-Gillapatraic, Prince of Ossory, and Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory.

The Abbey and the tombs it contains were described by Mr. Langrishe and Canon Hewson.

At 1.45 p.m. the party left Jerpoint for Knocktopher Priory, one mile distant. The Priory was founded A.D. 1356, for White Carmelites by James, 2nd Earl of Ormonde. Within the Priory buildings is a holy well dedicated to the Blessed Trinity. At Knocktopher are the remains of the ancient "tochair" across the stream and marshy ground adjoining, from which the place derives its name (the hill at the causeway), and the sites of four castles—one, the occasional residence of the Earls of Ormonde. The second Earl, founder of the Priory, died there 18th October, 1382. Also there remain the twelfth-century tower and doorway of the ancient parish

church. Among the tombstones in the old churchyard is one of the twelfth century, recently discovered, with an incised cross of curious pattern. R. Langrishe, *Vice-President*, conducted the party, and his nephew, Hercules R. Langrishe, Esq., M.P.H., in his absence from home, kindly gave the use of his house for luncheon, which was served in the ancient Refectory. This, with the other parts of the Priory, is included in the modern dwelling-house. After luncheon the party was photographed by Mr. J. L. Robinson, and at 3.45 they returned to Kilkenny.

WEDNESDAY, 16*th May*, 1894.

On Wednesday the President, together with Mr. Cochrane, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. Langrishe, *Vice-President*, and other Members of the Society who had remained in Kilkenny, visited the Society's Museum, and also other places of archæological and antiquarian interest in the city, including St. Francis' Abbey, now portion of the premises occupied by the great Brewery establishment of Messrs. E. Smithwick & Sons. The Museum and its interesting contents occupied the attention of the visitors for a considerable time, Mr. Langrishe affording to all the utmost pleasure by his descriptions and narratives. The success of the Meeting and the Excursions was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Langrishe, ably assisted by the Rev. Canon Hewson and the other local officers of the Society. The thanks of all who attended the Meeting, and of the Society, are due to these gentlemen for all they did in making the Whitsuntide Meeting of 1894 one of the most successful and interesting of any that have been held by the Society.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III. THIRD QUARTER, 1894.

Papers.

THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF LAKE-DWELLINGS. (Part II.)

By ROBERT MUNRO, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Hon. Fellow.

Huts of the Lake-Dwellers.

The materials, on which our evidence as to the nature and structure of the actual dwelling-huts of the lake-dwellers is based, are, if anything, of a still more fragmentary character. As regards the pile-structures the most reliable data consist of portions of clay mouldings, hearth-stones, culinary implements, together with various remains of the commodities of domestic life. On page 499 of "Lake-Dwellings of Europe" (fig. 184, No. 2), I have represented a piece of burnt clay from Robenhausen, showing impressions of three round timbers each about an inch and a-half in diameter. Similar clay mouldings have been met with on many of the other stations; but it may be noted that they vary greatly in regard to the size of the impressions, some indicating timbers of larger dimensions, and others merely a kind of wickerwork. The inference derived from such castings is that for the purpose of forming walls for huts the timbers had been placed close together in an upright position, and then plastered over with puddled clay.

In Lake Bourget, where all the lacustrine stations flourished during

the Bronze Age, fragments of clay mouldings of a very different character from those above described have been found. These have a special interest attached to them, inasmuch as they suggest that the clay walls of the huts were ornamented. One piece of this moulding (*ibid.*, fig. 21, No. 15) exhibits on a smooth surface, two groups of incised concentric circles, about ¾ inch in diameter, and a small portion of a third group consisting of five parallel grooves which, if completed, would form a circular ornamentation 3 or 4 feet in diameter, like that which sometimes adorns the ceiling of a modern room. Other fragments of worked clay from the same locality have turned out to be pieces of a small chimney, having a vent 2 inches in diameter. After they were put together, it was observed that the inner surface of the vent was covered with a thick layer of soot; hence the conjecture that it was the funnel of a small furnace is not at all improbable (*ibid.*, fig. 184, No. 8). These very suggestive remains, together with other fragments of the same kind were found on the station of Grésine, and they are now preserved in the museum at Aix-les-Bains.

The distribution of the various industrial relics found on the sites of the lacustrine villages is also not without some significance in disclosing the manner and character of the social life of their inhabitants. From the uniformity with which grain, quantities of apple-cores, bundles of flax, yarn, cloth, &c., were strictly confined to separate areas at Wangen, Mr. Löhle came to the conclusion that the different trades had been kept apart. This generalisation has been homologated elsewhere by other observers. At one of the stations at Geneva, in a confined space not exceeding 100 square yards, Dr. Gosse, of that town, fished up some 50 stone moulds, together with a number of crucibles, ingots of bronze and tin, scoriæ, and other materials of the founder's art. But in the course of later researches this generalisation has assumed a still wider basis; it is probable that not only were the special trades kept apart in each village, but that some villages had already established a monopoly of certain industries. It is only on such a supposition that the extraordinary number of implements and chips of jade, found at Maurach, and the equally striking predominance of flint refuse at Wallhausen, can be explained. But this kind of evidence supplies little or no information in regard to the size, form, or internal structure of the huts themselves. On these points we must have recourse to lake-dwellings which had a more permanent foundation than that supplied by isolated piles. Mr. Messikommer, who had paid particular attention to the size and character of the cottages of the lake-dwellers, estimated, from the arrangement of the stumps of piles protruding through a newly exposed flooring at Niederwyl, the area of each separate dwelling to be 24 feet long by 18 feet broad. On these floorings were to be seen the remains of food and industry, just as if the people had recently left, and from the observations thus made, he came to the conclusion that each cottage possessed, not only its own domestic

utensils, but also its weaving and corn-grinding machines. ("Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland," 2nd ed., Plate XVII.)

But of more recent date than Messikommer's researches and somewhat hypothetical conclusions, was the discovery by Mr. Frank, the explorer of Schussenried, of the entire foundations of a cottage with portions of its walls still standing. This discovery I have elsewhere thus recorded :—

"This settlement (Schussenried) had none of the signs of having been destroyed by fire; and it is supposed that its inhabitants voluntarily abandoned it on account of the growth of the surrounding peat. In this case it is probable that the huts would be allowed to fall into natural decay, but before this happened there was a chance that some part of the building would be overtaken by the moss, and so become, as it were, hermetically sealed up. That something like this actually occurred is now proved by the discovery at this station of the foundations and portions of the walls of a cottage deeply buried in the moss. Upon the discovery being announced, Mr. Frank had the ruins at once uncovered, and before the crumbling materials disappeared there was a plan of the building taken, which, by the courtesy of the investigator, I had an opportunity of inspecting. The structure was of an oblong rectangular form, about 33 feet long, and 23 feet wide, and was divided by a partition into two chambers. On the south side there was a door, a little over 3 feet wide, which opened into one of the chambers. The other, or inner chamber, was somewhat larger, and had no communication with the outside, except through the former by means of a door in the partition. There were no relics found in these chambers, but in the outer there was a mass of stones which showed signs of having been a fire-place. The walls were constructed of split stems set upright, and their crevices plastered over with clay. The flooring in both chambers was composed of four layers of closely laid timbers, separated by as many layers of clay. These repeated floorings may have been necessitated by the gradual rise of the surrounding peat which ultimately drove the inhabitants away." —"Lake-Dwellings of Europe," p. 509.

For a long time equal uncertainty prevailed among British archæologists as to the kind of habitations the crannog builders were in the habit of constructing over their wooden islands. Judging from the position of the hearth, always near the centre, and rarely more than one on the same island, and from the character of the relics left by their occupiers, there can be no doubt that many of these crannogs had been the substantial and permanent abodes of one or more families, who probably, for years, had peacefully prosecuted various social arts and industries. On the famous Lochlee crannog there were, at least, five distinct hearths superimposed one above the other, thus indicating a long period of occupancy. Between the second lowest of these hearths, and the next above it, the entire skeletons of two sheep were disinterred, a fact which

suggested a sudden break in the occupancy. It would appear that these carcasses were allowed to lie undisturbed for some time, and that, when the island became again inhabited, the new comers, rather than clear out the accumulated rubbish, spread over the whole a layer of puddled clay, and constructed over it a new hearth. Surrounding this hearth, at a distance of a few yards, the stumps of a few stakes were found, probably the remains of some kind of shelter or hut. But this hut, being evidently due to a secondary occupation, is of less importance than the original dwelling-house, which, of course, would have been contemporary with the construction of the island, and it is, therefore, to the surroundings of the lowest fire-place that we must look out for its remains. The diameter of the circular area enclosed by the stockades was about 60 feet, and in its central portion there was a square space, measuring 39 feet on each side, paved with closely laid beams made of split stems, and partially prepared like railway sleepers. The sides of this paved area looked nearly towards the four cardinal points; and along its edges were the stumps of a wooden wall which completely enclosed it. A row of similar stumps divided this enclosure into two nearly equal compartments. The superimposed hearths occupied the middle of the northern compartment. A doorway, clearly defined by portions of two stout posts, was situated about the middle of the south wall of the building; and, facing it, but more to the left, was an immense refuse heap, and beyond it the remains of a wooden gangway were traced to the shore.

Let us now compare with these structural details the corresponding ones on the Buston crannog. On carefully inspecting the piles of the inner circle of stockades, it became evident that they formed part of the walls of some sort of enclosure. On the south-east side there were two stout, four-sided, uprights, about 2 feet 6 inches high, and 4 feet apart, firmly mortised into the wooden flooring. These were the remains of the side-posts of the entrance to the central area, in the middle of which was located the hearth, constructed of clay and stones, and resting on a neatly paved flooring of round timbers. The intervals between the first and second piles, continuous with the door on the east side, contained the remains of a composite wall of stones and oak beams in successive layers. The second space (see photo, p. 112) was thus filled in. At the base were two layers of flat stones, then a broad beam of oak stretching the whole length of the interval between the posts, then three layers of selected stones, then another oak beam, and finally other three layers of stones. This wall had fallen over, but the relative position of the respective layers was still retained. When standing, this wall would have been about 3 feet high. The other space, viz. that adjacent to the doorway, had only a foundation layer of stones, and one oak beam lying over it. As the tops of all the uprights in this, the inner, circle had the appearance of having been worn or broken, we had no means of coming to an opinion as to their original height; but as they then stood, they were considerably

thicker and taller than those in the outer circles. In face of these facts it is not unreasonable to suppose that the dwelling-house on the Buston crannog had a circular, or rather oval, form (61 feet by 56), and that the inner circle of the stockade formed part of its containing wall. But as to the construction of this wall, or even the nature of the materials used, there was no evidence except the dilapidated remains of the two composite portions already described.

As at Lochlee, the refuse heap at Buston lay in front of the dwelling-house, and between them there stretched a strongly constructed pavement of stout planks, some 13 feet in length. This platform was, however, protected on the midden side by a massive wooden railing, and on its west side there was a corduroy pavement of middle-sized beams which terminated in a landing-place, near to which a canoe had been found deeply buried in mud.

So far as the Irish crannogs have been explored they have not yielded any more definite information, either as regards the structure of the islands or the superstructures erected on them, than those above described. Perhaps, however, an exception should be made of the Moylarg crannog, now being investigated with great care and assiduity by the Rev. G. R. Buick, of Cullybacky. Mr. Buick has recently forwarded to me photographic illustrations of a highly complicated system of woodwork and mortised piles exposed in a portion of the stockade along the margin of this crannog. The following notes on two log-huts found in Ireland may also be given, as they show a kind of hut not hitherto found either on the earlier or later lake-dwellings of Europe. As early as 1833, indeed before crannogs became a subject of archæological importance, Captain Mudge, R.N., described a wooden hut exposed in the bog of Drumkilin, county Donegal. It consisted of a rectangularly-shaped framework of oak beams, mortised at the corners, and measuring 12 feet square by 9 feet in height. It was open on one side, and about half-way up there was a horizontal flooring which divided it into an upper and a lower compartment. The base of the hut rested on a substratum of brushwood, a fact which subsequently led to the conjecture that it was the site of a crannog; and peat to the extent of 16 feet in depth had accumulated above its roof (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi.). A model of this unique hut and its immediate environment may be seen in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy; and an illustration of it is given in Col. Wood-Martin's book on the "Lake Dwellings of Ireland."

Remains of wooden structures, having some resemblance to the Drumkilin hut, were discovered in 1880 in the Coal-bog, county Fermanagh, also on the site of a supposed crannog. Here, at a depth of 21 feet below the surface of the peat, an artificial mound was encountered, and upon it there was found a wooden framework formed of rough beams with rudely executed mortises. This framework measured 11 feet 10 inches in length, and 6 feet 3 inches in breadth, and associated with it were some stone implements and other objects of an archaic character.

It may also be mentioned that, in some instances, wooden islands have been met with having on their surface traces of dry stone buildings, such, for example, as were exposed on the crannog in the Loch of Banchory. But it is probable that these foundations were either the remains of secondary constructions, or perhaps the entire crannog dated from a time posterior to that when the wooden houses prevailed in Britain.

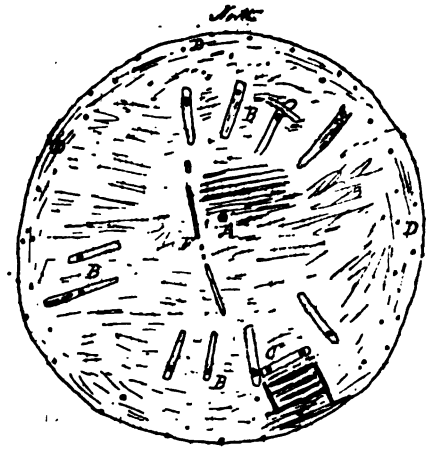
The above briefly described facts were, till very recently, almost the only data on which any hypothesis could be formulated as to the kind of dwelling-houses the crannog builders were in the habit of constructing. We have seen that the structural indications at Lochlee so far pointed to a rectangular, and those at Buston, to a circular, building. In these circumstances the facts disclosed by the recent investigation of a crannog in Lochan Dughaill, Argyllshire, come opportunely to hand, as they throw more light on the subject of this inquiry than any previous researches known to me.

This crannog became known to archæologists in consequence of the drainage, for agricultural purposes, of a small loch on the property of the late Sir William Mackinnon. As soon as the discovery was reported to Sir William, he gave instructions to have the matter thoroughly investigated. This was done in the autumn of 1892 under my supervision. Although the distinguished proprietor was then too unwell to be often present, he took great interest in the progress of the excavations, and it was greatly due to his liberality that the investigation was so satisfactorily completed. Of course, it is impossible to give here even an epitome of the general results; and I must refer those interested in such researches to my report of this discovery in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland" for 1893.

Previous to the drainage of Lochan Dughaill, the site of the crannog was marked by a cairn of stones which scarcely showed itself above the water; but when I first saw it, some two years after the drainage had been completed, it was a low mound crowned by a confused heap of stones, and situated near the centre of a meadow, then studded with hayricks. With a little care the tops of wooden stakes, cropping through the grass, could be traced right round the mound; and, on digging a hole here and there, horizontal timbers were met with. We commenced the excavations by removing the entire superficial *débris* with as little destruction to the underlying woodwork as possible. The following extract from my notes, taken at the time, and shortly afterwards published in the *Glasgow Herald*, explains the nature of the novel structures then brought to view.

Near the centre there was the stump of a stout oak pile, firmly fixed, and close to it, on the east side, a consolidated mass of stones and clay, containing traces of ashes and a blackish substance like the *débris* of half-burnt peat. Although no structural design was detected, there could be little doubt that this was the hearth, and so it was left, in the meantime, undisturbed. As the work of clearing the surface progressed, additional piles and transverse beams were met with, which, being left as

far as practicable *in situ*, ultimately disclosed a new and important feature in the construction of crannogs. This was unmistakable evidence that a wooden house of a circular shape had been erected over the artificial island. At nearly uniform distances from the massive central pile there was a series of oak beams, 5 or 6 feet in length, lying over the surface of the island, and all pointing to the centre, like the spokes of a cart wheel. At the north side, four of these beams were still in continuous position, and fixed to the subjacent woodwork by pegs on both sides. Sometimes other means were used to keep them in position. In one case a flat stone was laid over a beam; in another the distal end of a beam had a natural curve which was made to sink a little, so as to catch among the underlying structures; and a third beam terminated in a fork which



Ground-plan of the Crannog of Lochan Dughaill, 49 ft. × 45 ft.

A. Central Pile. C. Entrance. E. Pathway.
B. Beams with holes for uprights. D. Surrounding Piles. F. Remains of Partition.

rested against a pile. The four beams above referred to were laid at regular intervals, some 6 feet apart at their outer extremities; and judging from these distances it was calculated that it would take sixteen more beams to complete the circuit. Of these, six were actually found, but they were lying at irregular distances, and, of course, the continuity of the circuit showed gaps here and there. But although thus only ten beams remained in position, being about half the number requisite to complete the circuit, it was quite evident that the series had been originally complete (see plan). Their absence was satisfactorily accounted for by the damage done to the crannog during the drainage operations and the large quantity of wood that was then abstracted from it, and used as firewood. But the specially interesting and novel peculiarity of these beams was, that near

the outer extremity of every one of them, without exception, there was a deep notch or hole, a few inches in diameter. When first observed they were supposed to be the ordinary crannog binders, for which, of course, two mortise holes are necessary; and it was the fact that they had only one hole that drew particular attention to them, and then it was ascertained that the supposed holes were not actual perforations—only one out of the ten being of this latter character—but deep notches worked down through three-fourths of the thickness of the beam. It was also observed that these notches were at nearly uniform distances from the great central upright (about 17 feet on the average); and hence the conclusion that they were intended to afford fixed points for a series of upright poles, became inevitable. That these uprights had some relationship with the central pole is more than probable; but whether they converged to it like the ribs of an umbrella, or were connected with it by means of other rafters, there was no evidence to show.

At the south-east side there was another elaborate arrangement of beams, which suggested the idea of a door-way. Here, in line with the circular row of holes above described, and stretching between two of the radial beams, was a squared beam 4 feet long, having two mortise holes, one at each end, which seemed to have been intended for fixing the door-posts. This idea was strengthened by the fact that, leading directly outwards and parallel to it, were six or seven round beams, much of the same length as the former, and kept in position by an end beam running along on both sides, which undoubtedly served the purpose of a causeway of some kind (see plan, E).

One other observation regarding the structure of the supposed house is worth recording. The internal area appeared to have been divided into two nearly equal divisions by a partition, as a line of piles, together with some horizontal beams, was traced right across. On the supposition that the structures above described indicated a door, it will be observed that this partition would just begin at its west corner, thus leaving the door and the fireplace in the same compartment.

In the surrounding stockade, which knit the underlying woodwork together, the piles were thickly set; and the space between the two circles was occupied on the surface by long beams, extending circumferentially, but they were not connected by the ingenious method of mortised beams so perfectly displayed in some of the other Scottish crannogs. Whether similar binders formerly existed, and were subsequently removed when the dwelling-house was demolished, it is impossible to say. The area enclosed by these piles was of an oval shape, measuring (from the outer circle) 49 feet from north to south, and 45 feet from east to west. Outside this area, however, the woodwork was continued for a few feet, and then gradually shelved downwards till it subsequently ceased altogether.

Notwithstanding the numerous researches carried on in so many localities throughout Europe during a period now extending to nearly

half a century, there still remain some doubtful points in regard to the structure of lacustrine villages. Among such may be reckoned the height of the walls of the huts, together with the form, structure, and component materials of the roofs which they supported. The evidence on some of these points will probably always remain more or less defective, but, from the "waifs and strays" that have been gathered together, it would appear that the flooring of the huts in the *Pfahlbauten* was made of clay, mixed with rushes, and sometimes with gravel, over which a few flat stones were placed as a hearth. The walls, probably of no great height, consisted of a skeleton of timbers and wicker-work, daubed over with a thick coating of clay. From discoveries made by Messikommer at Niederwyl, this veteran explorer came to the conclusion that the roofs of the huts in that station had been covered with layers of straw and rushes. Evidence of a similar nature has also been procured from other stations. That thatch of some sort was generally used in the proto-historic civilisations of western Europe finds some corroboration in the statements of classical writers. Strabo asserts that the Belgæ lived in "great houses, arched, constructed of planks and wicker, and covered with a heavy thatched roof."—(Book iv. ch. 4.)

Many, if not all, of the lacustrine villages were connected with the shore by means of one or more gangways, raised on a double row of piles, and varying in length and breadth according to the situation and requirements of each village. Dr. Gross informs us that the bridge leading to the Bronze Age settlement at Möringen was about 200 yards in length, and from 10 to 12 feet in width; while that to the Stone Age station, in the same locality, was considerably shorter, and only 5 to 8 feet wide. The extent of the space occupied by piles at Robenhausen was about 3 acres, and the nearest point of the old lake shore was some 2000 paces distant; but yet it would seem, from traces of piles found in the peat, that a bridge at one time traversed the whole of this distance. Remains of similar approaches have been frequently observed in connexion with the sporadic dwellings in the outlying districts of Europe.

Whilst reviewing the general features of British lake-dwellings, I have thus referred to the point now under discussion:—

"The crannogs were made accessible by various means. Some had moles or stone causeways, the existence of which, in some instances, became only known upon the drainage of the lake. Hence it is conjectured that these approaches might have been always submerged, and so supplied, on emergencies, a secret means of communication with the shore. This idea was suggested by the tortuous direction which many of them assumed, as, for example, the causeway discovered in the Loch of Sanquhar which had a zigzag direction, and so could only be waded by persons intimately acquainted with its windings. Others were approached by a wooden gangway, the evidence of which now consists of the stumps of a double row of piles. Others again were completely insulated, and

accessible only by boats. One feature regarding some of the wooden gangways deserves particular attention. Both at Lochlee and Lochspouts the piles were found to be tightly embraced at their lower extremities by a curiously constructed network of transverse beams. As the surface of these elaborate structures was buried from 3 to 7 feet beneath the lake-bed, my first impression was that they might have been used, like the submerged stone causeways, as a concealed means of communicating with the shore. To test this suggestion, I had a special excavation made along the line of a gangway at the Miller's Cairn in Loch Dowalton. After digging through 3 feet of the consolidated and hardened mud, we came upon a stratum of fine blue clay, extremely tenacious, and little liable to displacement. The pointed stakes of the gangway, which penetrated into this clay only a few inches, here met with a firm resistance. It then occurred to me that the ingeniously arranged wooden beams at Lochlee and Lochspouts served merely the same end as the blue clay at the Miller's Cairn, and that they were to be found only in localities where there was a great depth of mud incapable of affording a sufficient basis of resistance to the piles. Such difficulties have been encountered by the constructors of pile-dwellings in all countries; and it is curious to note the variety of methods by which they were overcome. ("Lake-Dwellings of Europe," p. 477.)

The frequency with which canoes have been found associated with all classes of lake-dwellings shows how prevalent and widely-distributed was their use as a means of communication with the shore. These boats were all "dug-outs," and there was no peculiarity in form or structure by which their distribution in space or time could be distinguished. They had all the same antiquated appearance, whether emanating from the Swiss *Pfahlbauten*, or from the mediæval crannogs of Scotland and Ireland.

I have now brought before you a short summary of the more striking phenomena in regard to the structure of lake-dwellings hitherto disclosed by modern research. You will easily comprehend that to reconstruct from such fragmentary materials a single dwelling-house, or village, must be largely the work of imagination. Instead of the precise details given in the pictorial restorations of lake-dwellings, as published by Keller, Messikommer, Mortillet ("Musée préhistorique," fig. 752), De Quatrefages ("Hommes Sauvages," p. 111), Lyell, and others, I prefer to contemplate their salient features through the hazy vista of archæological data. With the magnificent field-glass, as it were, which modern archæology has put into our hands, we can have a good idea of the picturesque appearance presented by some of the more highly favoured of these villages in the hey-day of their civilisation. At the lower end of the lake of Geneva, the piles have been observed to cover nearly the whole bed of the lake, from shore to shore. Were only a limited portion of this area, at any given time, occupied by platforms and houses, what a romantic scene the *tout-ensemble* would have presented to the eyes of

modern lovers of art! But, perhaps, such appreciative souls found no place among the Genevese leaders of light and leading in lacustrine times; nor had stray tourists yet ventured so far from the centres of old-world civilisations. Let me, therefore, convey you, on the wings of fancy, to some commanding view-point from which we may look down, through the shadowy haze of an autumn evening, on the strange life-scenes that are being enacted on these fantastic pile-villages. The placid surface of the silvery lake is, here and there, ruffled by tiny canoes which flit, to and fro, with the commodities of daily life. Here, within the shade of the well-wooded shore, a few fishermen, partly clad with the skins of wild animals, ply their piscatory avocations with net and line; there some brawny hunters hurry homewards laden with the spoils of the chase, some carrying a stag, or may it not be a wild boar, suspended on a pole; others the smaller game. Now the general hum is broken by merry peals of laughter from a group of maidens returning from agricultural operations on the shore; then by the noisy shouts of herdsmen driving to their pens cattle, goats, and pigs. As the day draws to a close, men and women cease their work; and we can discern among them representatives of various arts and industries—founders, potters, canoe-builders, tool-makers, spinners, weavers, &c. They are well, but simply, clad, and bear on their persons various ornaments, among which may be seen hair-combs and hair-pins of varied form and size; huge bronze armlets, and necklaces of amber and variegated beads; rings, earrings, and other objects of gold. The hunter carries a bow, spear, or club; the warrior swaggers along with sword, shield, and dagger; and dogs, too, the faithful companions of man then as now, mingle in the fray and frolic of this good-natured, but motley crew. In short, a parallel to the scenic loveliness of the primeval environments of this prehistoric Venice, with its quaint huts and primitive people, would be difficult to find in any age, or in any country. Only one, at all comparable to it, is on record, which, coming to us from the father of history, and having also reference to a lake-dwelling, I will here quote:—

"They, on the other hand, who dwelt about Mount Pangæum and in the country of the Doberes, the Agrianians and the Odomantians, and they likewise who inhabited Lake Prasias, were not conquered by Megabazus. He sought, indeed, to subdue the dwellers upon the lake, but could not effect his purpose. Their manner of living is the following:—Platforms supported upon tall piles stand in the middle of the lake, which are approached from the land by a single narrow bridge. At the first the piles which bear up the platforms were fixed in their places by the whole body of the citizens; but since that time the custom which prevails about fixing them is this: they are brought from a hill called Orbelus, and every man drives in three for each wife that he marries. Now the men have all many wives apiece, and this is the way in which they live. Each has his own hut, wherein he dwells, upon one of the platforms; and each has also a trap-door giving access to the lake beneath; and their wont is to tie their baby children by the foot with a string, to save them from rolling into the water. They feed their horses and their other beasts on fish, which abound in the lake to such a degree, that a man has only to open his trap-door and to let down a basket by a rope into the water, and then to wait a very short time, when up he draws it quite full of them."—("Herodotus," v. 16.)

The comparative silence of classical writers in regard to this singular phase of past civilisation in Europe is most unaccountable. Exclusive of the above quotation, I can only gather two other references to it. One is from Hippocrates ("De Aeribus," &c., xxxvii.), and describes the people of the Phasis, a locality lying to the east of the Black Sea. "The inhabitants," writes this author, "live in the marshes, and have houses of timber and of reeds constructed in the midst of the waters; and they seldom go out to the city or the market, but sail up and down in boats made out of a single tree-trunk; for there are numerous canals in that region."

The other is from Strabo (Book iv., ch. iii. 5), and is thus translated:—"In the event of warlike incursions the inhabitants (of Ardennes, on the northern border of France) would interweave the flexible brambly shrubs, thus stopping up the passages (into their country). They also fixed stakes in various places, and then retreated with their whole families into the recesses of the forest, to small islands surrounded by marshes. During the rainy season these proved secure hiding-places, but in times of drought they were easily taken."

Pliny ("Nat. Hist." lib. xvi. 1) notices the artificial mounds constructed by the Chauci (Frisians and other races along the coast of the German Ocean), on which they built their huts, so as to be beyond the influence of the waves and tides. These mounds, like the *Terremare* of Italy, have only recently been recognised as true pile-structures.

Dr. Keller gives a quotation from the "Syrian Geographer Abulfeda," who lived about the middle of the thirteenth century, showing that the Apamæan Lake, formed by the waters of the Orontes, contained pile-dwellings which were inhabited by Christian fishermen. The references to crannogs in the Irish annals are numerous, and extend over a long period, from the middle of the ninth to the seventeenth century. Similar references are also met with in the Scottish annals, but they are by no means so numerous as those annotated by Irish scholars.

That the system has survived to modern times, among various primitive races, is amply attested by the narratives of foreign travellers who have recognised and recorded their existence in various parts of the globe. For further references and details as to their structure and geographical distribution, I must refer you to Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," p. 182; "Cameron's Travels across Africa," vol. ii. p. 63; "Illustrated Travels," vol. ii. p. 19; "Memoirs of the Anthropological Society," vol. i. p. 311, &c. To these I may also add that the Aztecs had built their ancient city of Mexico on piles. Prescott states that their houses "stood on piles so elevated that boats might pass under them." This singular people had not only pile-structures, but floating islands—*Chinampas*—which they converted into luxuriant flower-gardens.

In conclusion, let me say that, by thus eliminating the structural details of lake-dwellings from amidst the marvellous wealth of archæo-

logical remains with which they are associated, I am well aware that I have left aside the most interesting part of these materials. But to give even an epitome of the entire subject would entail not one, but many Papers.

To those who, by profession or taste, may be familiar with architectural art in its highest manifestations, the primitive details here delineated may appear uninteresting and of little educational value. Mature reflection will, I am sure, dissipate such a notion. No one who lays claim to a knowledge of the history of architecture can afford to be ignorant of these singular remains, much less, those who inhabit a country whose early civilisation is so prominently associated with lake-dwellings. Many of you may be surprised when I say that up to a comparatively recent time the common cottage architecture of Scotland and Ireland differed in no material respect from that of the Swiss lake-dwellings. Nor is it beyond discoverable limits to find, at the present day, the comforts of a substantial home within a cottage which still retains the thatched roof and clay flooring; and whose partitions are merely timbers plastered over with a mixture of clay and chopped straw, and finished off with a white-wash of lime.

THE CHURCHES OF DUNSANY AND SKREEN, CO. MEATH.

By THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., Fellow.

DUNSANY. (Dun Samnaigh = Samhnagh's Fort.)

The Church of St. Nicholas.—This massive and interesting building is situated in the demesne of Dunsany, a short distance north-east of the Castle. It is probably on the site of the church which existed so early as 1302–1306, and seems to have been rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century by Nicholas Plunkett, first Baron of Dunsany and Killeen. In his will, dated on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1461, although desiring to be "y beret in ye chaunsell of Killeene before our Lady," he heaped valuables on "St. Nichols Church of Dunsany"—arras and scarlet hangings, crosiers and chalices of silver and gold, the latter being then in course of preparation by a goldsmith of Trim; missals, graduals, hymnals, and psalters; a chaplet of pearls for the statue of the Blessed Virgin; copes of gold and red satin; chasubles; 100 shillings off the mill of Alomny (Athlumney); and money off Thomastown; and to find priests to pray for his soul and the souls of his wives Anne Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Preston; "and which of my children that breaketh my will, I leave him Christ's curse and mine."

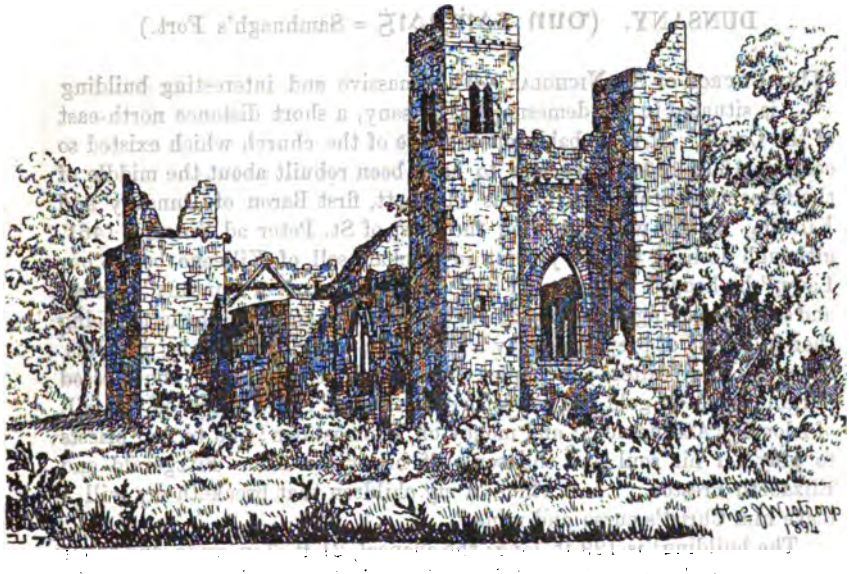
The building[1] is 129 ft. long; the chancel, 21 ft. 3 in. wide, and about 51 ft. long; the nave, 21 ft. 5 in. wide, and about 55 ft. 6 in. long, the gable being "off the square"; the gable between is 5 ft. 7 in. thick, and the arch about 10 ft. wide. The chancel has a very rich east window, inserted by the late dowager Lady Dunsany to decorate the building, the older window having been destroyed long before, except the ancient sill, still apparent on the outside, and an elegant carving of an ivy spray. There are three windows to the south and one to the north; the tracery and shafts have nearly disappeared, having been of fine yellow sandstone, like most of the details. The south wall has also a handsome sedile of

Carving.

[1] See an old description in our *Journal*, 1892, p. 20. The saint's day was kept August 17th, at the time the Ordnance Survey letters were written.

three cinquefoil arches, the heads crocketted, and a heavy hood moulding, ending in a leaf to the left and a face to the right.

In the chancel stand a fine ancient font[1] and an altar-tomb. The former stands 3 ft. 6 in. high, and has an octagonal head 26 inches across, with a round basin and drain. Beginning at the north, the carvings (see p. 226) are as follow :—1, two angels supporting a shield, with the instruments of the Passion; below is a pelican in piety, amidst foliage, as a type of Christ; 2, St. Peter with the keys, and St. Paul with the sword; below is a fretwork, like groining; 3, St. Andrew with his cross, and St. Thomas

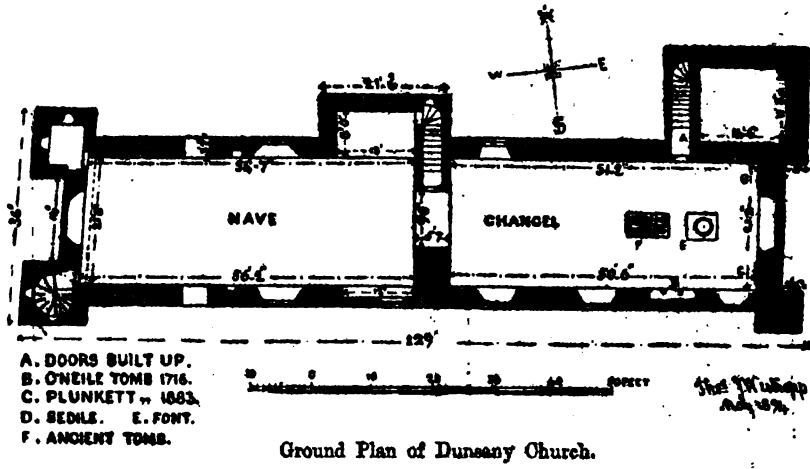


Dunsany Church. (North-west View.)

with a spear; below are a hound and hare, with foliage; 4, St. Bartholomew with the knife, and St. James Minor with the club; below are trefoil-headed flutings; 5, a saint with a long staff (perhaps St. James Major), and another (perhaps Matthias) with a halbert; below are plain flutings; 6, two saints; below is a pattern of fleurs-de-lis and trefoils; 7, a saint, ~~and~~ St. Matthew with the bag; below are birds and fleurs-de-lis; and 8, the Crucifixion, between the B. Virgin and St. John, the latter distinguished by the book; below are interlaced leaves. On the faces of the pier, following the same order are—1, fretwork; 2 to 5, angels holding

[1] This font was at the west end of the church in Butler's time (1750); he says it is of "green marble." It is really of yellow sandstone.

shields, with (2) the cross, (3) the heart pierced by two swords, (4) the Fitz Gerald, and (5) the Plunkett arms; 6 and 7, sprays of foliage; 8, flutings. This was probably put up by Christopher, Lord Dunsany, and his wife Anna Fitz Gerald. The altar-tomb has been horribly broken since Archdall's day, and it was with difficulty the fragments of the sides could be found and pieced together for the sketch given on p. 228, in which the existing parts are shaded. The effigies represent—to the right, a knight in full armour and conical helmet, a long sword on his left thigh, and his hands raised and clasped in prayer, his feet on a dog; to the left rests his wife, in peaked head-dress, with traces of rich carving on it, a full-sleeved, long-pleated gown to the feet, which rest on a cushion



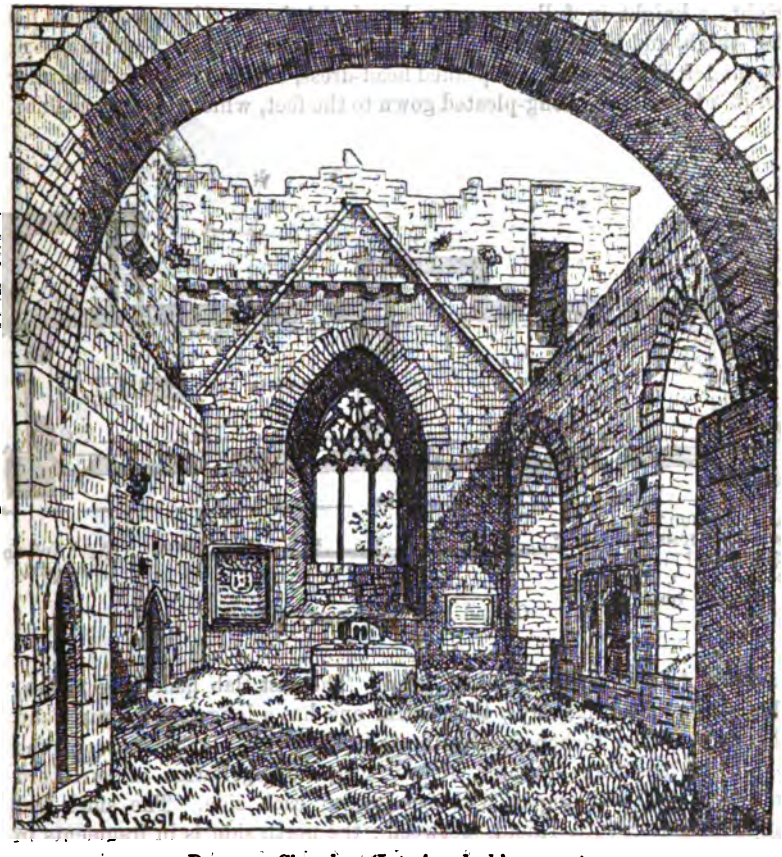
Ground Plan of Dunsany Church.

carved with two birds and a cat's head. The east slab had three niches, the left now broken away; the central one has a long-robed figure, and the right one a Bishop in pontificals. The west slab is now in the sedile; it has three floriated niches, with the flagellation of our Lord in the centre, and angels with censers on each side. The sides had similar niches, with shields between; the north side is in fragments in the nave, and has the arms of Plunkett (a bend and castle), Flemyng (checquy); 3 (probably Castlemartin), three castles; 4, Plunkett and Fitz Gerald. The south slab lies against the east gable, and has shields of—1, Plunkett; 2, Fitz Gerald (a saltire); 3, the heart pierced by two swords; 4, the instruments of the Passion.[1]

North of the chancel is a residence three stories high, the lowest used

[1] The close resemblance of this tomb to those at Duleek and Howth in design and heraldry is very marked.

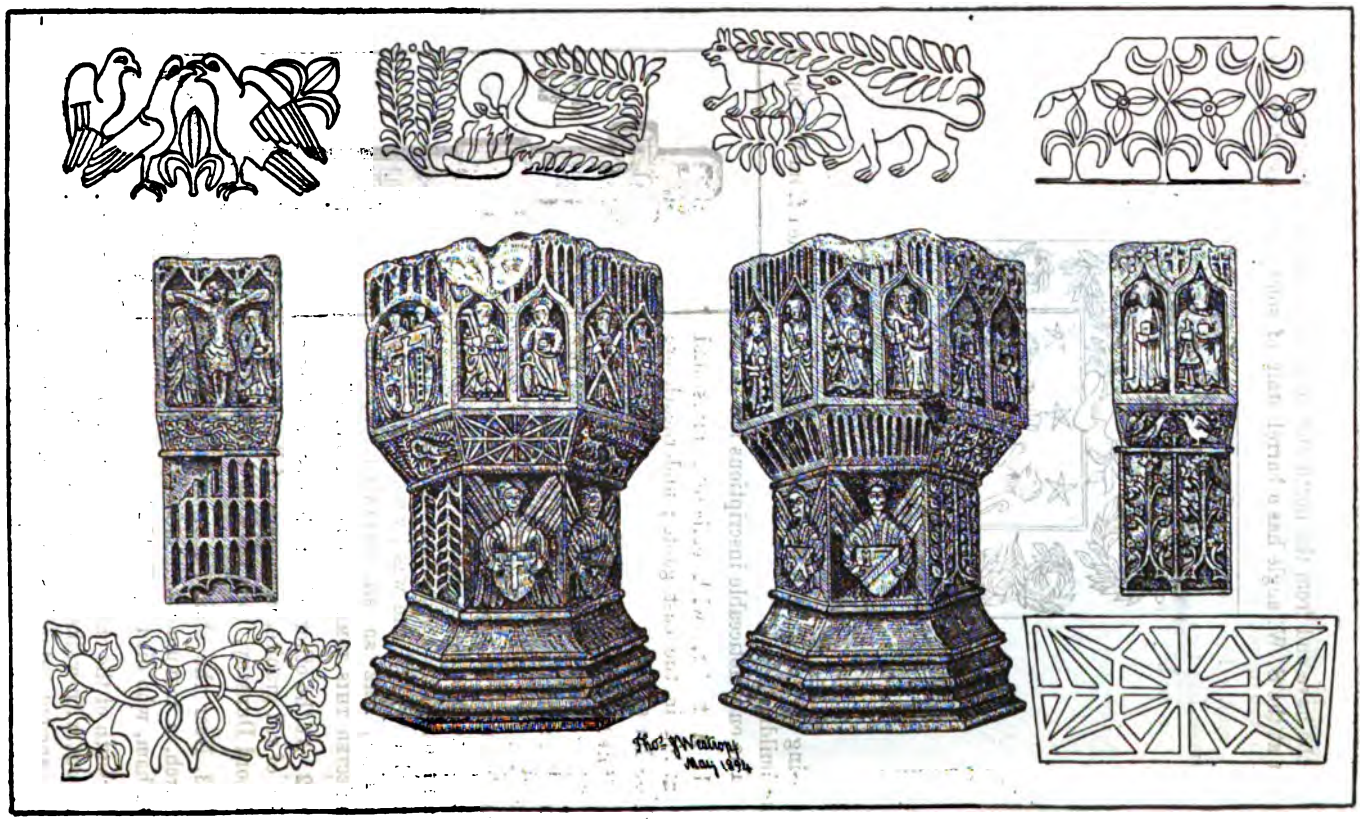
as a vault by the Lords of Dunsany; fourteen steps lead to the second floor, which has a "squint" looking into the chancel; ten more steps lead to the upper story. A passage and steps lead over the east gable to its roof. The tower-like S. E. buttress is of unusual dimensions. The nave has two doors (evidently rebuilt in recent times), one at each side. An ambry; a large perpendicular window and a recess occur in



Dunsany Church. (Interior, looking east.)

each wall. The north recess is two stories high; the upper reached by a staircase in the north pier of the chancel arch, which is round and rudely built, with clumsy projecting jambs, perhaps intended to support a rood beam or loft.

The west gable has a large window; its tracery is gone, and its shafts are modern. It is flanked on the north by a lofty, battlemented tower, with curiously-corbelled roof and large double windows. It has entrances



View of Font, Dunsany Church, with details enlarged.

from the nave and from the north and west battlements. Another lofty tower at the S. W. angle has a barrel stair of some sixty-six steps. A

Sir Brian O'Neill's Arms in Dunsany Church.

pleasing view of Killeen Castle in the distance is attained from the top of the building.

The only noticeable inscriptions are—

1. A tablet, with elaborate arms and mantling in the east gable; underneath are these lines:—

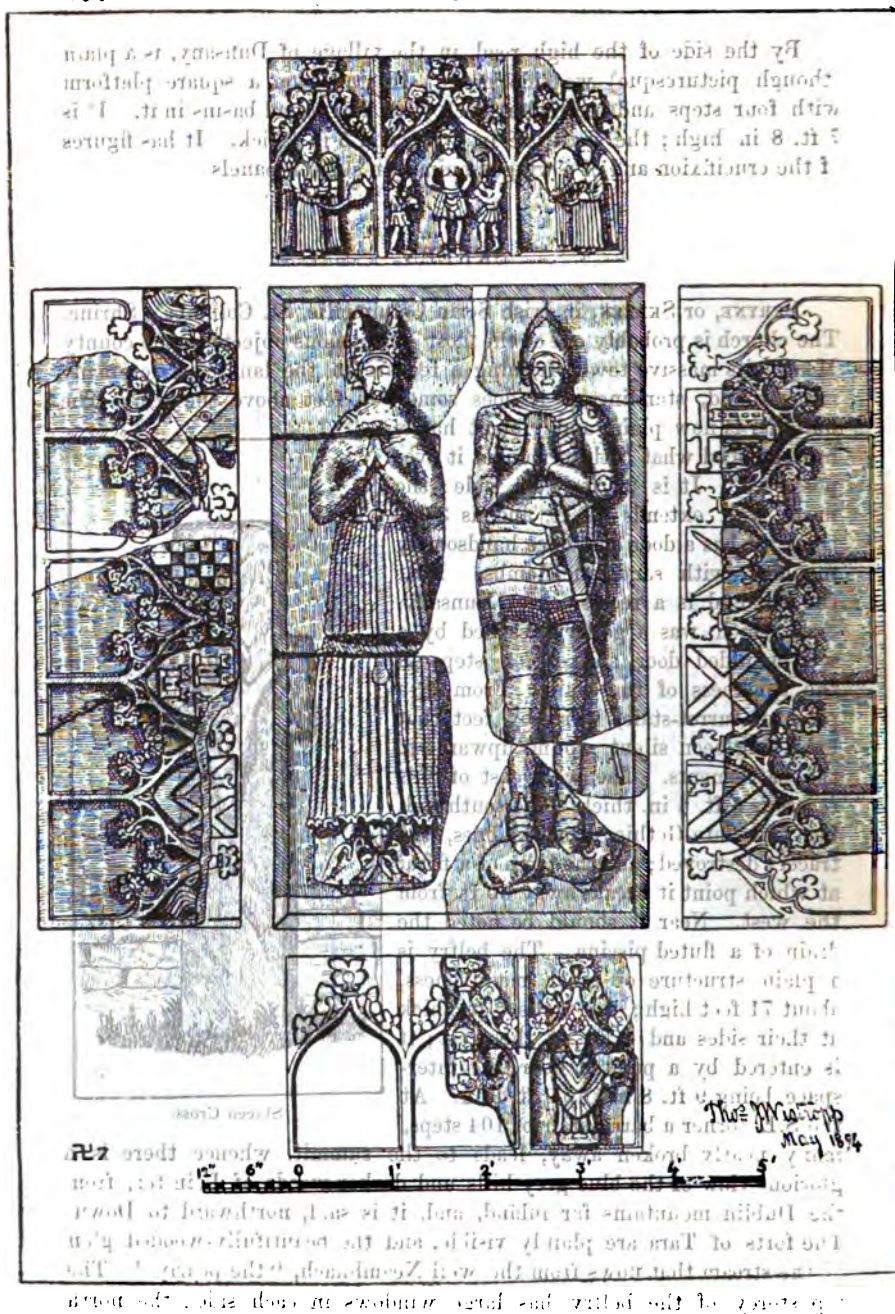
"HERE LIETH THE | BODY OF SIR | BRYAN O'NEILLE | BAR: ONE OF THE | JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH IN THE REIGN | OF KING JAMES THE 2D, AND DYED YE 17TH OF OCT. | 1697, AND YE BODY OF DAME MARY HIS WIFE | SISTER TO THE LORD DUNSANY, AND THE | BODY OF DAME MARY O'NEILLE, ALS BAGOT | WHO DYED MARCH THE 1ST, 1714, WHO WAS | WIFE TO SR HENRY O'NEILLE, THE SD SIR BRYAN'S | SON, WHO ERRECTED THIS TOMB ANNO DOMINI 1716."

2. At the other side of the east window a slab of red granite, in memory of Randal, son of Lord Dunsany, born 1848, died 1883; and

3. Near the staircase tower outside the church, a monument in memory of William Durham, who died April, 1721.

Dunsany Cross.

South of the church is a huge mound, now laid out with walks, and thickly planted. It is an ancient "dun"; some trace of the east ramparts remain, but it has been too much remodelled to call for much remark. It is about 350 yards in circuit.



Tomb, Dunsany Church.

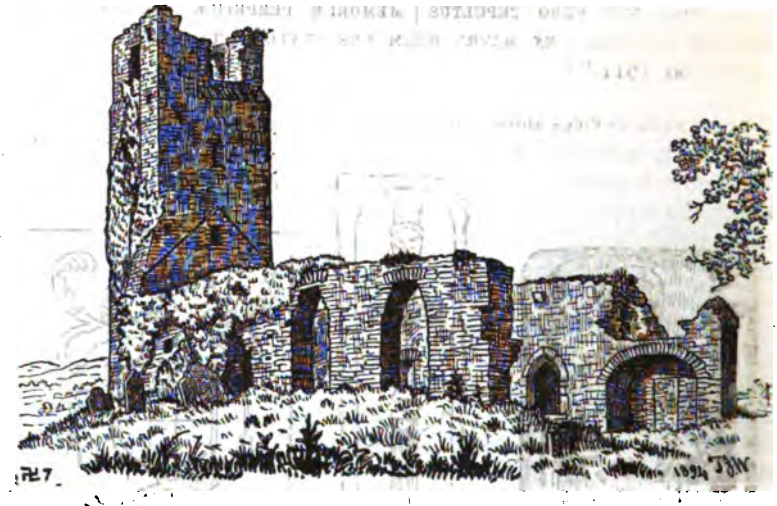
By the side of the high road, in the village of Dunsany, is a plain (though picturesque) wayside cross. It stands on a square platform with four steps and a circular block with two round basins in it. It is 7 ft. 8 in. high; the shaft is 8 in. wide and 5 in. thick. It has figures of the crucifixion and of a winged animal in sunken panels.

SKREEN.

Skryne, or Skreen, in Irish Scrin Coluimcille, St. Columba's Shrine. The church is probably one of the most conspicuous objects in the county Meath, its massive tower forming a feature in the landscape for many miles round, standing as it does some 600 feet above the sea. The building is now plain, and violent hands have defaced what little ornament it ever possessed. It is 22 ft. 5 in. wide; the north wall extends 71 ft. and is 3 ft. thick; it has a door ope, once handsomely moulded, with sandstone jambs. Near the east end is a recess, as at Dunsany, over which was a gallery reached by a well-moulded door and eleven steps in the thickness of the wall. From it a piece of turret-stair, worn by feet that have long been silent, wound upwards to the battlements. The wall east of this recess is 6 ft. 4 in. thick. The south wall has four late-Gothic window opes, the tracery destroyed; and the jamb of a fifth, at which point it breaks away 60 ft. from the west. Near it should be noted the drain of a fluted piscina. The belfry is a plain structure of great massiveness, about 71 feet high; the walls 5 ft. thick at their sides and 4 ft. at the west; it is entered by a pointed door, the interspace being 9 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 3 in. At the S.E. corner a barred stair of 104 steps, many nearly broken away, leads to the summit, whence there is a glorious view of the blue grey hills and darker woods of Leinster, from the Dublin mountains far inland, and, it is said, northward to Down. The forts of Tara are plainly visible, and the beautifully-wooded glen of the stream that flows from the well Neamhnach, "the pearly." The top storey of the belfry has large windows in each side; the north retains its double light and shaft; the other storeys have only slits. On

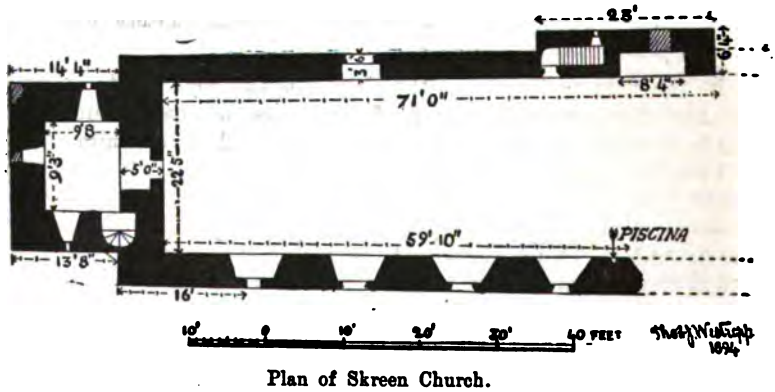
Skreen Cross.

the ground floor lie some curious fragments of rich window tracery; a stone with an ecclesiastic holding a book and a staff; another with a very late cross capped with a head in a curious tall head-dress, and



Skreen Church.

having at the base a coat-of-arms. Some pieces of a large plain font also remain. In the graveyard stands the small weather-beaten cross of St. Columba; a late cross, with the much obliterated figure of our



Plan of Skreen Church.

Lord extended on it. East of the ruin, on the site of that barn-like Protestant church shown in Grose's view, a large prostrate tablet bears the now nearly obliterated words—

"D. O. M. HOC MONUMENTUM GUALTERO | MARWARDE BARONI A SCRIN MARGARETÆ PLUNKET PRIMÆ SUÆ | CONJUGI AC MATILDÆ DARCEY (MATRI |, GENER) GULIELMUS NUGENTIUS RICHARDI | BARONIS A DELVIN MINOR NATU | FILIUS AC JANETA MARWARD HÆRES | ET UNICA NATU POSUERUNT ECCLESIÆ | ORNAMENTO HIC VERO SEPULTUS | MEMORIÆ PERPETUÆ JOHANNES CUSACK EJUSDEM GUALTERI | EX MATRE GERMANUS FRATER SCULPSI | MANU PROPRIA ANNO DOMI 1611."[1]

The heraldic devices show the arms of Marward, Cusack, and Plunkett.

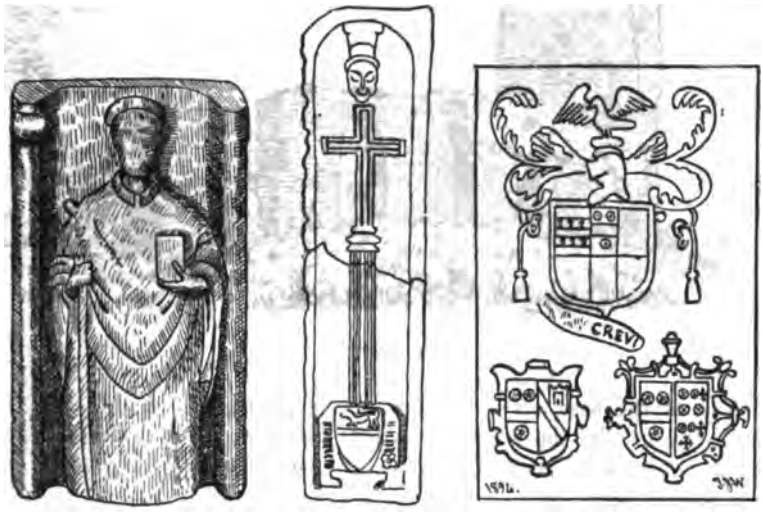


Figure at Skreen. Cross at Skreen. Arms on Marwarde Tomb, 1611.

In the field north-west of the church is the well of St. Columba. The stone above its mouth, a slab of dark limestone, has certain concretions in it, explained by popular legend as iron nails driven miraculously into it by the patron Saint.

[1] This is given as deciphered by Mr. Joseph Moore (*Hon. Local Secretary*) and Rev. O. Brighton. A last century copy in Butler's "Journey to Lough Derg" (*circa* 1750) is given in our *Journal* for 1892, p. 22.

NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF TARA.

(Teamhair na Rig.)

By the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., Vice-President, and
Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., Fellow.

"Temuir, *unde nominatur*. ní annsa. Teamuir, .i. Teamur mur Tea mgine Lugoach mac Itha meic Breogoin, ben Eremoin meic Milco .i. if ann po haonacht."

Whence is Temhair (Tara) so named? Not difficult. Temhair, *i.e.* Teamhur, *i.e.* Mur Tea, the wall of Tea, daughter of Lughaid, son of Ith, son of Breogon, the wife of Eremon, son of Milesius, *i.e.* there she was buried.

So the "Dinnseanchus," a very ancient work on Irish topography. And the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the date A.M. 3502, say that—

"Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremon married in Spain, was the Tea who requested of Eremon a choice hill as her tower, in whatever place she should select it, that she might be interred therein, and that her mound and her grave-stone might be thereon raised, and where every prince ever to be born of her race should dwell. The hill she selected was Druim Cain, *i.e.* the hill of Cain, *i.e.* Teamhair. It is from her it was called, and in it she was interred."

According to Cormac Mac Cullenan, however, teamuir is synonymous with *grianan*, a high place from which a view can be had. There are several places of the name in this country. This was distinguished from the others by being called Temair Breg, Tara of Bregia, the ancient name of east Meath. The English name Tara is formed from Temrac, the genitive of Temair. According to Amergin, a poet who lived in the sixth century, it was called Druimleith, Druim Cain, Cathair Crofinn, and Fordruim, before it got the name of Temair.

Tara became the chief residence of the Ardrigh, or chief king of Ireland, in the time of Slainge, the first of the Firbolg kings, A.M. 3266, according to the chronology of the Four Masters, and continued to be so until it was abandoned by them A.D. 563. Within that period of two thousand five hundred and thirty years there reigned here one hundred and forty-two kings.

Our Annals make frequent mention of the Feis Temrac, *i.e.* the Convention of Tara, which is said to have been instituted by Ollamh Fodhla, Ardrigh A.M. 3883. A poem, ascribed by Keating to Eochaidh O'Flynn, who lived in the middle of the tenth century, describes it:—

"The feis of Teamur each third year,
To preserve laws and rules,
Was then convened firmly
By the illustrious Kings of Erin.

Cathaoir of sons-in-law convened
The beautiful Feis of regal Temur,
There came with him—the better for it—
The men of Erin to one place.
Three days before Samain always,
Three days after it—it was a goodly custom—
The host of very high passion spent,
Constantly drinking during the week.
Without theft, without wounding a man
Among them during all this time;
Without feats of arms, without deceit,
Without exercising horses.
Whoever did any of these things
Was a wretched enemy with heavy venom;
Gold was not received as a retribution from him,
But his soul in one hour."

There is mention in the "Book of Lecan" of a yearly convention also, which took place there "for a fortnight before samhain, on samhain-day itself, and for a fortnight after."

Tuathal Teachtmar, *i.e.* the Legitimate, who was Ardrigh from A.D. 76 to 106, formed the kingdom of Meath by uniting a portion taken from each of the four provinces as mensal lands for the support of the monarch at Tara. He instituted solemn assemblies to be held yearly, one at Tlachtga (the Hill of Ward), on the last day of October, to appease the gods by the sacrifice of victims and the lighting of fires; another at Uisneach for the sale of merchandise; and the third at Tailtean (Tell-town), about the beginning of August, for the celebration of marriages by the consent of parents and friends. He seems to have restored the triennial Convention of Tara also.

Cormac Mac Airt was Ardrigh from A.D. 227 to 266. This monarch's reign is the epoch at which most of the monuments now remaining at Tara were erected. The Four Masters tell us—

"It was Cormac who composed the Teagasc na Riogh, *i.e.* Instruction of the Kings, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was an illustrious author in laws, synchronisms, and history; for it was he that promulgated law, rule, and regulation for each science, and for each covenant according to justice; so that it is his laws that restrained all who adhered to them to the present time. It is this Cormac also that assembled all the chroniclers of Ireland together at Teamur, and ordered them to write the chronicles of Ireland in one book. In that book were the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the kings of Ireland with the kings and emperors of the world, and of the kings of the provinces with the monarchs of Ireland. In it was also written what the monarchs of Ireland were entitled to receive from the provincial kings, and what the provincial kings were entitled to receive from their subjects from the noble to the plebeian. In it also were the boundaries and meres of Ireland from shore to shore, from the province to the territory, from the territory to to the baile (townland), and from the baile to the traigid of land."

The last pagan monarch who resided at Tara was Dathi, who, as we learn from the "Leabhar na hUidhri," was killed by lightning at "Sliabh

Ealpa," A.D. 428. His body was brought home and buried at Rathcroghan. His successor was Laeghaire, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, whose reign lasted for thirty years. He was captured by the Leinster men in the battle of Athdara, and "he gave the guarantees of the sun, of the wind, and of the elements, that he would never come against them on their letting him from them. He died the next year at the side of Caisse between Ere and Alba, two hills in Hy Faolain." In the fourth year of his reign St. Patrick came to Ireland. His journey along the Boyne, the lighting of the Easter-fire at Slane, and the lorica or hymn of protection, which he composed on the way to Tara, his appearance before the king, and the king's conversion, are they not written in the many "Lives" of Ireland's patron Saint?

Diarmuid Mac Fergus Ceirbheoil, great-grandson of Niall, was Ardrigh from 539 to 558. It was in his reign that the last *feis* was held in Tara. He was the last monarch who had his residence at Tara, as it was abandoned soon after his death in consequence of the curse of St. Ruadhan of Lorrha—

> "From the reign of Dermot the brown-haired,
> Son of Fergus, son of Conall,
> From the judgment of Ruadhan on his house,
> There was no king at Teamair."

The account of the abandonment of Tara is given at considerable length in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," under the date 563. Here is a summary of it (an Irish version from Mac Carthy Reagh's Book will be found in O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica"):—King Dermot made a rule that the doors of every nobleman's house should be a spear's length wide, and appointed an official to make a circuit of Ireland to carry out his orders. A simple method sufficed: the officer had to hold his spear athwart the door and try to enter; if he could not get through, he ordered the servants to break out the sides. He reached Hy Maine in Connaught without casualty; but, unfortunately, Hugh Guary, a nobleman, finding his doors broken on his return, and hearing that it was done by the stranger, fell on him and slew him, without asking to see his credentials; and then, hearing from the servants that he had outraged the king's majesty, fled in terror to his mother's brother, St. Ruadhan of Lorrha.

Ruadhan sent his kinsman to a Welsh prince. That potentate at once returned him to Ruadhan. The saint had a hole dug under his house, and sat over the culprit on the day when the angry Dermot ("in his coach," as the translator quaintly states) arrived at Lorrha. He jibed and scoffed irreverently at Ruadhan, and prayed he might have no successor in his abbey. "There shall be abbots and monks for ever," calmly replied the cleric, "but no king shall sit in Tara from henceforward." On being pressed by the king, he said the fugitive was nowhere if not where he stood; and the monarch, convinced of his truth,

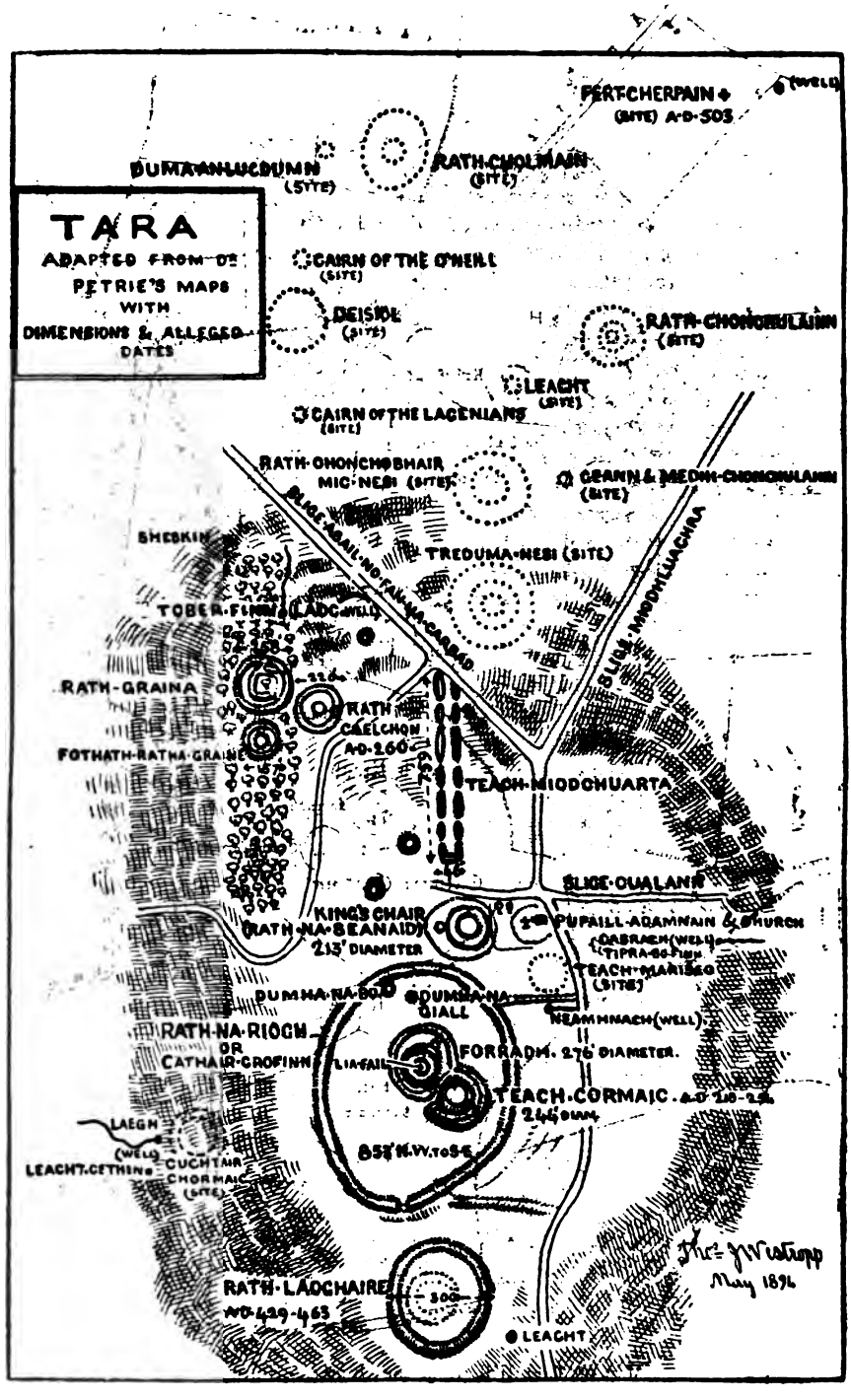
soon dug out the offender. In vain the saint tried to redeem him from the vengeful king. He was taken in chains to Tara; the Abbot of Lorrha and all his clerical neighbours came to the palace, and tried to soothe Dermot, but he was implacable. They sang all the psalms, and demanded Guary again, but were refused; and then, ringing bells, they solemnly cursed the place, "and prayed God that no king or queen ever after would or could dwell in Tarach, and that it should be waste for ever, without Court or Pallace, as it fell out accordingly. King Dermot himself, nor his successors, Kings of Ireland, could never dwell in Tarach since the time of that Curse, but every one of the kings chose himself such a place as in his own discretion he thought fittest and most convenient for him to dwell, as Moyleseaghlyn Mor, Donasgiah, Brian Bowromey, Kincory. Rodanus being thus refused, he tendered a ransom of thirty horses, which the king was contented to accept, and so granted him Hugh Gwary." Though it was never after used as a royal residence, the Ardrighs, however, continued to take their title from it till the coming of the Anglo-Normans. In Amergin's time it was apparently a mere range of earthworks, as it is at present, and even then some of its embankments had been demolished.

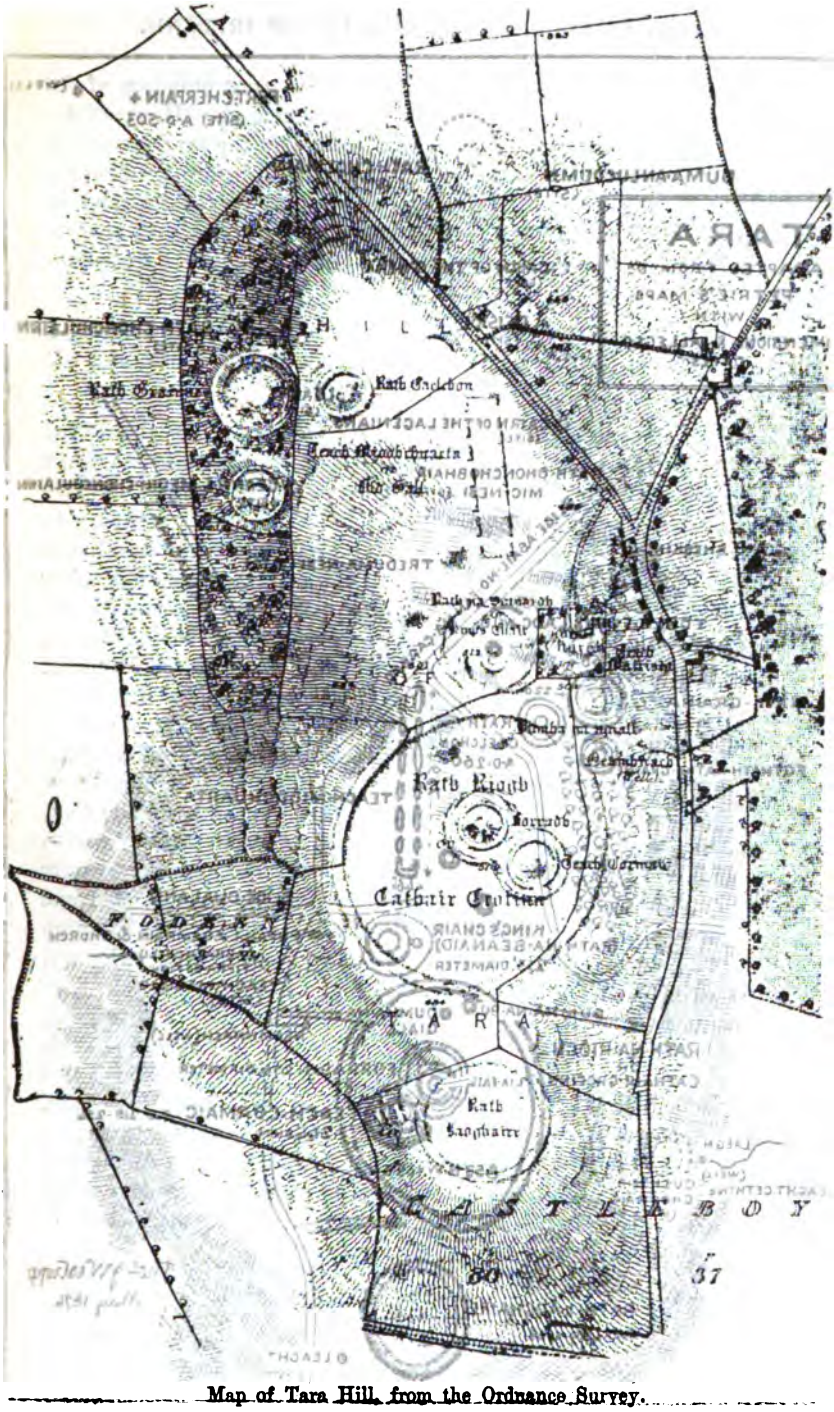
> "Every law of fame has passed away,
> Every justice destroyed to the ground.
> Temur to-day, though a wilderness,
> Was once the meeting-place of heroes,
> Though now a green grassy field."

We will now pass on to the topography of Tara, giving a short account of the history and legend of each monument. The still existing remains are shown on the appended map "shaded." Such as have been demolished (many within the last century, some even before the "Dinnseanchus" was written), the positions of which, however, are established more or less reliably, are "dotted." We shall take as our guide Petrie's "Essay on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill," published in vol. xviii. of the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," a work worthy of the highest praise for patient research and exhaustive treatment. We beg leave to refer to it those who desire more details than our space will allow us to give here.

Beginning at the extreme north-west corner of the hill, in a thick plantation, we find a group of three forts and a well: the latter still retained to modern times its name of Tober finn, *i.e.* the clear well. Near it are two forts side by side.

1. Rath Grainne.—This, tradition says, takes its name from Grainne, daughter of King Cormac, whose flight with Diarmuit O'Duinne from Tara is one of our best known legends. It consists of two concentric mounds, the outer one sweeping boldly down the steep slope, and measuring 258 feet in diameter externally; the inner, 66 feet internally.


TARA
ADAPTED FROM DR PETRIE'S MAPS WITH DIMENSIONS & ALLEGED DATES
PERT-CHERPAIN
(SITE) A.D. 503
(WELL)
DUMA-AN-LUCDUMN
(SITE)
RATH-CHOLMAIN
(SITE)
CAIRN OF THE O'NEILL
(SITE)
DEISIDL
(SITE)
RATH-CHONCHULAINN
(SITE)
LEACHT
(SITE)
CAIRN OF THE LAGENIANS
(SITE)
RATH-CHONCHOBHAIR
MIC-NESI (SITE)
GEANN & MEDH-CHONCHULAINN
(SITE)
SLIGE-AGAIL-NO-FAL-NA-CARRAD
SLIGE-MIDDHLUACHRA
SHEBKIN
TREDUMA-NESI (SITE)
TOBER-FINN & LADC-WELL
RATH-GRAINA
RATH CAELCHON
A.D. 260
FOTHATH-RATHA-GRAINE
TEACH-MIODCHUARTA
SLIGE-CUALANN
KING'S CHAIR
RATH-NA-BEANAIDH
213' DIAMETER
PUPAILL-ADAMNAIN & CHURCH
(ABRACH (WELL)
(TIPRA-CO-FIN)
TEACH-MARISEO
(SITE)
DUMHA-NA-BO
DUMHA-NA-GIALL
NEAMHNACH (WELL)
RATH-NA-RIOGH
OR
CATHAIR-CROFINN
LIA-FAIL
FORRADH. 276' DIAMETER.
TEACH-CORMAIC. A.D. 210-24
244' DIAM.
LAEGH
(WELL)
LEACHT-CETHINN
CUCHTAIR
CHORMAIC
(SITE)
RATH-LADCHAIRE
A.D. 429-463
300
LEACHT
Mr. J. Westropp
May 1896



Map of Tara Hill, from the Ordnance Survey.

2. Rath Caelchon.—So named from Caelchu, great grandson of the famous Cormac Cas, king of Munster in the third century. He was for a time a hostage at Tara, and seems to have settled in the neighbourhood, for he was ancestor of two families living in Meath before the Norman conquest. He was buried in this rath, probably in the oval mound, at the north side of it. This rath measures 230 feet across, and is 5½ to 7 feet in height, and has an entrance ridge across the moat to the south-west.

3. Fothach Rath Grainne, the seat of Rath Grainne.—It is amongst the trees, south of Rath Grainne. It measures 157 feet across, and 102 on the inside. It is greatly injured.

4. Tmach Miodchuarta, *i.e.* the hall of assembly.—It is also called *tiach na laech*, the heroes' house; *long na laech*, the heroes' dwelling; *bárc na mban*, the women's ship. It is now represented by two parallel mounds along the slope of the hill, so placed, perhaps, to raise the king and nobles at the southern end above the crowd. It is 759 feet long, and 90 feet wide externally, and 45 feet internally. It had seven doors at each side. An ancient poem says it was only 300 feet long, so it may have had three sections: a central hall of that length, and portions cut off at either end where the men and the women dwelt. Our ancient books enable us to form a vivid picture of this building in its palmy days. The long room stretched down the slope for 300 feet; along each side were double rows of seats and tables, while in the middle space stood vats of liquor, lamps, and huge fires at which were numerous attendants cooking. We actually possess a little ancient sketch of one of these standing open-mouthed, with the meat on a spit. Every person had a portion of meat according to his rank, the claims being strictly regulated. Some, at any rate, of the drinking-vessels were of gold and silver, enriched with red stones or perhaps enamel. At the southern and highest end sat the king and chiefs. Cormac Ulfada, who was Ardrigh A.D. 213, is described with his long, slightly-curled fair hair. He was clad in a white tunic, with a full collar embroidered with gold; over this a crimson cloak, with jewelled clasps and a gold torque. He bore a red buckler with silver clasps and golden figures of animals and stars. Lower down sat the other courtiers, bards, doctors, historians, "druids or augurs," down to the rabble of 150 cooks, waiters, jugglers, jesters, and doorkeepers. There was, doubtless, abundance of barbaric splendour in personal adornment, lavish, if rude, hospitality, noisy mirth and the more intellectual pleasures of music, song, recitations, and chess.

5. Dall and Dorcha.—These were two small mounds south-west of the hall; but which is which no one can now determine.

6. Pupail Adamnain, *i.e.* Adamnan's tent.—This rath is faintly discernible in the grave-yard which, with Tara church, occupies its site.

Adamnan's cross still remains: a panelled shaft of red sandstone, 6 feet high and 1 foot 6 inches broad. On it appears a rude figure resembling those called Sheela-na-giga. Two curious old stones, 2 feet 6 inches high, attributed to the "giants of Tara," are, with another now lost, the monuments of the Druids Mall (to the east), Bloc (to the south), and Bluicni (to the north). Tradition says they were erected by Mall, king of Emania, A.D. 130; and Mac Firbis tells a marvellous story of the stones of Bloc and Bluicni drawing apart to let pass the chariot of a true candidate to the crown of Tara, while the other sacred stone, Lia Fail, thundered in honour of his coming. The modern church possesses a very fine ancient window removed from the older one.[1] Near this building, on clearing away a bank in 1810, were found two noble gold torques, one being 5 feet 7 inches long, with four perfect spiral bands, now to be seen in the Royal Irish Academy collection of the National Museum, Kildare-street.

St. Adamnan's Cross.

7. Teach Mariseo, *i.e.* Mariseo's house.—This was a fort to the south of the church, and near a mound called the Sidh. From it spread the houses of the town of Tara down the eastern slope of the hill. Mariseo was a lady of great beauty who lived in the time of King Cormac.

8. Rath na Riogh, *i.e.* the kings' rath; called also Cathair Crofinn, *i.e.* the enclosure of the white house.—This is the most important of the monuments of Tara, and, traditionally, the oldest monument on the hill. It is a huge irregular oval, 853 feet north-west and south-east, consisting of a ditch 4 feet deep, and a rampart 6 feet high. Within its enclosure are two forts and two mounds, viz:—

9. Teach Cormaic, *i.e.* Cormac's house, a rath with an outer ring, said to have been constructed by King Cormac; and

10. Forradh, *i.e.* the place of meeting.—An earthwork like the last, but being in the centre of the great enclosure, it is perhaps older. It is

[1] For a description of the old church and Galbraeth tomb, see our *Journal*, 1892, p. 21: "ye steeple at ye West end is low & square & open, a worried Bullock made a Shift to go up ye Stone Steps to ye first loft & fell into the waste part of the Church, where he expired on the Spot." There is a view of it in Grose.

88 feet across inside, 132 feet externally, 216 feet over all east and west, and 296 feet north and south. At the central point of juncture of its outer fosse with that of Teach Cormaic, Tea is said to have been buried. It is at present crowned with the Lia Fail.

11. Lia Fail, *i.e.* the stone of destiny.—This is a pillar of granular limestone, not of the kind usually occurring in the neighbourhood. It was removed from the Mound of Hostages, and put over the "Croppies' grave," some of the insurgents of '98 having been buried in the Forradh. It is 5 feet 3 inches high, and is said to be 6 feet under ground.

This stone was brought to Ireland by the Tuatha de Danaan, the fourth colony, which came to Ireland A.M. 3303, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters"; other authors say by the Milesians. It was called the Lia Fail, according to Keating, because a very ancient prophecy foretold, that in whatever country this stone was preserved a prince of the family of Milesius should rule. Ossian, in a colloquy with Dermot, describes the qualities of the Lia Fail. "Anyone of all Ireland on whom an *ex parte* statement rested was set upon that stone, and if the truth were in him he would turn pink and white; but if otherwise, a black spot would appear in some conspicuous place on him. Moreover, when Ireland's monarch stepped on to it, the stone would cry out under him, and her three arch-waves boom in answer, as the wave of Cleena, the wave of Ballintoy, and the wave of Lough Rury. When a provincial king went on it, the flag would rumble under him." According to Petrie, the stone now standing on Tara is the identical Lia Fail. This, however, is denied by Keating and others.[1] They say that when Fergus, the son of Erc, passed over into Scotland with a colony of the Dalriada, and settled there A.D. 570, he wished to be crowned on this stone. He sent messengers to his brother Murtough, then King of Ireland, asking that the stone should be sent to him, to make his coronation the more solemn. It was preserved with great veneration in the abbey at Scone, till Edward I. of England carried it away by violence, and placed it under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, where it now is. Whatever be the fact, Petrie's assertion that no Irish authority earlier than Keating can be produced in favour of this belief is not quite correct; for in the Agallamh na Senorach, *i.e.* the Colloquy of the Ancients, after Ossian had described the qualities of the Lia Fail, as above, Dermot Mac Ceirbheoil asks him: "And who was it that lifted that flag, or that carried it away out of Ireland?" Ossian replies: "It was a youth (oglaech) of a great spirit that ruled over . . ." Unfortunately the rest

[1] In poems by Kineth O'Hartigan and by Cuan O'Lochain, in the tenth century, as well as in the account of Amergin, the Lia Fail is stated, on their own knowledge, to be then at Tara. Kineth says it was "under his two heels" as he composed. This, and the fact that the Westminster stone is held to be of Scotch origin by competent geologists, bear heavily against the tradition of Fergus.

of this piece is lost. I am indebted to Mr. Coffey for pointing out to me this very important passage.

12. Dumha na bo, *i.e.* the cow's mound, called also Glas Temhrach, from Glas the famous mythic cow of the Tuatha De Danaan smith Gaibhnion,[1] and

13. Dumha na ngiall, *i.e.* the mound of the hostages, traditionally the basement of the house given by King Cormac to the hostages brought to him from all Ireland, are two small mounds north of the forts within the enclosure of Rath na Riogh, the latter being some 13 feet high. The hollow from which the pillar was removed is apparent on its summit.

14. Rath Laoghaire, *i.e.* Laoghaire's rath.—South of Rath na Riogh, on tolerably level ground, under the first slope of the hill, will be found the western rampart, and faint traces of the fosse of a large circular fort 428 feet to 462 feet across. This was the fort of King Laoghaire, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and contemporary of St. Patrick. We need not here tell for the thousandth time their meeting on that great Easter morning, but will only remark that Laoghaire, despite the teaching of his saintly guest, retained certain deeply rooted traces of paganism. He swore by the wind and sun; and broke his oath, believing the oracle that he would die only "between Scotland and Erin: and between two hills called Alba and Eri he died, struck down, people said, by the outraged elements; a victim to the prophecy "that kept the word of promise to his ear, and broke it to his hope." As he had desired, in accordance with the teaching of his pagan father, the great Niall, he was buried upright in his armour looking towards his foes the Lagenians (as Tirechan says) "till the day called Erdath among the Magi, the day of the judgment of the Lord."

15. Rath na Seanaid, *i.e.* rath of the synods.—This was situated immediately to the north of the Lia Fail and the Mound of Hostages; near it were the remains of Pupail Adamnain. The age of this rath is evidently anterior to the events of which it was the theatre, and from which it got the name which it now bears; its original name is forgotten. The synods held here were that of St. Patrick, that of Ruadan and Brendan, and the synod in which Adamnan had the law passed setting women free from the obligation of going into battle; the date of this last synod was probably 694. Adamnan was the well-known biographer of St. Columba. Another synod was held at Tara by the Hy Neill and the Lagenians under the presidency of Dublettir in 771.

16. Rath Maeve.—It lies about a mile south of Tara. It is a large circular earthwork without any ditch, 673 feet in diameter. Maeve, from whom it has its name, was wife of Art Aoinfir, who was Ardrigh A.D. 186 to 216; others say it was named from Cormac's daughter.

[1] It has been demolished since 1840.

17. Roads.—Our ancient writers tell us that "on the night of the birth of Conn Ceadcathach five principal roads leading to Tara were discovered, which were never observed till then":—1. *Sligo Asail*, running from the hill of Tara in a westerly direction towards Lough Owel, near Mullingar. 2. *Sligo Midluachra.*—It led to the north of Ireland, but its exact position has not been determined. 3. *Sligo Cualann.*—It ran from Tara in the direction of north Wicklow, following a course not very different from the mailcoach-road to Dublin. 4. *Sligo Mor*, leading to the west, in the direction of the Eiscer Riada, or line of hills extending from Dublin to Clarenbridge, county Galway. 5. *Sligo Dala.*—The great road to the south-west, in the direction of ancient Ossory. Besides these was the *Fan na carpat*, *i.e.* the slope of the chariots, leading towards Navan. A little to the north-west of it were the Cross of Fergus, and the Desiul, or circle where visitors paced in the apparent course of the sun.

18. Wells.—1. *Neamhnach*, *i.e.* the pearly. It is still in existence, south of the church. From it ran the stream called *Nith Neamhnach*, which turned the first water-mill erected in Ireland by King Cormac for his wife and bondsmaid. It gives the name of Lismullen to a townland. The site on which the mill stood is still pointed out. 2. The well called *Adlaic*, to the north, was covered in 1837. Near it is *Ferta Charpain*, the burial-place of Carpan, who died in 504. 3. *Caprac*, on the east slope, is dried up; it has given its name to a townland. It was also called *Liath*, *i.e.* the doctor. The well on the western slope was called *Iaegh*, *i.e.* the calf; a very ancient proverb, expressing hopeless separation, says in allusion to the position of these walls, "The calf does not go to the doctor." Laegh is now a marshy spot. 5. *Tober finn*, *i.e.* the clear well, has been mentioned already in connexion with Rath Grainne. Under Rath Grainne lay the *Sheskin*, formerly a morass, but now drained.

PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM THE SANDHILLS, AND ITS ANTIQUITY.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., Fellow.

We antiquaries must occasionally appear to ordinary readers like persons afflicted with colour-blindness, for just as you will find someone, suffering from that defect of vision, describing as green something which others will, perhaps, see as red, so you will find, probably owing to mental vision being at fault, one antiquary describing objects which he refers to the Stone Age, whilst others will endeavour to prove that they belong to the Age of Iron. We have evidence of this in recent numbers of our *Journal*; and as such divergent views regarding the same objects must be very puzzling to those comparatively uninstructed in the prehistoric branch of antiquities, I think it desirable to review the evidence which has recently been advanced, in the hope of throwing more light on the question. The main subject about which such opposed views are held is what the antiquaries referred to are agreed in calling the "black layer" among the sandhills of Whitepark Bay, county Antrim; Portstewart, county Londonderry; Dundrum, county Down; and some other places round the coast of Ireland. This black layer is the old surface of a former time, blackened by the decay of refuse of animal and vegetable matter, and by charred materials left by the fires burned in the huts which were numerous, and stood on this old surface. This so-called layer is from 4 to 12 inches thick in ordinary places, but in hut-sites it may be as much as 3 or 4 feet in thickness. It contains flint-flakes, cores of flint, scrapers, and other flint implements; also hammer-stones, anvil-stones, pins and other objects manufactured out of bone, fragments of pottery, refuse of food, such as shell-fish of various species, and broken and split bones of different kinds of animals. The hut-sites and hearths show that the people lived here on this old surface, and the thousands of flint implements that have been recovered, and the tens of thousands of flakes with other kindred objects scattered about the hut-sites, clearly show that they belonged to the Stone Age. No better evidence of the Neolithic Age, as defined by the highest authorities in the British Isles and the continent of Europe, would be required anywhere; and yet my two friends, the Rev. George R. Buick, M.R.I.A., Vice-President, and the Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A., are very earnest in their endeavours to show that this old surface and its contents belong to the early centuries of our era after the introduction of Christianity.

The black layer was so named from its appearing as a dark band along the sides of the hollows or pits which have been excavated by the

wind in the sandhills. As the wind frequently cuts through the old surface it is occasionally to be seen with uncoloured sand below and above, the covering in many places being 30 or 40 feet in thickness. Sometimes two or more layers may be seen close to each other, and occasionally two may be found to merge into one. Having been the exposed surface when the Neolithic people lived on it, there must have been a gradual deposition of sand since that time to cause such a thick covering at present. Many feet of sand might be accumulated in a single stormy day or night, but as such a covering would be unprotected, and liable to be blown off by the next gale of wind, I have always held that the thick covering referred to could only form where it was protected by a sward of grass. The blades would always protect some sand from being blown away, and the increase in thickness would therefore be proportionate to the growth of the grass. Wherever the sward has got broken in the present day, the wind acting on such bared spots has made large pits, and we find instances of a covering of acres in extent having been gradually blown away within the memory of persons still living, thus either laying bare large patches of the old surface, or cutting through it and scattering its contents. From seeing in some parts pieces of old surface which had thus been bared, becoming again covered with grass, it is, I think, possible that a piece of old surface may have been covered more than once. During the time the covering was forming, and no doubt at different levels, such waste places as the sandhills may have been temporarily occupied as hiding-places, or for other purposes, as articles of a later date than the Stone Age have occasionally been found on the surface where denudation has taken place. Bronze pins, glass beads, coins of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., tradesmen's tokens, and articles of later date, having been found sometimes lying in close proximity to the implements and flakes of the Stone Age; but as we have not found any of these objects in the old surface layer, I hold that their presence can easily be explained by the supposition that they were either lost or otherwise found their way to the sandhills when the covering was many feet higher than the old surface layer. Mr. Buick holds a different opinion. He says:—"No bronze indeed has been met with in the black layer . . . but there is no good reason for denying the possible connexion of what has been found with the other remains,"[1] that is, with the flint implements and other objects found in the black layer. Mr. Hassé agrees with Mr. Buick, but my friends draw the line at the pins and beads. They exclude the coins and other recent objects; but they must account for the coins being found associated with their pins and beads, and the same explanation they may give for the one class of objects being found, can be used to account for the presence of the other. The difference in position between objects of Neolithic and later ages is well

[1] *Proceedings*, Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, vol. x., New Ser., p. 59.

shown in Professor Boyd Dawkins' work "Cave Hunting." In a section given at p. 87 of that work, we see, in descending order, a covering of 2 feet of talus; then a layer which he calls the Romano-Celtic or Brit-Welsh stratum, containing pins, brooches, glass beads, &c. Below this stratum there is a deposit of 6 feet in thickness, and then a layer containing Neolithic implements. The Romano-Celtic, or Brit-Welsh people, had gone to hide in this cave when there were 6 feet of covering on the Neolithic layer, and lost the ornaments enumerated, but if the whole formation had been of sand, and exposed to the wind, all these objects would have fallen to the level of the Neolithic layer which might possibly have got cut through as in the sandhills, when flint implements, bronze pins and beads would all have been mixed up, thus giving occasion to someone to say that there was no good reason for denying the possible connexion of both sets of remains.

The pottery alone has been given as evidence of a late date for the antiquarian remains from the sandhills in recent papers, but in earlier ones the authors gave other evidence. In his first paper bearing on the subject which appears in the *Journal* for 1890, Mr. Hassé refers to my holding for many years the view that the original inhabitants of the sandhills belonged to an exclusively Stone Age, and says that many difficulties lie in the way of his accepting my view. The weight of evidence against it, he says, has grown very strong; and then he proceeds to give the evidence, the principal heads of which I will repeat as shortly as I can, and answer as I go along. He says, page 135:—"1. The oval tool-stones occur within the Bronze and Iron Period (Munro's 'Scottish Lake-Dwellings,' *passim*)." I answer that a few oval tool-stones have been found in the sandhills; and although they may be found associated with objects of the Iron Period, yet they also belong to the Stone Age. Some similarly pitted stones have been found with the remains in the rock shelters in the Dordogne, which are of Palæolithic Age. The presence of oval tool-stones in the "Scottish Lake-Dwellings" referred to, if it cannot be otherwise explained, is evidently a case of survival. "2. There have been found two tracked stones, one by Canon Grainger, and a similar one by Mr. John Dillon, of Coleraine, at Grangemore." My answer to this is that I was present when Canon Grainger found his specimen, and it was lying on the denuded surface many yards from a hut-site, and not near any flint-flakes or implements; in the case of the other, Mr. Dillon informed me that, when walking through one of the pits, his eye caught it lying on a ledge of sand, and he put up his hand and lifted it down. It was evidently above the black layer. "3. Three dumb-bell beads have been procured, two from Whitepark Bay, and one from Grangemore, and these also are of the Iron Age." "4. Two flat quoit-like beads, made of vitreous paste with a greenish glaze, and spiked or bevelled edges, have been found. One is in possession of Mr. Knowles . . . , and I noticed the other in the collection of the Marchioness of

Downshire, from Dundrum, which was on view in the Irish Exhibition of 1888. They are of the Early Iron Period of this country. 4.[1] Three bronze pins, and a small bar of bronze have been procured at Whitepark Bay and Portstewart, and quite lately I found a fourth pin at Dundrum. Along with these articles I would group the bronze fishing-hook . . . which I obtained at Portstewart." The same answer applies to Nos. 3, 4, and 4. The articles were found on the denuded surface, and have not been proved to have any connexion with the black layer. They must have been lost at a higher level, and their presence can be accounted for in the same way as that of coins of Elizabeth and other late objects which have also been found on the denuded surface. "5. A large number of polished stone celts, or portions of such, have been got at Dundrum, . . . , Whitepark Bay, Portstewart, and Grangemore." I think, on reflection, Mr. Hassé will not find this, strong evidence against a Stone Age, considering that the Neolithic Age is also called the Age of Polished Stone, and that the stone axe is regarded as the typical instrument of the period.[2] "6. Well-made flint knives have been found at Whitepark Bay and Portstewart; and the Rev. G. R. Buick, M.R.I.A., has argued, I think with good reason, that these belong to the early Iron Period." Mr. Buick has written on "The Development of the Flint Knife," and concludes that the little knife-like objects of flint which we find in the north of Ireland, of the kind elsewhere described as single winged arrow-heads, were copies of an iron blade known as a shoemaker's knife. He figures an old iron knife of this kind in its original handle, and a flint one similarly mounted, to show the likeness (see figs. 11 and 12, Plate II., facing page 246 of *Journal*, for 1887–88); but the iron one is evidently a worn-out stump which has been thrown away when of no further use, and even if it were in accordance with our knowledge and experience that flint implements were developed from iron patterns, I think it is not likely that a useless stump would be selected to copy from. Dr. Joseph Anderson found two such objects in a chambered cairn at Ormiegill, Caithness, one of which is figured in "Scotland in Pagan Times," Stone Age division, p. 246, and this Mr. Buick has to leave out of evidence in order that the conclusion that the flint knives belong to the Iron Age may have any appearance of correctness. He adds, after stating his case (see *Journal*, vol. viii., Fourth Series, page 248):—"At the same time it is only fair to say that the positive evidence furnished by the Caithness specimen" (two specimens he should have said) "is very strong, and not easily set aside. More facts are necessary to settle the matter conclusively." In speaking of single-winged arrow-heads, in his "Ancient Stone Implements," Sir John Evans says (p. 351):—"The form with the long single barb appears to be common in the

[1] No. 4 is repeated, evidently by mistake, in Mr. Hassé's Paper.

[2] Boyd Dawkins' "Early Man in Britain," pp. 274 and 306.

Derbyshire moors." After also mentioning the Caithness specimen which Mr. Buick refers to, he says (same page): "Another from Urquart is in the Edinburgh Museum." Also, he adds:—"A somewhat analogous shape from Italy has been figured by Dr. C. Rossa." In a find of flint implements from the Cotswold Hills, made by a gentleman living in that neighbourhood, some objects of the knife kind were found, and in a lot which he exchanged with me for Irish flint arrow-heads and scrapers, I had one flint knife, and another specimen having the tang-like projection proceeding from the sharp or cutting edge, a form which this gentleman informed me was somewhat common. This is a very fair number of examples in answer to Mr. Buick's question of doubt as to where they are to be found out of Ireland; and I believe more may be in existence in different places, though not brought into notice. Then flint objects, as knife-like in character as the Irish examples, have been found in France and Italy which have been referred to the Palæolithic Age (see Mortillet's "Musée Préhistorique," plate xviii., figs. 108, 111, and 114; plate xx., fig. 133). Some of these I could match from Irish specimens in my own collection. Also in "Matériaux" for 1881, plate ix., fig. 5, is shown a specimen with broken point, which has all the characters of our Irish flint knives. It was found with engraved bones and remains of extinct animals, and is also of Palæolithic Age. Considering the evidence I have been able to produce, I hope Mr. Hassé will see that the fact of finding the "well-made flint knives" in the sandhills in association with other flint implements is not a strong reason for assigning them and the other implements to the Age of Iron.

7. The seventh and last good reason given by Mr. Hassé for differing from me is, "the ornamentation of the pottery of Whitepark Bay," which he says has arrested the attention of Mr. Buick. He refers to bronze being originally an importation, and says it would be curious if the same design should be found to exist prior to its coming, on undoubtedly native pottery, as that which appears along with and after its introduction on cinerary urns. Sir John Lubbock says:—"In the Bronze Age all the patterns present in the Stone Age were continued."[1] That, I think, would answer Mr. Hassé's query. Mr. Hassé goes on to say:—"As Mr. Buick points out, the indications point to a time when the sacred ornamentation of the burial urns had become secularized." I will refer to what Mr. Buick says on the subject, and quote from his Papers more fully. He says, in his Paper to the Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. x., p. 59, that the pottery of the sandhills in no respect differs from the "burial urns which have been removed from cists and barrows and megalithic structures all over the North of Ireland, the majority of which are referable to the latter part of the Age of Bronze. Here, however, there is this peculiarity. *It is not associated with burial at all.* The

[1] "Prehistoric Times," 4th ed., pp. 16–17.

remarkable thing about it is that, at the places mentioned, and at other spots along the north-east coast, it occurs in kitchen-middens. It must have formed part and parcel of the domestic possessions of the so-called prehistoric occupants. Now, according to Canon Greenwell (see 'British Barrows'), pottery of this description is only found in England in connexion with interments. It is never met with at the spots where the original possessors lived, but solely at the places where they were buried. Domestic pottery is never ornamented." In the *Journal* for 1891, pp. 441-2, after writing similarly to what is quoted above, Mr. Buick asks, "To what precise period are we to assign the first settlers among the sandhills?" "It puts the Stone Age out of court; otherwise we must regard the people of that age in the North of Ireland as enormously ahead of the corresponding people anywhere else." He says the Bronze Age is out of court also; and we are brought face to face with a condition of affairs "to which we have no parallel anywhere in Britain within the known limits of this period. It asks us to account for the secularization here at home, of what elsewhere was deemed sacred to burial uses alone." Then he concludes, with reference to the Age of the Pottery, that "we are shut up to a period of time intervening between the general establishment of the Christian religion, which put an end to Pagan practises of burial, and the introduction of the potter's wheel." I may add that Mr. Buick also refers to figs. 5 and 6 of plate iii. illustrating his Paper, showing that the decoration on the pottery is partly curvilinear, and that therefore it must belong to a Transition Period, that is the post-Christian Period he refers to. I will now answer Mr. Buick, and in doing so will supply a fuller answer to Mr. Hassé's seventh objection. I may preface my answer by saying that, in the statements made by Mr. Buick and Mr. Hassé, the Ages of Stone and Bronze are mixed up. If we separate them we shall see the case more clearly. The pottery of the sandhills is in great part ornamented, and it is domestic, but it belongs to the Stone Age. The pottery which Mr. Buick refers to as sacred to burial uses elsewhere—that is in England—belonged to the Bronze Age. With reference to ornamentation of domestic pottery in the Stone Age there is very good evidence that the people of that age, while making some plain vessels, did ornament others. We have only to refer to Keller's "Swiss Lake Dwellings" to find that among other forms they were able to represent what is supposed to be leaves. In Ireland until the remains from the sandhills were brought into notice, I think we have no certainty that any domestic pottery of the Stone Age had been observed. Very little is known in England, but there are some traces. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in "Early Man in Britain," pp. 267-8, describes some hut circles of the Neolithic Age in which, amongst other things found, he enumerates fragments of pottery, "not turned in the lathe, plain or ornamented, with incised curves, right lines, or lines of dots." Again, under head of "Neolithic Art," p. 305, he refers to some carvings on

slabs composing stone chambers of their tombs, of spirals and concentric circles. Here, according to Professor Boyd Dawkins, the people of the Neolithic Age could not only employ for ornament right lines and dots, but could also make curvilinear ornamentation, and such ornamentation was found on their domestic pottery. The people of the sandhills do not, as Mr. Buick thinks, seem to have been enormously ahead of the corresponding people elsewhere, and therefore this portion of his reasons for assigning the flint working of the sandhills to a post-Christian date is not good.

I will now deal with the reference made to Canon Greenwell's views by Mr. Buick, which it must be remembered are only given in connexion with pottery of the Bronze Age. I do not know anyone who treats another whose views are opposed to his own with greater fairness than Canon Greenwell, for, when stating what he believes himself, he sets out the case that has been made against him with the greatest fulness. In page 103 of his work, "British Barrows," he says:—"The question whether the various sepulchral vessels were especially made for the purpose of burial, or were originally manufactured for domestic use, has been a subject of controversy amongst those who have given the matter consideration. The greater number of writers have regarded them as having been fabricated for the dead, and not as having ever served the wants of the living, and with them I concur." Then he says, with reference to Mr. Way, who differs from him, that he was "so high an authority, and had so much experience, and had paid so much attention to the subject, that his opinion is of the highest value," and he differed from his conclusions with great hesitation. But on the whole Canon Greenwell says, though there is much to be said in favour of their original domestic use, "at all events, as regards some of the vessels, I think the balance of evidence is against their having been manufactured for any other than sepulchral purposes." One of the reasons urged in favour of their domestic character is the overhanging rim which it is suggested was intended as a means of supporting the vessel by passing a thong or some such appliance round the urn, but Canon Greenwell remarks that the urns are much too fragile, and the clay wanting in that sufficient cohesion which would allow the vessel, when filled with even the lightest substance, to be suspended in that way. Then he remarks that "the peculiar appearance which the cinerary urns present with the almost universal overhanging rim, giving them as it does so marked a character, I cannot regard as caused by the requirements of the vessel for such a use." Another reason is the perforated ears round the shoulder with which so many are provided, these being considered inconsistent with the vessels having been used purely for burial purposes. This objection to their being considered entirely as sepulchral vessels, he says, "is certainly a very strong one, nor do I pretend to answer it."

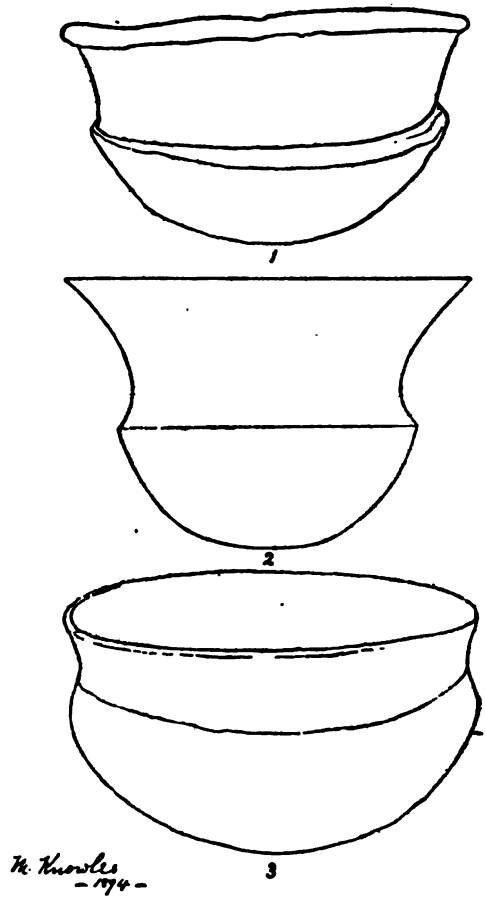
I have given these extracts pretty fully; and the reader will see that there is nothing in either the ornamentation or in anything Canon Greenwell has said inconsistent with the pottery of the sandhills belonging to the Stone Age, and at same time having a domestic character. The views which Canon Greenwell has expressed regarding English sepulchral pottery may be upheld to the fullest extent without jarring in the slightest degree with the opinion I hold about the pottery of the sandhills. And now, after having given the question considerable attention, I believe I could supply a theory that would meet the difficulties which stand in the way of my two friends better than that propounded by Mr. Buick. It is this: that in the Bronze Age, with numerous caldrons and other vessels of bronze, fewer domestic clay vessels would be in use, and such as would be required would no doubt be of the well-baked unornamented kind described by Canon Greenwell, whilst that which was common in the Stone Age would likely enough come to be applied to burial purposes in the Bronze Age, just as the flint knife continued, after the introduction of metal, to be used for circumcision. We could then account for the overhanging rim and perforated ears as survivals, just as the buttons on men's coats, which were formerly used to fasten the skirts behind, continue still, though no longer required, to be used as ornaments, and also as the former real cuffs, in the same garments, are now represented by sham cuffs. This theory has the advantage that it is in agreement with the known course of events, as we always find that what was common in one age comes to acquire a sacred or supernatural character in another. It also gets rid of the difficulty required by Mr. Buick's theory of the secularisation of sacred objects, which we can see easily would be very slowly accomplished, when we consider that many Pagan customs have been so tenaciously retained that they are in existence at the present day, notwithstanding, all the influence brought to bear against them by Christian teaching.

Mr. Hassé, in his most recent Paper in the *Journal*, Fifth Series, vol. iv., p. 1, describes a vessel of the ordinary rude pottery of the sandhills which he dug out of the black layer at Dundrum, a photograph of which is shown facing page 2 of his Paper. He shows that its shape is uncommon as far as Irish or British prehistoric pottery is concerned, but that one bowl, figured by Dr. Joseph Anderson in his "Scotland in Pagan Times, Stone Age," p. 271, fig. 261, resembles it in general appearance. As far as Mr. Hassé has been able to learn, the bowl found by himself is of Roman type, and has, in all probability, been made directly or indirectly in imitation of a bronze original, and he believes the bowl described by him and that figured by Dr. Anderson to have had a common origin. He says it is not difficult to identify the same form in a large number of Roman and Romano-British vessels. There is the round bowl-shaped form of the lower portion and the return of the upper portion, whereas in vessels preceding the Roman period the latter is

generally straight and not curved; and he believes it is not difficult to trace this type of bowl-shaped vessels to the *Kantharos* of Greek and Roman antiquity. This association with Roman art, he says, gives us some clue to the age of the Dundrum bowl. He adds: a more definite result seems to follow from the observation that apparently a metal and probably a bronze original suggested its form. The recurving lip and the ledge between the upper and lower part are evidence of this. Both were more or less necessary in the production or use of bronze vessels, whilst this was not similarly the case in fictile ware; and the same remark applies to the broad overhanging rim on the Scotch bowl referred to above. Mr. Hassé figures a bowl of bronze from the Anastasi collection, found in Egypt, to show a vessel in metal of similar shape to his Dundrum bowl; and he concludes that, if the contents of the black layer are to determine the age of the articles found in it, here is a vessel dug out of the layer of Roman type, and therefore the people who made it and the flint implements "will apparently have lived during or subsequent to the Roman occupation of Britain," and his present argument corroborates, he thinks, the arguments he has adduced in his previous Paper on the subject.

I should have reasoned differently from Mr. Hassé regarding the age of the vessel found by him at Dundrum. It was found in association with flint implements and other objects which indicated a Stone Age, and it is hand-made and of similar quality to other fragments of pottery found in the same old surface; therefore, I should at once have decided that it was of the same age as the associated implements. If I had any doubts, there was a similar vessel found in a chambered cairn in Argyllshire by Dr. Joseph Anderson, which he refers to the Stone Age. He has excavated many more such cairns, and has found numerous other bowl-shaped vessels; and when we take into account that even the shape of vessels will descend from one age to another, I do not consider that Mr. Hassé's reasoning on the basis of mere similarity of objects in various museums is nearly so convincing as the opinion of Dr. Anderson, which is based on large experimental knowledge. Then, if we look farther abroad, and remember that, in the Neolithic Age, the same race of people inhabited the west of Europe and the British Isles, we will find bowl-shaped vessels of that age with returns between bottom and top, and recurving lips not unlike in shape to the bowl found by Mr. Hassé. I give outlines of two vessels, both of which are referred to the Stone Age by the authors: one was found in the Vosges in the north-east of France in a sort of entrenched camp, and is shown in fig. 2, page 252 (see "Matériaux," 1888, fig. 3, plate iii.); the other is from the north-west (Côtes Du Nord), and is shown in fig. 3, p. 252, and with it there were associated several other bowls (see "Matériaux," 1884, p. 340). Those figured by me will be found to possess the parts on which Mr. Hassé lays stress, and are not unlike the Dundrum vessel, which is also outlined

for comparison (fig. 1). Considering what Dr. Munro says of Stone Age pottery, in "Lake Dwellings of Europe," page 500, that "no two vessels exactly alike in style and ornamentation have ever been found," those which I have outlined are as nearly alike as could be expected when we take into account the distance separating the several

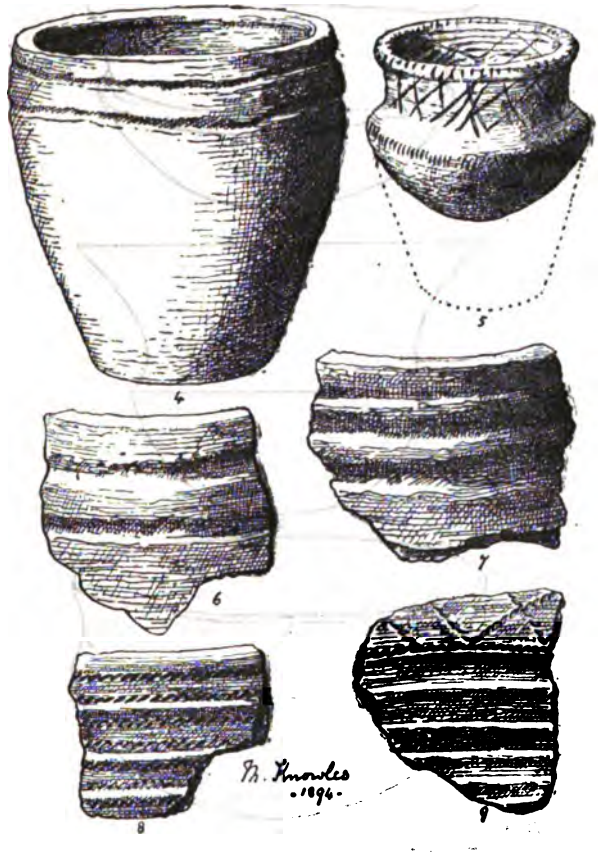


Figs. 1, 2, 3.—Prehistoric Pottery.

examples. We see that bowl-shaped vessels were comparatively common in the Stone Age over a large area, and that the bowl with lip and ledge between, and also recurving lip, was not uncommon.

Mr. Hassé will see other bowl-shaped vessels with ledge and recurved lip in "Madsen, Alfbildninger" (Stone Age), plate xliv., fig. 12; and I have no doubt many more examples could be pointed out after a little

search. Mr. Hassé says, in his Paper, page 3:—"It would be very natural to infer that a bronze vessel should be imitated in pottery." I believe Mr. Hassé is not justified in drawing such an inference, as it is quite contrary to our experience. We find amongst the poorer class of people of our own country that they do not readily adopt the superior implements or better ways of doing things after the example of their



Figs. 4 to 9.—Prehistoric Pottery.

more wealthy neighbours, but go on, until perhaps a good deal of pressure and teaching have been employed, to do as their fathers did. Savages, who would probably come nearer our Neolithic people in point of culture, are even more conservative; and therefore I am not convinced that the people of the sandhills would be very expert in copying a bronze vessel in clay even if such an opportunity had presented itself. I prefer the theory that

would derive the more advanced type of vessels—say the *Kantharos* and bronze vessels—from, so to speak, humbler ancestors.

Mr. Hassé also figures a piece of pottery from Whitepark Bay (see p. 6 of his Paper); and he believes the grooves there shown were imitated from a metal original. I differ again from Mr. Hassé, as I have several examples of pottery with grooves, and these do not exhibit very high art, not in fact quite so high, in my opinion, as the ornamentation made with plaited cord or thong. I found one vessel, of which I have all the parts, though broken, and I am therefore able to give a restoration of it on p. 253, fig. 4. It is 10½ inches broad at top, 6 inches broad at bottom and nearly 11 inches high. It has two grooves round the top, and, as will be seen by the figure, they are rather irregular. They have been made with a broad-pointed flint or bone. Fig. 6 shows a piece of the rim of a similar vessel about half an inch less in width, with two grooves but slightly wider than those of fig. 4. I also show fig. 7 with three grooves. It is portion of a vessel which would be 7 inches broad at the mouth, and probably the same shape as fig. 4. The grooves in this specimen would, I imagine, be made by drawing the finger along the wet clay before the vessel was dried or fired. I show a specimen, fig. 8, with grooves and plaited cord-marks at top and bottom side of each groove; and in fig. 9, there is the ornamentation with cord marks at the top of the vessel, and below five grooves. Groove-marking seems to have been one of the species of ornamentation employed by the people who made the pottery; and Mr. Hassé's case that the grooves are in imitation of grooves on metal vessels is not satisfactory and convincing. I imagine he will require to give better proof than he has already done before he carries his readers with him. The fact that he finds grooves on fictile vessels of the Bronze Age, but covered with ornament, would show, I think, a very natural process of development from the plain grooves on pottery of the Stone Age. Since bowls have been so much mentioned, I show a restoration of a vessel in fig. 5, page 253, which was probably a bowl. From not having found the bottom, and scarcely any of the lower part, I cannot be sure that I have given a proper restoration. It may have been somewhat of the shape indicated by dotted lines. The ornamentation is by crossed lines very irregularly made. The breadth across the top is 6½ inches.

Regarding the theory of a manufactory of pottery, Mr. Hassé is mistaken in thinking that hammer-stones were employed in bruising grain or nuts. They were evidently employed in separating the flakes from the cores, and in manufacturing flint implements, and that they were so used is the view held, I believe, by all good authorities. We do not find too many for such a use. I remember Mr. Buick reading the Paper Mr. Hassé refers to, advocating the theory of a manufactory of pottery which Mr. Hassé has now revived; but as Mr. Buick now holds that the fragments found in the sandhills are the remains of the domestic vessels of people who lived there, I should think that he has

given up the theory of a manufactory, and that he and Mr. Hassé now differ somewhat in their opinions respecting this pottery. The theory does not, however, bear very much on the question of age; and while disagreeing with it, I think, in the present Paper, it is not necessary to follow it further. Some remarks by Mr. Hassé about anvil-stones may be reserved for notice in a future Paper.

OLD PLACE-NAMES AND SURNAMES.

By MISS HICKSON, Hon. Local Secretary for Kerry.

(*Continued from Vol. III., page* 267, *Fifth Series.*)

In the preface to his, in many respects, very valuable "History of Kerry," written in or about 1750, Dr. Charles Smith says, referring to Camden's identification of Tralee Bay with the Durus or Dour of Ptolemy:—

> "If we may judge from the situation of the Dur on Ptolemy's map, it should rather seem to be the deep bay of Castlemaine, which may as well be a river as that of Kenmare, both of them being only estuaries or arms of the sea that run up the country for several miles, such as they call friths in Scotland, *dur*, in the old dialects of those islands, signifying water. As the river of Tralee is so inconsiderable that few maps of Ireland take notice of it, *as there are no remains of the name of any such river on this coast*, and as the bay of Castlemaine agrees best with the situation of the Flumen Dur of Ptolemy, I shall make no scruple to place it in that bay."—"History of Kerry," p. 6, ed. 1756.

The italics are mine for a reason to be explained presently. In his second series of "Irish Names of Places," Dr. Joyce gives a full and interesting explanation of the old Irish word *Dobhar*, for water, and says that the modern name Bundoran in Donegal, is a corruption of Bundobharan, *i.e.* the end of the little river, which river there falls into the sea. He also elsewhere says, that Tralee is a corruption of *Traigh Li*, the strand of the River Lee or Li. The "Annals of Connaught," on the other hand, call it *Traigh-li-mac-mic-Deadad*, *i.e.* the Strand of Lithe son of Deadad, while the late Right Rev. Dr. Reeves, in his edition of "Adamnan's Life of St. Columba," says that the Littus Ly of the old biographer of the great Irish Saint is the modern Tralee, and that in this district St. Brendan was born. Whether the second word in those Irish names is a personal one, as the "Connaught Annals" say, or whether it is, as others think, an adjective expressing the colour of the *traigh* or strand, is a point that must be left to Irish scholars to determine. The late William Maunsell Hennessy, M.R.I.A., Assistant Deputy Keeper of the Irish Records, whose knowledge of the Irish language was great, and who, as a Kerry man, knew all the traditions of the place, agreed with Dr. Joyce's interpretation. Dr. Smith was quite ignorant of the Irish language, and

had only a passing acquaintance, if I may use the expression, with Tralee and its vicinity, which, in 1750, and for many years or centuries before that date, presented a wholly different aspect to a stranger from its aspect in Camden's time. Few parts of Ireland have been so altered within the space of two centuries as this small sea-port. But it is evident Dr. Smith quite misunderstood the topography of the borough of Tralee and the district around it, for, he says at page 32 of his, in other respects, valuable history, that the river Lea, as he calls it, "frequently overflows the greater part of the town" and is "navigable up to it at high-water for boats." Now, in the first place, the river Lea or Li could never have overflowed the streets of old Tralee, for the town is not built on that river, but on the banks of quite another stream, running right through it from north to south-west, and only bridged over continuously by its main streets within the present century. This river is called, in the Survey of Desmond's forfeitures in 1587, the Guye, a clerical error probably for *Gabhal* or *Gyle*, i. e. a forked stream, or rivulet; and such this river was known to be by Archdeacon Rowan and others living in the first half of this century. They or their parents remembered two or three distinct forks in this Gyle or *Gabhal* river. One branched off near the spot where the station of the North Kerry Railway now is, at the north end of Nelson-street, where the river first entered the town (on its course from North Kerry near Lismore House, the residence of Stephen Huggard, Esq.), and ran down the back of the east side of Nelson-street towards Castle-street. The other fork of the river ran down the present Denny-street, winding towards the present terrace, then an open field, and rejoining the parent stream which had flowed down the Mall, and through the ground now occupied by Day Place and Prince's Quay. Within my own recollection, this Gyle river was open all the length of those two long streets, and in the early part of this century, it was open the whole length of Nelson-street, with small stone or wooden bridges over it here and there. The name Gyle was then quite forgotten, and it was always called the "Big River," a name which to anyone who saw it in even moderately fine weather, seemed ridiculously inappropriate—a regular Irish bull in nomenclature—as it was then a mere rivulet, with flat brown stones, here and there, over which one could pass dryshod. But the popular name "Big River" was too often fully justified, and like all Irish names, or Anglo-Irish ones, was appropriate, and showed that Tralee folk knew where their danger lay better than did Dr. Smith, for, when heavy rain fell on the hills north of Tralee, the old *Gabhal* swelled into a deep broad foaming torrent, invading every house in the town, and sometimes continuing in cellars and under-ground kitchens for days, and leaving mud enough in them to make one easily understand that silting-up process which has diminished the estuary westward. Water and mud are very saline, which makes the invasion less dangerous to health. The *Gabhal* river discharged itself into

the north side of the estuary or bay of Tralee, near the present Mulgrave Bridge, built between 1832 and 1837, when also the road from that bridge to Blennerville was made, and the canal and basin for merchant ships on the east side of it.

The Li or Lea, as I have said, never could have overflowed the streets of Old Tralee,[1] as it runs a long way south of the town. It rises about four miles east of the town in the parish of O'Brennan, *recte* (as my respected and lamented friend, the before-mentioned late Assist. Deputy Keeper of the Irish Records, informed me) *Uaimh-Brenan*, i.e. the cave or hermitage of St. Brendan, between the place marked, on the Ordnance map, Glenduff, and the very picturesque townland of Carrignafeely, in which is the deep ravine called Mac Eligot's prison, very near Glaunageentha, where Desmond was killed in the temporary absence of his Mac Eligot followers. The Li (thus rising in the parish still bearing the name of our great Kerry Saint, and confirming Adamnan's statement that he, St. Brandon, was born on the Littus Li), runs through the ravine, and disappears underground for a considerable space, but reappears again near Ballyseedy, and skirts the north side of that demesne. It then bends southward and westward to Ballymullen, east of Tralee, and from thence it still flows south-westward, dividing the old demesne sold by Sir R. A. Denny, Bart., a year or two ago, to the late Dr. Clements Finnerty, from the slopes of Ballyard Hill; and at the foot of "Ballyard West" it discharges itself into the south side of the before-mentioned muddy estuary, near Mulgrave Bridge, on the road to Blennerville. Here, in modern times, it has been brought to meet the Gabhal, flowing from the north-west; but in old times, before the bridge, road, and canal existed, the mouths of the rivers were much farther apart, one being on the south side of the then wider estuary, one on its north side. Blennerville, a small town or village some two miles west of Tralee, was not built until towards the close of the last century by Sir Roland Blennerhassett, Bart., the great-grandfather of the present baronet. Before he built it, and called it by half his family name, the site was known as *Cahermoraun*, or *Cahermorown*, i.e. the caher or stone fort on the great river (or the great caher on the river), and the strand about six hundred yards west of the caher was called Tramore, *i.e.* the great strand. In the absence of a bridge, this Tramore, at low water, was the old pass across the bay or estuary on the way from Tralee to Dingle, of which more hereafter. The Blennerhassetts and other landed proprietors, in the course of the present century, drained, reclaimed, and embanked large tracts of land between Blenner-

[1] Old Tralee, that is Tralee between 1599 and 1799, did not extend nearly as far westward, towards the Li and the bay, as the town does at the present day. Within the recollection of many not long deceased, the sites of Day-place, Prince's-quay, the Terrace, and James'-street were open, marshy fields or waste ground. It would have been well if these now fine streets had been built near the present Rock-street and Loghercannon, out of the reach of the waters of the bay and the river plain, or *Magh-dur*, but, for some inexplicable reason, the builders seem to prefer moving westward.

ville and Mulgrave Bridge; and the same process went on between the latter bridge and the banks of the Li, towards Ballyseedy. But such improvements require a Dutch-like perseverance and watchful care to keep them in good order; and of late years they have not been a thorough protection against the sea and the river Li. Anyone who walks on a winter's day, when the high tide is coming in, from Blennerville to Mulgrave Bridge, and finds himself, as it were, on a causeway with a wide sheet of water on its south side, and a deep full canal on the north, will easily understand how, before the modern road, canal, embankments, or bridges existed, the mingled waters of the sea and river filled the space between Ballyard, and Ballyvelly, making a long wide frith or estuary, or half river, half estuary, with its head somewhere between Mulgrave Bridge and Ballymullen, probably between Garryruth and an old part of Tralee called Moyderwell (*recte Magh-dur*). A glance at the Ordnance sheets containing Tralee and Blennerville will make this clearer. The words *Magh-dur* sufficiently disprove Dr. Smith's statement, which I have put in italics, that there is no trace of the word *dur* near or at the bay of Tralee. He probably never heard of this *Magh-dur*, and, if he had heard of it, would not have known its true meaning, which can be no other than "the plain of the Dur." The humble, but sunny and pleasant little suburban lane, known as Moyder Well from at least 1800, was a mere lane or *cul de sac*, ending in the fields, in his time; the well, in or about 1820–35, had an arch over it, and steps leading down to it; but soon after the latter date it was demolished, and the road to Ballymullen was carried over its site. The old name, however, of *Magh-dur* lived in the mouth of the old Irish-speaking people, and confutes Dr. Smith, although in the mouth of English-speaking townsfolk it was transformed into Moyder Well or Moidore Well (!). The land thereabouts, on the south side of the road from Tralee to Ballymullen, is full of springs. One known as the Seven Bells Well, with a mythical legend attached to it that seven bells of the old Dominican Abbey had been thrown into it by English soldiers in 1585, was said, thirty or forty years ago, to contain remarkably fine drinking-water. Of late years it was, however, "condemned"; and it is very doubtful that any water in this part of Tralee borough could ever have been really fit for drinking, inasmuch as the river Li at Ballymullen, and the marshy land near it at Garryruth, are distinctly saline from the effects of the sea, notwithstanding all the embankments, drainage, &c. This is another proof that the head of the estuary or frith, now called Tralee Bay, was in very ancient times near Ballymullen and Garryruth, which is fully three miles eastward of Blennerville, the place now considered by most people (looking seaward, without thinking of the changes wrought in eighteen centuries by the sea and the rivers)[1] as the head of old

[1] See a most interesting article on the action of rivers on plains, entitled "Our Recent Floods," by Major Powell, LL.D., Director of the United States Geological Survey, in the *North-American Review* for August, 1892.

and modern Tralee Bay. The strange thing is that Dr. Smith does not seem to have noticed that Tralee Bay is really more of an estuary or frith than Castlemaine. The marks of an old wide, long estuary, half frith, half river, are at this hour stamped on Tralee Bay from Fenit to Mulgrave Bridge and eastward of it, a frith more navigable than Castlemaine. The Elizabethan State Papers tell us that, when Tralee was in ruins after 1589–1602, the advisability of making a new "capital" of Kerry at Castlemaine was debated by the government, but it was finally decided not to do this, but to rebuild the old "capital," no doubt because the estuary or bay of Tralee was larger and safer for navigation, as also for minor reasons. Restricted by embankments, roads, bridges, and canal banks, &c., as this once wide estuary now is between Blennerville and Mulgrave Bridge, still its head is really, though not ostensibly, at the latter point, as I have shown in describing its appearance on a winter's day, when sea and river overcome those restrictions, and regain their ancient bed, even beyond Mulgrave Bridge up to the banks of the *Magh-dur* and Ballymullen. Eighteen or nineteen centuries ago, when the Tyrian and Greek mariners, from whom, as Petrie and other high authorities tell us, Ptolemy and Marinus of Tyre derived their information about our island, sailed from Kilelton and Fenit eastward up this wide, ancient frith, past *Caher-mor-abhan* or Cahermoraun to the *Magh-dur* (see "Joyce," 2nd series, p. 380, for *dur* and *duire*, and *paraiste-dhuire*, i.e. the parish of the water), and asked the natives of that plain its name, one can well understand how they, the strangers, would then call the water, which gave them access to it, the Dour or Durus. A watery plain the Magh-dur then was, as to a large extent, spite of embankments, bridges, drainage, and builders' work, it continues to this day, the sea salt tingeing the Lea at Ballymullen Bridge, three miles and a-half from Blennerville.

But there is another place, between five and six miles westward of Blennerville, little known to tourists or strangers, though of some historic note three centuries ago, which contains in its name unmistakeable traces of the word *dur*, which, Dr. Smith said, could not be found near Tralee bay or the district near the Li. This is a strip of the sea-shore in the townland of Kilelton, and only a few hundred yards north of the ruined church and its Cloghnacrosha, lately repaired through the exertions of the Society under the supervision of Mr. Lynch, C.E. (see *Journal*, vol. ix., 4th Series, p. 118). It is marked on the Ordnance Sheet, No. 37, as Bunawonder. At the present day the name is generally applied by English speakers merely to the spot over which it is printed on the Ordnance Sheet; but there is good proof in the sixteenth-century State Papers, and in the statements of the Irish-speaking people, old natives of Kilelton, that the name comprehended a much larger portion of the present Kilelton than the strip of shore below the Cloghnacrosha. In the State Papers of 1579–81, it is written by English officials in their usual barbarous spelling of Irish names, Bongondur and Bonyoinder, and is described as

a "naturally very strong place," which the Irish adherents of James Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald and his Spanish allies in 1579–80 determined to fortify to prevent the English troops marching from Tralee to Dingle to assist the English fleet's operations at Smerwick (see Bingham's letter from latter place, Calendar, I. S. P., A.D. 1580, p. 262). Archdeacon Rowan, at p. 70 of vol. i. of the "Kerry Magazine," edited by him in 1854, gives the deposition of Owen Moriarty (taken 26th of Nov., 1583), one of the party who had captured and killed Desmond seventeen days before. Moriarty's words are :—

> "On Saturday, the 9th of this November, the Earl left the woods near the Island of Kerry (Castle Island), and went westward beyond Tramore to Derrymore woods, near Bonyoinder."

The learned Archdeacon had no difficulty in identifying the two first names in this passage, describing the last sad wanderings of the great Earl, hunted down to death in his desolated palatinate by "those his former bounty fed," and by their allies who had more excuse for their proceedings. But, although the Archdeacon at first identified the Bonyoinder of the deposition with the present Bunavoundur in Kilelton townland, yet finding that a letter of Captain Bingham's from Smerwick, in October, 1580, and other contemporary MSS., describe Bonyoinder as a "naturally strong place fortified by the Irish," and that the modern Bunavounder did not answer that description, he subsequently said, at page 89 of the same Magazine, that he believed this Bonyoinder of the State Papers was the place now called Bunnow near Kilgobbin. There is no doubt Bunnow would be a very advantageous position for troops wishing to prevent the march of an opposing army from Tralee to Dingle. But it is strange that the Archdeacon overlooked the patent fact that there is a pass yet more "naturally strong" close to Bunavoundur, on Kilelton townland, which the Irish could have fortified so as to effectually prevent the English troops ever reaching Bunnow, two miles west of it; and that this pass was the Bonyoinder or Bungounder of the State Papers is quite certain. The Archdeacon's first thoughts in this case were more correct than his second. The truth is, he was misled by confining his attention too closely to the exact spot marked Bunavoundur on the maps, where there is a rather remarkable bank of coralline sand, a full description of which he gives in a long note to Moriarty's deposition ("Kerry Magazine," vol. i., p. 70). But as I took pains to ascertain, when I visited the place more than once in 1880–3, the Irish-speaking people of the district, even at this day, do not confine the name Bunavoundur to this sandbank, which is, indeed, invisible, except, as the Archdeacon himself says, "at the reflux of the highest spring-tides." At all other seasons the sandbank is covered by the sea, and inaccessible. I walked all over the shore and north portion of Kilelton, and sat there for some

time, and asked the Irish-speaking inhabitants, "What do you call this land we are now on?" The answer from each came clear and distinct, "Its name is Bunavoundur." That English spelling comes as near the pronounciation of the Irish-speaking natives as possible. One or two rolled it out more like *Bunaufoundhur*, but the *avoun* was more general than the *aufoun*. The tide was full in, the coralline sand-bank skirting the shore, invisible, and was evidently not in their thoughts at all. It was the northern portion of Kilelton, between the mail-car road and the sea, that they all called Bunavoundur. If the coralline sandbank had been visible, no doubt, of course, they would also have called it Bunavoundur, but it was perfectly plain they did not limit the name to it, but used the word to mark out the whole of the northern portion of Kilelton, a subdenomination in fact of that interesting townland which Archdeacon Rowan had never fully explored. In one of my visits to Kilelton, I was accompanied over the townland and ruined church, and cloghans, around Cloghnacrosha, by Dr. Busteed, a member of our society, who has a thorough knowledge of west Kerry, its history, antiquities, and traditions. He was the first to point out to me the "naturally strong" pass within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the Bunavoundur of the Ordnance Sheet 37, and to identify it with the Bonyoinder or Bungoundur of Bingham's dispatch in 1580. It is a deep, precipitous, rather wide ravine, spanned on the mail-car road, by a very high massive bridge, which, in dry weather, seems rather out of place, for the mountain stream running at foot of the steep banks beneath is then a mere rivulet. But in rainy weather, it swells to a torrent so powerful that it has twice of late years swept away the bridge and houses on its banks, and none are now built near it, on account of its destructive powers. The banks are not only steep but bare, save for patches of brushwood and furze intermixed amongst stones and rocks and loose sandy soil. In 1580, when the place was thickly wooded, it must have been a very difficult one for the English troops to cross, even if it were not fortified by the Irish. This steep ravine,[1] as may be seen by the Ordnance map already referred to, divides the present Kilelton townland, north and south of the mail-car road, from Knockglass East, Glandine Commons, and Curraduff. But I am here most concerned with the position of the northern portion of Kilelton, still called by the Irish-speaking people Bunavoundur, bounded on the west by this ravine. I sat for a long time more than once on its shore, from which, on fine summer days, there is a lovely prospect of the opposite smiling shores of the Spa, Fenit, and Ballyheige, or Kerry Head. A straight line drawn from Bunavoundur, immediately below Cloghnacrosha, and its old missionary

[1] It is marked on the fac-simile of the Elizabethan map of Sir Edward Denny's estate, A.D. 1599, in my first Paper of "Notes on Kerry Topography," published in this *Journal*.

settlement and fifth or sixth century church, across the bay, would fall almost direct on the south-west point of Fenit and the Samphire Island, on which the light-house stands. This is in modern times nominally the mouth or entrance of Tralee bay; but the real mouth of the same is much farther to the north-west (as may be seen by the Ordnance map of all Kerry), between Kilshannig and the northern boundary of Ballinahaglish parish. In very ancient times I believe that Tralee Bay ended between the south-west point of Fenit aforesaid and Bunavoundur, right opposite, and that there the estuary, half frith, half river, called by Ptolemy the Dour, began. The words *Bun-abhainn-Dur* can have no other meaning than the end of the river Dur, or the end of the river of the watery plain, *duire* (see "Joyce," 2nd series, p. 380). This river or frith, having its mouth, as I have said, between Fenit and Bunavoundur, met, in its long, wide, eastward course, the Lee near the *Magh-dur*. In those two old Irish words, *Magh-dur* and *Bun-abhainn-dur* or *duire*, marking the course and limits of the ancient frith or river near Tralee, we have, I think, fair proof that Camden's identification of it with the Dour of Ptolemy was correct, and certain proof that Smith was wrong in saying no trace of the word *dur* could be found in place-names near what is now known as Tralee Bay. The name Dursey on our south-west coast has sometimes been thought to indicate that the Dour of Ptolemy lay thereabouts, but the proofs in *Magh-dur* and *Bun-abhainn-dur* are at least two to one; and the German maps framed after Ptolemy's accounts certainly seem to place the Dour much nearer to the Senus or Shannon, and immediately to the south of Kerry Head. However, the point is and no doubt will be debatable; and all I venture to do is to support a claim sanctioned by history for a most interesting coast district in my native county of Kerry, which district I have known for over sixty years. If better proofs of the identification of the ancient Dour with another river plain and estuary on our coasts can be adduced, I shall thankfully consider them as a valuable contribution to Irish topography.

The interesting and learned elucidations of Ptolemy's maps and geography by eminent scholars like Mr. T. G. Rylands, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., and Mr. Goddard Orpen, are, of course, of the highest scientific value from the mathematical point of view; but philology is not without its own value in such matters, and Professor Rhys and Dr. Joyce working with the former—the result of such a "connexion of the sciences" will bring us to the truth.

THE OLD CHURCH OF AGHALURCHER, COUNTY FERMANAGH.

By GEORGE A. DE M. EDWIN DAGG, M.A., LL.B., D.I.R.I.C.

The parish of Aghalurcher is situated in the county Fermanagh, in the barony of Magherastephana, and between the parishes of Enniskillen and Galloon, on the north-east shore of Upper Lough Erne. The ancient church of St. Ronan of Achadh-Urchair, which forms the subject of this Paper, is about three miles distant from the nearest shore of the upper lake, and lies about two miles from the Great Northern Railway Station of Lisnaskea. It is quite close to a crossing on that line, on the Newtown-Butler side of Lisnaskea, and can be seen from the train, though some, watching to get a glimpse of it in passing, have failed to notice the unpretending but picturesquely-situated ruin. The ruin of the church stands in a very ancient graveyard, which is still used for the interment of those of the old families of the neighbourhood who have prescriptive right to burial there.

The name is in Irish *Achadh-Urchair*, Aċaḋ-Urċair, "the Field of the Cast, or Throw." Such is the meaning given by Dr. Joyce, and by a learned Irish scholar, a brother officer, whom I consulted. Curiously enough, when I inquired the meaning of the name from an unlearned native, he answered that it meant "the field of the [young] heifer." This suggested to me that the derivation might have been from the Latin, *ager vaccarum*, "the Field of the Cows," into which the "young heifers" may be supposed to have, in time, changed, as their mothers had done before them.

The church appears as No. 38 in the schedule under the "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1892,"[1] and in the last column the description stands thus:—

"RUINS OF ST. RONAN'S CHURCH—NINTH CENTURY."

This is a respectable antiquity; but I think that I shall be able to show that the site is older, or at least is dedicated to a saint of the seventh century.

The Board of Works have done a little "restoring" in their usual "Gothic" style of architecture, by patching and plastering. I do not know whether they have or have not spoiled the appearance, as I did not see it before their work, but a flat platform of concrete on the top of a vault, evidently part of the original building, is the most conspicuous of their efforts. It is so flat that little or no drainage is possible.

[1] Printed in our *Journal* for 1892, vol. ii., present series, p. 416.

[*To face page* 265.

"THE BISHOP'S STONE," IN THE CHURCHYARD OF AGHALURCHER.

(From a Photograph.)

The orientation of the church cannot now be easily determined, as so few traces of the foundations remain over the ground.

In the churchyard, about ten yards to the north-east of a wall still standing, is a curious stone, bearing the effigy of a bishop, standing, at full length, his arms extended to form a cross, the elbows bent, and having in his left hand an open book, and in his right hand a pastoral staff. There appears to be a girdle about the waist, a mitre on his head, and his garment comes to the knees. The legs are slender; the features of the face are long, and there are traces of a pointed beard, or possibly an unusually long chin.

There is a tradition that two bishops are buried in the graveyard, and the identity of the effigy is obscure; whether it be that of St. Ronan, to whom the church was dedicated, or that of bishop Roger, or Rossa Maguire, who was buried "*in* the Church of St. Ronan at Achadh-Urchair."[1]

I send herewith a photo-print of the "Bishop's Stone," a plan of the ruins, and a sketch of the graveyard. I regret to say the stone is movable. It now stands facing the south-west. The shape of the mitre on the head is the old Irish form, said to be similar to the head-dress of the Pharaohs of lower Egypt. Lichen and decay have obliterated the details of the carving, but the work is still seen to have been of at least average merit for its age.

Harris's edition of Ware's "Bishops" [1739, p. 178] gives the following particulars of this Rossa, or Roger, Maguire:—"Roger Maguire" [sixty-sixth Bishop of Clogher, according to Ware, and the Register of Clogher, seen by him] "succeeded 1449: obiit. 1483." "Roger, or Ross Maguire, son of Thomas the younger, Dynast, or petty King of Fermanagh, succeeded by the Pope's Provision, and was consecrated at Droghedah by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years, and dying in 1483, was buried *in the church* of St. Ronan *of* Achadh-Urchair."

His predecessor in the see was Pierce, or Peter Maguire, a great-uncle of Bishop Roger, as will appear by the genealogy later on, if my pedigree chart be correct.

St. Ronan, to whom the Church was dedicated, would probably be buried *in his own Church*, and although it is not distinctly so stated by Ware,[2] still I think that the tradition of two bishops having been buried there, and the natural probability, are sufficient grounds for such a belief. Again, Bishop Roger is distinctly stated to have been buried *in the Church*, and this stone is *not* in the church, nor does it ever appear to have been built into a wall, nor was it a pavement tombstone. It appears to be a standing headstone, outside the Church, to the north and east of the nearest wall, about ten yards

[1] Cf. Ware's "Bishops" and the "Annals of the Four Masters," A.D. 1483.
[2] "Bishops," p. 178.

from it. This belief is strengthened by the appearance of the stone, a nearly square block, about thirty inches each way; the back and sides have the natural face of the stone, a black whinstone, untouched by the mason's chisel. The book in the bishop's left hand, being a bound one, would seem to show that the sculptor lived subsequently to the age of St. Ronan, as books were not bound till a comparatively late period. As Bishop Roger was a man "eminent for wisdom [learning] and piety" it seems more probable that the effigy is his. St. Ronan, who succeeded St. Enda or Enna MacConail, in the Registry of Clogher,[1] "was the son of Aedh Dubh, or Hugh the Black, King of Ergal," the "Oirghiaila" of the Four Masters. This Hugh the Black, King of Ergal, "the father of Ronan, is mentioned as having died in 'Age of Christ, 606. . . . Aedh, son of Colgan, chief of Oirghialla, and of all the Airtheara, died on his pilgrimage, at Cluain-mic-Nois, of him was said:—

"'There was a time when Loch-da-Damh it was a pool of splendour.
The lake was [nothing else] but splendour in the reign of Aedh, son of Colgan.
Indifferent to me who destroyed it, my friend has abandoned it,
Though it was he that placed a brilliant house on the island of Loch-da-Damh.'"

In a note [*d*] O'Donovan writes in his edition of the Four Masters: "*i. e.* the Lake of the Two Oxen":—"This was evidently the name of a lake in Oirghialla, on an island in which, the habitation of the chieftain, Aedh Mac Colgan, was situated. *It has not yet been identified.* These verses, which Colgan understood to allude to the abdication of Aedh, are very obscure, as we do not know to what the writer exactly alludes."

Now, I submit that the quatrain was an interpolation by one of the Four Masters. That it alludes to a portion of Lough Erne [lower] as Loch-da-Damh. That it should read Loch-na-Damh, *i. e.* "The Lake of the Oxen": that the "Island of Loch-da-Damh" was in that lake: that it was called the "Island of the Oxen," and that it is now known as Daim-Inis, *i. e.* "Devenish." And further, that the *Brilliant House* on the island of Loch-da-Damh refers to the monastery, Round Tower, and Cross on Devenish. The writer, I submit, refers to its destruction, and laments it, and refers poetically to his friend Aedh Mic Colgain, who had built that house, and who is now no more.

St. MacCartain is said to have built a monastery "in the street [of Clogher], before the royal seat of the Kings of Ergal." St. Mac Cartain was of the noble family of Araidh, who gave their name to Dalaraidia.

St. Ronan was, perhaps, connected with—he was, at least, a namesake of the fathers of two of the leading churchmen of his age—Tomian

[1] Ware's "Bishops," p. 178.

of Armagh, and Adamnan, the illustrious Abbot of Hy [Iona], the biographer of St. Columba, and the most learned and polished prelate of his time.

"Thomian, or Tomian, Mac Ronan, a man of noble birth, was, upon the death of Mac Laisir, for his learning and other virtues, appointed the next successor [or, as Colgan saith, was by general suffrage elected].[1] It was said he was the most learned of his countrymen, in an age most fruitful of learned men. To this learned prelate, and to the other bishops, priests, and abbots of Ireland was wrote (*sic*) that epistle of the Roman clergy, in the year 639, during the vacancy of the Roman see, concerning the due season for the celebration of Easter, part of which is still extant in the works of the Venerable Bede.[2] It seems to be an answer to one wrote (*sic*) by Thomian and some of his neighbouring bishops to the Pope, on the same subject, which may be judged by the expression in it, 'scripta quae per latores,' etc.—the letter which your messengers brought. It doth not appear to which side Thomian adhered in the controversy. He died on the 10th January, 661. Colgan reckons him 17th Archbishop of Armagh, and in this follows the Psaltair of Cashel, which takes in Sechnal and Patrick the elder."[3]

Of Adamnan, in a note [*t*] to A.C. 703, in his edition of the Four Masters, O'Donovan says:—"Adamnanus, of Hy [Iona] was the son of Ronan, the son of Tinne" [of whom nothing is known to me], "the son of Hugh, the son of Colman, the son of Sedna, the son of Fearghus Ceanfadda, the son of Conall Gulban."

The mother of Adamnanus we know. "Ronnat, daughter of Seghin, son of Duach, son of Bairindan, of the Cinel-Enna, son of Niall, was the mother of Adamnanus, son of Ronan" [Liber Lecan]. The only thing we know of Adamnan's birthplace brings it very near to this locality.

St. Ronan of Achadh-Urchair certainly died before A. D. 635, at which date St. Aidan, who succeeded him in the See of Clogher, left for England. We do not know how old St. Thomian was, except that he was thirty-eight years a Bishop, and would accordingly have been at least seventy-one years of age at his death in 660.

St. Adamnanus died in A.D. 704, according to Dr. Reeves; but the "Annals of the Four Masters" make the following entry:—

A.C.—703. "Adamnanus, son of Ronan, Abbot of Hy Coluim-cille, died on the 23rd September, after having been twenty-six years in the Abbacy, and *after* the seventy-seventh year of his age. . . ."

Now this date would bring the birth of Adamnan to *before* A.D. 626. Dr. Reeves gives his birth as in A.D. 624, his birthplace as between

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[1] "Acta Sanct., p. 53. [2] "Ecc. Hist.," lib. ii., cap. 19.
[3] Ware's "Bishops"—Harris's edition, 1739, pp. 39, 40.

Ballyshannon and Donegal, and places his death one year later, making him to have lived eighty years, although he says that the statement in the "Four Masters," is not to be hastily set aside. I think that enough has now been said of our patron saint, and the only excuse that I can offer for these "divagations," as Father Prout would call them, is that I found so little known of him when I started, and so much came in my way, in the course of my study, I was insensibly led on and on; however, I hope that it may interest others as it has interested me. Having dismissed St. Ronan, the following extracts from the "Four Masters" will demand little comment:—

A.C.

1394. "Lucas Mac Scoloige, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair, died."

1423. "Maurice, son of Matthew, son of Osgar, Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, parson of Achadh-Urchair, and lord of Claoin-inis" [Cleenish in Lough Erne Upper], "and Ross-Airthir" [Rossory: compare A.D. 606, the death of Aedh "chief of Oirghialla and *all* the Airthera"] "died on the 6th of the Kalends of May."

1447. "The church of Achadh-Urchair was roofed, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul."

1448. "Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair."

1450. "Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough-Dunchadhach, Maguire's [Thomas Oge's] stepbrother went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own house," [or place] "at Cnoc-Ninnigh [Knockninny], and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain, where he put him to death, after which he proceeded to Teallach-Dunchadha" [now Tullyhunco], "to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough-Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another, but notwithstanding this, Edmond, in the end, took Donough-Dunchadhach prisoner, at Gabhail-Liuin" [Galloon], "and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair, when he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge for the killing of Cathal."

1450. "Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgoole, [in Fermanagh]."[1]

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[1] Ware (see Peter Maguire, 65th Bishop of Clogher) does not give his place of death or burial, pp. 185–186 "Harris." (Dublin: 1739.)

A.C.

1471. "Maguire, *i. e.* Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his Lordship, after having spent the greatest part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, and he gave the Lordship to his son Edmond, he left another son as Tanist, and the third son, Rossa, was in the Bishoprick of Clogher." [This is the Roger Maguire of Ware, who succeeded Pierce, the 65th bishop. He became thus the 66th bishop].

1483. "Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died and was interred *in the church* of Achadh-Urchair, according to his own selection" [see above].

1484. "Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art-Carragh, and Hugh, *at the altar of the church* of Achadh-Urchair.

[This probably fixes the date of the discontinuance of Divine Service, in the old church].

1486. "Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain, in the gateway of the church-yard of Achadh-Urchair, by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, *i. e.* Thomas, Conor, and Rory,[1] and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, *i. e.* Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian-Crosagh."

1501. "John,[2] the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a Canon-Chorister in Clogher, parson and Erenach (impropriator) in Achadh-Urchair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality, for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June" (13th).

1508. "Brian, son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire [Edmond], in the Church of Achadh-Urchair."

1511. "Hugh, the son of Felim, the son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, the son of Bishop Maguire."

1515. "Pierce, the son of the great Abbot Maguire, died."[3]

1518. "Hugh, the son of Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Canon-Chorister at Clogher, parson of Achadh-Urchair, and parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died."

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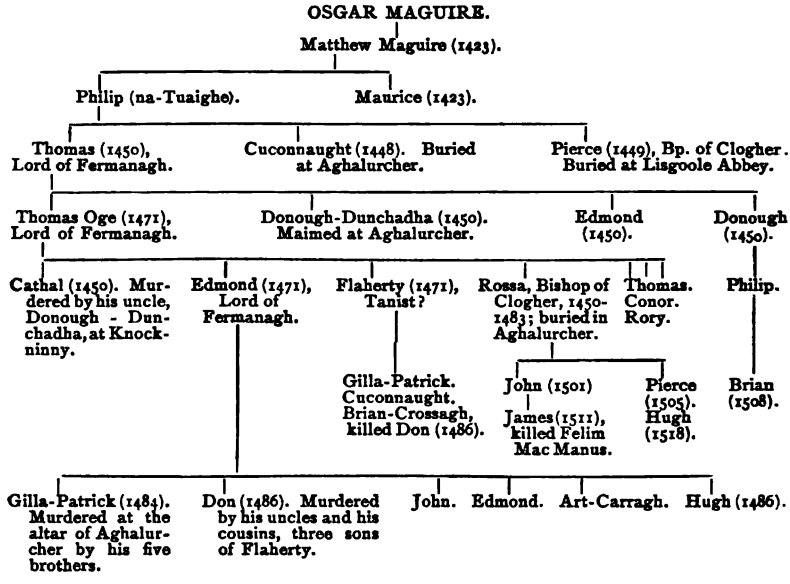
[1] 1486—Rory and Rossa, evidently sons of different mothers.
[2] 1501—"Son of Ross the Bishop" ("Annals of Ulster").
[3] 1515—He was evidently a brother of John (1501), and son of Rossa (1483), and brother of Hugh (1518).

A PEDIGREE OF THE "MAGUIRES OF FERMANAGH," FROM THE FOREGOING ANNALS.



I trust that I may be forgiven for writing so much of the history, and so little of the architecture, of this church. The remains of this historic little edifice are meagre. Its ancient site has seen many stirring scenes, and many of the great family of the Maguires of Fermanagh had it for their place of worship. It was the burial-place of a bishop of the family, but, alas! was desecrated again and again by murder. Two brothers fell by the hands of brothers. First one was slain, and then his slayer also perished in the same churchyard by his kinsmen's hands. They must have been a cruel race, and lived in fearful times.

I hope that the gloss, as to the identity of Devenish, with the "island of Loch-da-Damh," will commend itself to the members of the Society, and that it will be thought not too improbable. It is with feelings of great diffidence that I venture on attempting an identification of what O'Donovan says is very obscure.[1]

[1] The Plate (facing p. 265) illustrating this Paper is from a photograph by Rev. W. C. Ledger, Member. It belongs to the Irish Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, and has been kindly lent by Colonel Vigors.

POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN GREECE AND ANCIENT REMAINS IN IRELAND.

By S. KERR KIRKER, C.E., Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary, Cavan.

In a letter from my brother, Dr. Kirker, at present Staff-Surgeon on board H.M.S. "Amphion" of the Mediterranean Squadron, he referred to an ancient city that he had discovered near Volo, in Greece, where the fleet were anchored at the time. The place is not referred to in any of the guide-books, and no one at Volo nor among the archæologists at Athens whom my brother had met, had heard anything of it.

He has supplied me with the following detailed description. In it may be observed the striking similarity between the remains of this prehistoric Greek city and some prehistoric remains in Ireland known as cashels, cahers, or stone forts. If, in the description of this Pelasgic city, we substitute the word cashel for the more high-sounding title acropolis, it would apply equally to many of the structures in this country.

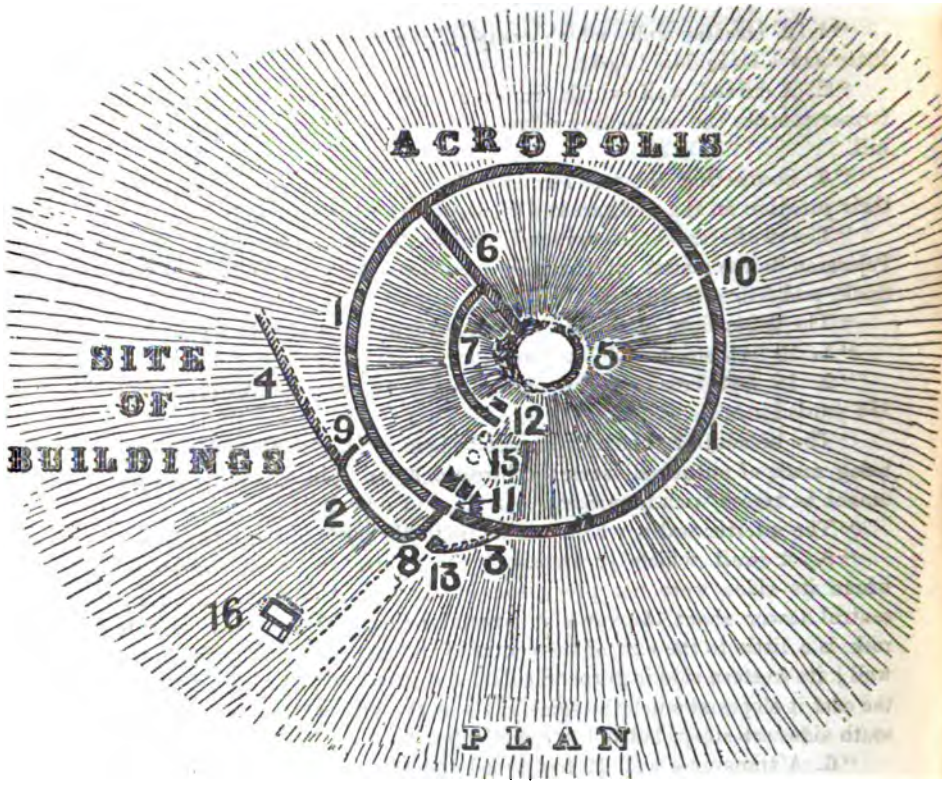
I have prepared a plan of the remains of this ancient Greek town (see next page) to the scale of about 400 feet to the inch; and refer the reader, for comparison, to the plan (on half the scale of that here used) of the great prehistoric forts of Moghane and Langough, in county Clare, so well described by Mr. Westropp, at p. 282 of *Journal* for 1893.

The following is the description of the ancient Greek city. The numbers in the description correspond with those on the plan:—

"Ruins of an ancient Greek Town near Volo.

"About 3 miles to the south of Volo, in Thessaly, and on the north side of Cape Angistri, are the ruins of what appears to have been an important Pelasgian town.

"The site of what was, no doubt, the Acropolis, is a conical hill of remarkable symmetry, crowned by a mass of limestone, and a short saddle-shaped hill-ridge, which connects the former with the main range of Cape Angistri on the south; on these two hills the most important of the remains are situated; but, in a plain adjoining them to the westward, there are also numerous and wide indications of buildings, some foundations of which have been laid bare in the course of winter streams. The buildings appear to have extended about a mile in length by ¾ of a mile in breadth.



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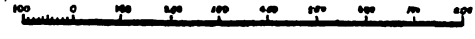


PLAN OF REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT GREEK TOWN NEAR VOLO.

"The ruins of the Acropolis consist of walls, gateways, and the basements of towers, and in this order I shall briefly describe them.

"*Walls.*—The external walls are four :—

"1. A circular wall, which completely girdles the conical hill at a little above its middle height.

"2. A curved wall which, running between the points where the former touches the connecting ridge, encloses part of the summit of that hill.

"3. Connecting the two former walls, opposite the angle formed by their junction on the east, are the traces of a third strong wall.

"The walls are built dry, with heavy Cyclopean masonry as in all Pelasgian towns; some of the stones measure 7 to 8 feet long, 2 feet thick, and 3 or 4 feet broad.

"The dimensions of the walls are, approximately, as follows :—

"1. 19 feet broad, and 730 yards long on its inner side.

"2. 12 feet broad at the eastern end, 10 at the western; and 188 yards long.

"The breadth of the third cannot be seen. The fourth was narrow, being made of unbacked courses of large unhewn stones, and its length cannot be traced with accuracy.

"The interior walls, which can be distinctly made out, are three :—

"5. A wall which encompassed the central mass of limestone, where its sides were not precipitous, and converted it into a strong central tower about 150 yards in circumference. The position of this rock is a little to the east of the centre of the circle formed by the outer wall; its western side is perpendicular, and about 40 feet high; towards the east it slopes at much the same angle as the hill, while the north and south sides are steep, but not perpendicular.

"6. A transverse wall 19 feet broad and 180 yards long, which, in a north-westerly direction, runs between the central tower and circular wall.

"7. From a gateway situated on the southern slope of the hill about half-way between the same two parts of the fortification, a wall circles round towards the west and joins the transverse wall.

"These are the most important remains of walls, but numerous other portions exist.

"*Gateways.*—There must have been, at least, seven gates in the Acropolis, but five only can be distinctly made out.

"Those in the outer walls were three :—

"8. One, probably the main gate, between the eastern corner of wall 2, and the south end of wall 3.

"9. One 10 feet wide in the western side of wall 2; and,

"10. One 5 feet wide in wall 1, towards the east-north-east.

"The inner gates must have been four, and the remains of the two following exist:—

"11. There is a gateway in wall 1, just outside its joining with the east end of wall 2. This gateway is in fair preservation, and has been built across at the inner end by shepherds to form part of a sheepfold. It opened into a small court-like place, from which there appear to have been a number of exits, the main one being on the west, at right angles to the direction of the gateway.

"12. The next gate was situated on the hill-side almost in a direct line between the former gate and the central tower, and somewhat nearer the latter than the former. It has been referred to as forming the starting-

RUINS OF ANCIENT GREEK TOWN NEAR VOLO.
First Inner Gate, No. 11 on Plan. (From a Photograph.)

point of wall 7. These two gateways were from 10 to 12 feet wide; they are shown on two of the photographs which I have taken, and enclose herewith.

"The way in which the central tower was entered is not distinctly seen, but the remains of a narrow gateway exist, pretty close to the rock. Again, there was, no doubt, communication by a gate between the spaces enclosed by walls, 1 and 2; but its position is not clear.

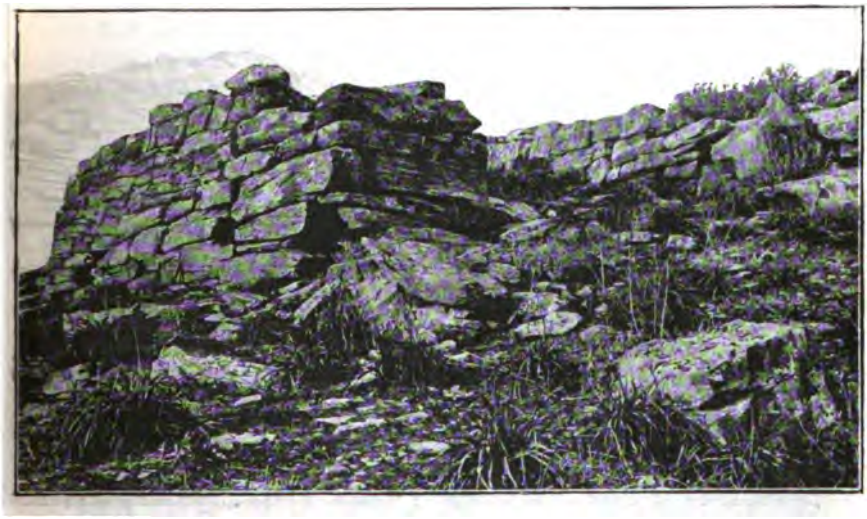
"*Towers.*—The remains of buildings which were probably towers are numerous, but they are most distinct at the following places:—

"13. At the east side of the outer main gate are the remains of a strong tower.

"Connected with the first inner gate, and its court-like space, are the remains of several; and in the line between this gate and the next there seem to have been a number of towers.

"*Other remains.*—At the south end of the connecting hill-ridge, just where it rises to enter the main range, is an artificial platform with the foundation of a building 24 yards long by 8 broad. The long axis of the building was between east and west, and its entrance was at the east end.

"Close to this spot there is, lying on the ground, a flat stone, 7 feet long by 3 feet broad, and about 6 inches thick, with thin square de-



RUINS OF ANCIENT GREEK TOWN NEAR VOLO.

Second Inner Gate, No. 12 on Plan. (From a Photograph.)

pressions cut into its upper surface. The two outer depressions are 12 inches by 11; the middle one is 11 by 10, and all are about 3 inches deep; another flat stone, partly embedded in the ground, a little further off, shows, where exposed, a depression similar to those described.

"It is probable that the building which occupied the artificial platform was a temple, and that the stones with depressions cut into them formed part of the ceiling, and are the primitive forms of the ceiling-stones used in Greek temples of a later date.

"There is, also, not far from the Acropolis, to the south-west, a semicircular hollow in a hill-side with stones placed round it, which closely resembles a Greek theatre. The shepherds call the ruins 'Paleokasho,'

but this is only the name which the Greek peasantry always give to ancient remains, and further, I have not been able to identify them. That the town which they represent belonged to the Pelasgian period of Greek history the architecture of the walls, the character of the pottery—numerous pieces of which are lying about—and the presence of boat-shaped blocks of lava, such as have been found at Mycenae, conclusively prove.

"The town must have been a large and strong one, and was probably occupied by an important community. The Acropolis was larger than those of Mycenae and Tyrins, though the walls at present, owing to the different kind of stone used in building, are not so imposing. In the construction of the two latter citadels limestone and conglomerate, which worked naturally in large blocks, were mainly employed; while the walls of the former are mostly built of a laminated calcareous stone, which is intermediate in composition and structure between the schists at the base, and the pure limestone at the top of the hill, and which forms a ready supply of good building material.

"I enclose some photographs showing portions of Tyrins and the Gate of the Lions in Mycenae.

"Volo is out of the tourist's beaten track, but it is well worthy of being visited on account of the beauty of its scenery, the numerous places of archæological interest—Tolkoo, Pagasae, and Demetrias—in its immediate vicinity, and as the port of the province of Thessaly, the cradle of the Hellenic people, and the scene of many of their traditions.

"The scenery about Volo is among the finest in Greece. The Gulf is surrounded on all sides by mountains and plains, but the northern side is the most interesting. Along that side the range of Pelion lies. The mountain is mainly composed of schistic rocks, but at places limestone occurs, and where it does is known by masses of bare grey rock and precipices. In other parts the hill is covered with vegetation, but has deep ravines cut into it by torrents. Most of the villages marked on the plan enclosed are on the mountain sides, and these villages have been always remarkable for their wealth and independence. The villages are very picturesque, and all have a splendid supply of water, which rushes in streams down their narrow streets. Between the foot of Pelion and the sea is a plain about two miles broad, covered with olive-trees.

"Towards the north-west is a plain which is the end of a broad pass leading into the plain of Velestrino, and that plain, again, is connected with the plain of Thessaly. Through the pass the railway to Larissa and Kalambaka runs.

"Part of the site of Pagasae is on marble hills, and where these come down to the water, at one point, there are very large fresh-water springs which, I believe, gave its name to the town. The fresh water gives rise to an immense growth of large reeds; and in the winter, to the shelter of

these and the heat of the spring water great flocks of birds come at night. I have sometimes seen flocks of more than 100 magpies here.

"GILBERT KIRKER, *Staff-Surgeon, R.N.*

"H.M.S. 'Amphion,' Smyrna.
"*10th March*, 1894."

Those who are familiar with the appearance of the Irish cashels will at once observe the similarity of these structures to the one just described, but for the purpose of a clearer comparison I shall quote some extracts from Mr. Westropp's account of Moghane Fort:—

"Moghane consists of an oval 'cashel' (round the summit of a hill 263 feet above the level of the sea). This has entrances towards the east and west, simple opes in the wall, nor are any great lintel stones apparent among the ruins. The three ramparts vary from 13 feet, where most distinct, to over 20 feet, but they seem to be so systematically overthrown that we cannot say for certain whether they had terraces and steps; as these do not occur in the forts of Langough and Cahershaughnessy, they were probably absent here also. The inner fort (A on plan) measures 350 feet north and south; 380 east and west, and 327 internally from gate to gate; the circuit of its walls being 1100 feet round. Concentric to this is a second enclosure (B) 650 east and west, 630 to 650 north and south, with a circuit of wall 2200 feet round. It has gates to the N.W., the E., and the S.W.; the last defended by a small, round caher (E, 1) about 100 feet in diameter, and much rebuilt; the walls 8 feet thick, and 5 to 7 feet high, inclosing a plantation; its entrance faces the inner fort. The third enclosure (C) is a great irregular oval, adapted to the edge of the steep cliffs and crags westward, and running in nearly a straight line to avoid the abrupt eastern slope. It has three northern entrances, and one southern. . . . . The western wall is defended like the inner gate by a caher (E 2) over 100 feet across; it is rebuilt, its entrance closed, and thickly planted; while another small fort (E 3) a mere ring of mossy stones in the depth of a wood, stands on a hillock to the south of the great fort, guarding the approach to its more accessible southern face and gate.

"The whole great fort measures 1500 feet north and south, and 1050 to 1100 east and west; the circuit of the outer wall is 4550 feet, and of all the three ramparts 7850 feet (nearly 2 miles) enclosing over 27 acres. The interior spaces seem to have been filled up behind each wall so as to be 6 or 8 feet above the outer ground level. A few radiating walls, of modern appearance, and some curious circular hollows occur in the two outer enclosures, and the rock crops out everywhere."

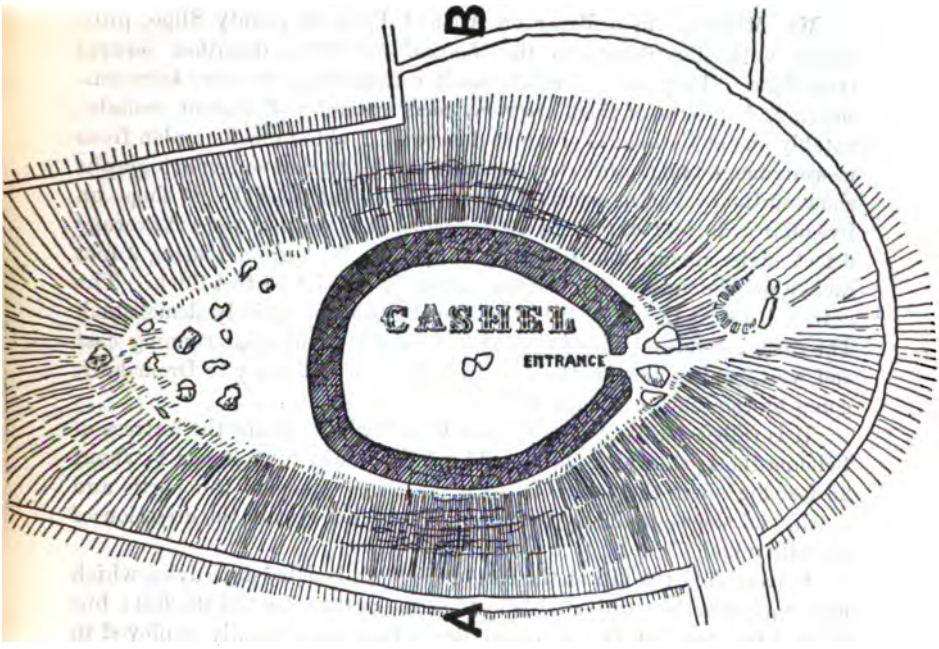
For a fuller description of this fort, and also for a description of the Langough and other forts, I would refer to Mr. Westropp's very interesting Paper.

Mr. Milligan, in a Paper on Ancient Forts in county Sligo, published with illustrations in the *Journal* for 1891, describes several stone forts. They are all much smaller than those we have been considering, but some of them are very good examples of ancient cashels; notably one at Cashelore, of which I have been able to make a plan from measurements taken a few days ago, and also have taken some photographs showing the cyclopean masonry of its walls. This cashel is in shape an irregular oval, 68 feet long by 50 feet wide. The walls at present average 6 feet high outside, and 4 feet on the inside (the ground being 2 feet higher on the inside than on the outside), and 7 to 9 feet thick. The entrance was at the east end, but the doorway is entirely demolished. The cashel stands on one of the summits of a low hill-ridge running east and west, and commands the pass from Sligo or Collooney to Dromahair, going by the south of Lough Gill.

It is called locally "The Bauven Crin" which means the fortress of Belonna the Irish war goddess. The hill on which it stands is about 25 feet high over the valley on each side; it is steep to the north and south, and slopes gradually towards the east and west in the direction of the hill-ridge.

Surrounding the hill at the foot of the slope is a dry stone dyke, which now separates the cultivated land from the pasture land of the hill; but most of the stones in this fence are larger than those usually employed in such fences, being from 3 to 4 feet long, 2 to 3 feet wide, and 18 inches thick, and suggest the idea that it originally formed a defensive outwork to the central fortification, somewhat similar to the description of wall "4" of the ancient Greek town.

The Firbolgs are credited with the building of Moghane and other forts in this country, and it is supposed that these people came from the East, so that they may have been closely related to the people who built the ancient Greek town; this would account for the similarity of the work in both places.



PLAN

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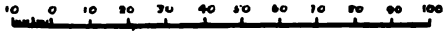

THE "BAUVEN CRIN," OF CASHELORE FORT, COUNTY SLIGO.

Miscellanea.

Rathnageeragh Castle ("The Fort of the Sheep").—This castle is situated in the barony of Idrone East, County of Carlow. It is at the foot of one of the slopes of Mount Leinster, and bears every evidence of having been a place of considerable extent and great strength. The lines of the outworks can still be traced in parts.

The ruins now consist of about 30 feet of the western wall, a few feet of the southern end, and about 20 feet of the northern; the eastern side is completely destroyed.

At the south end are to be seen some steps in the thickness of the wall, leading to the first floor. Near the centre of the west wall is a semicircular arch, now built up, but which originally formed the main entrance to the castle.

The sketch enclosed represents the western elevation of the ruin as it now is, with a high overhanging wall, part of a square tower apparently, at the north-west corner, and a modern buttress, of dry-built stones, at the opposite end, to support the wall there.

The windows vary from an "arrow-slit," to openings of 2 to 3 feet in width, and about 4 feet 6 inches in height, splayed considerably internally.

The groined arches, supporting the first floor, still remain in part.

I regret that the severity of the day on which I visited this old place prevented me from taking any exact measurements.

I have put together the only notices I have, as yet, met with concerning this old castle.

Dr. John Ryan, in his "History of the County Carlow," says (page 155):—

"Inquisition held at Wells, 21st December, 1631,—Gerrald McMurtagh Kavanagh, in his lifetime, was seized of the Castle of Rathnegiragh, in county Catherlogh, and of town and lands of Rathnegiragh, Knocketempan, Ballyvolbrough," and a number more. Being "so seized, by deed, dated 27th October, 39 Elizabeth, granted William Wall and Edmond O'Doyne,[1] and their heirs, the premises for certain uses," &c., &c.

"The aforesaid Gerald, by his deed, dated 12th January, 1623, possessed Walter Sinnott, and Dermot McDowlin Kavanagh, and their heirs of all the premises: and said Walter Sinnott and Dermot Kavanagh, by their deed, dated 3rd September, 1630, possessed said Gerald and his heirs of the premises. Arthur Kavanagh of Ballyteigleigh, gentleman, claims the lands of Garrehill, Castletown, and all and singular all manors, castles, lands, &c., of which aforesaid Gerald McMurtagh died seized, as next heir to the aforesaid Gerald."

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[1] Of Catherlough.

We find amongst the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth's reign, No. 2858, a pardon to "74 of the Kavanaghes at the suit of Mr. Peter Carew, dated 21 June, 1567." Amongst others named are "Donagh M'Garet O'Brin, of Rathnakeragh, and Brian M'Shane, of the same place, gent."

Again, in 1603, a pardon is granted to Geralt Kavanagh of Rathnegeragh, gent., and a number of others.

In the Abstracts of Grants of lands and other hereditaments under the Acts of Settlement between 1666 and 1684 [printed in the xvth Report of the Public Records of Ireland in 1825], we find at page 134, "Sir Richard Kennedy, Knt., 2nd Baron of ye Exchequer," getting Rathnegeragh, 426 acres; also Garryhill, an adjoining townland, and several others in the Co. Carlow; enrolled 17th March, 1667; and the same gentleman gets 281 acres of Siskinrian, which is in the same locality, in another grant, dated 27th September, 1678.

In these grants to Kennedy a saving, in favour of Dudley Bagenal, is made of "his right, in law or equity, to all or any of the premises, and to his proportion of a chiefry of £5 4*s.* out of Siskinrian and Gorminagh, pursuant to his certificate."

With regard to the name of the castle, I may add that in its immediate neighbourhood, on the slopes of Mount Leinster, we still find extensive sheep-runs—thus accounting for the name, "The Fort of the Sheep."—P. D. Vigors, *Fellow.*

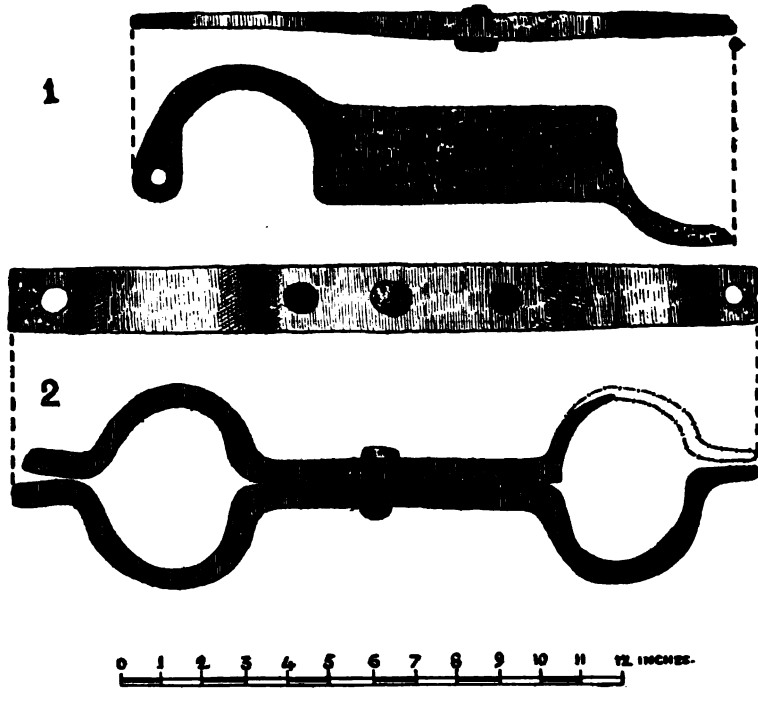
Iron Fetters and Manacles found near Rathnageeragh Castle, Co. Carlow (described by Col. Vigors, High Sheriff, Co. Carlow, *Fellow*).—I wish to exhibit and present to the Museum of the Royal Society of Antiquaries a pair of heavy leg-fetters made of iron, and nearly perfect; also one half of a pair of manacles of iron; which lately came into my possession. They appear to be, so far as I can ascertain, unique amongst Irish antiquities, no examples of similar hand- or leg-fetters being preserved in our museums, or described in the writings of archæologists. Several specimens, however, have been found and figured both in England and on the Continent.

They were obtained in a boggy field situated outside the bounds of Rathnageeragh Castle, county Carlow, where they were accidentally found by some children at play, and being considered of no value, were thrown aside amongst a heap of odds and ends of waste iron, where they remained until they came into my possession. I got them from a farmer residing within one hundred yards of the old castle, on whose ground they were found.

The massive fetters for the legs, even still, after being much corroded with rust, weigh seven pounds. They consist of two corresponding parts, secured to each other by three rivets. One of the end rings, for holding an ankle, is perfect; and this appears to have been fastened by a rivet when secured on the victim, as the aperture is visible which

bound the parts firmly together. Half of the other ring also remains for the opposite ankle. It is evident the wearer of these bangles was not intended to have much chance of escape.

The total length of the fetters is 17½ inches. The bars of iron measure 1¾ inches in depth, and the thickness of each plate must have originally been nearly ⅝ths of an inch. The aperture for the leg is 4 inches in diameter.



(1) Iron Manacles and (2) Leg-fetters found near Rathnageeragh Castle, Co. Carlow.

The manacles consisted of two portions revolving round a central rivet, ending in semicircular bands, which, when overlapped on closing, could be rivetted or otherwise fastened together. Of these one half only is preserved. One of the ends is perfect. It still weighs 2½ pounds, and is 14 inches in length; the bar of iron being 2½ inches wide, and about ¼ an inch thick, the ring portion being less thick to permit of the two portions overlapping more perfectly. The space for the wrist measures 3½ inches across. The annexed drawing represents these objects.

Badge on Harp in the Museum of T. C. D.—Miss Hickson having, in her very suggestive article in "Miscellanea" of our *Journal* for June, 1894, pp. 188–9, reopened the question of the original ownership of the ancient Irish harp preserved in the Museum of T.C.D., I think the following will prove interesting. At page 288, No. 29, of Hamilton's State Papers, Ireland, Elizabeth, 1566, is calendared a Latin letter from Shane O'Neil to Lord Deputy Sidney, dated "Beindborb," February 18th, and signed by Shane, Mipi O'Nell. A note says "the seal of this letter has the dexter hand supported by two lions"; so that settling the question, whether the animals on the badge attached to the harp were lions or wolf-dogs, in favour of the former contention, would in no way help to prove that it had belonged to an O'Brien. This seal is, however, I think, strong presumptive evidence that the badge and whatever it was originally attached to belonged to Shane O'Neil or to some other chief of that name.

When I saw this entry in Hamilton's Calendar some time ago, it struck me as important evidence on the disputed point as to whether the O'Neils used lions as supporters, and I made a note of it for future reference, which I have now been able to make use of.

The badge having belonged to an O'Neil does not prove that the harp originally belonged to one of that name; the badge may have been, and, I think, very likely was, put on long after the harp was made, to replace a lost crystal or something of the kind with which it had been originally ornamented, and conceal the vacant hollow in which that ornament had formerly been set. I am of opinion that the badge belonged to an O'Neil, but is of no value as evidence of the original ownership of the harp; the question remains, when, and by whom, was the badge first fixed on the harp?—George J. Hewson, *Fellow.*

Iron Sword-dirks found in Co. Carlow.—In "Miscellanea," p. 190 of the Number of our *Journal* for June, 1894, there is an article by Colonel P. D. Vigors on two of those weapons, of which illustrations are given; one of them has a cross-guard which seems to be very rare in such weapons. I would wish to draw attention to a "dadagh" or Irish skean, somewhat similar to this, but shorter, exhibited by the late O'Donovan of Lissard at a Meeting of our Society held in Cork in April, 1881, which is figured and described at p. 443, vol. v., 4th Series of the *Journal,* and which dates from the middle of the 16th century. The description is very insufficient; dimensions are given, but it is not said whether it was double-edged or had a thick back; from the engraving I am inclined to think the latter; if so, it must very much resemble both in form and length the one mentioned by Col. Vigors, a drawing of which by the late G. V. du Noyer he had seen. The handle remains in the O'Donovan's specimen also, but no mention is made of the material of which it is composed. Col. Vigors says that the scian (generally, I think,

though, perhaps, incorrectly, spelt skean) seems to have died out in Ireland during the "later middle ages." This term is rather indefinite, and somewhat elastic; but I think that, even if it could be supposed to include the 16th century, it could not possibly be stretched so as to cover the 17th, when the weapon was in universal and constant use, as may be seen in the depositions, &c., relative to the Rebellion of 1641, preserved in Trinity College, some of which have been published by Miss Hickson in her book "Ireland in the Seventeenth Century, &c." The general and extensive manufacture of skeans is mentioned in one of those depositions as having preceded the outbreak in 1641, and as having caused the deponent John Goldsmith to anticipate it, and warn the authorities of the danger: see No. cix., p. 376, vol. i. From very many of those depositions, amongst them No. xcix., p. 355, vol. i., it appears that not only the men, but boys and even children were provided with skeans. In the examinations of two soldiers who had in 1652 arrested Edward Butler of Urlingford (second son of Lord Mountgarrett of 1641) who was executed in 1653, they both state that when they arrested him they found on him "a maddogue, or skean, with the haft in his hand and the blade in the sheath."—"Ireland in the Seventeenth Century," p. 67, vol. ii. This shows that the skean was used in the 17th century by men of rank and position in Ireland as well as in Scotland.

I am aware that there is a difference of opinion as to the degree of authority to be attributed to statements in some of those depositions, but they leave no doubt as to the skean having been in general and extensive use in Ireland in the 17th century. At the present day a moonlighting outrage might be coloured or exaggerated, but no one in doing so would think of arming moonlighters with the obsolete brass blunderbusses of the Rockites of half a century ago.

It would be interesting to know if any authentic specimens of those 17th century skeans have been preserved, and, if so, to compare them with those of a supposed very much earlier date found at Browne's Hill and elsewhere.

Without venturing to question the accuracy of Mr. Wakeman's opinion as to the age of those weapons, founded as it is on a most extensive knowledge of the subject, I am, taking a commonplace view of the question, inclined to think that two and a-half centuries in the ground would be sufficient to account for the state of corrosion in which they were found, and that seven centuries, from "the twelfth century or a period thereabout," would not be at all necessary to produce it; in fact, I find some difficulty in imagining that pieces of iron of such slender dimensions *could* have remained for such a length of time in such a position as that in which they appear to have been found, without having become oxidized throughout their entire substance, and crumbling away completely; at least, the marks of severe cuts or blows, most probably received in parrying sword-cuts, could not, I think, if inflicted in the

12th century, be now by any possibility easily distinguished on thin iron weapons which had lain for seven centuries in gravel exposed to the action of percolating rain-water.

From the depositions already referred to (see Nos. CLVI., CLVII., CLVIII., pp. 49–52, vol. ii.), it appears that the county Carlow was in 1641 overrun by armed Irish. I hope the skeans found at Browne's Hill may be compared with some authentic specimens of those with which many of them were, undoubtedly, armed.—GEORGE J. HEWSON, *Fellow.*

Threatened destruction of the most ancient Monument in Ireland.—In the very first page of the "Annals of the Four Masters" the following entry is found :—"The age of the world to the Deluge, 2242. Forty days before the Deluge, Ceasair came to Ireland with fifty girls and three men, Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain their names. . . . . Bith died at Sliabh Beatha, and was interred in the carn of Sliabh Beatha, and from him the mountain is named." In O'Flaherty's "Ogygia" the same narrative is somewhat differently chronicled, thus :—"Forty days before the Flood, on the fifteenth day of the moon, being the Sabbath, Caesarea, Baronna, and Balba, with fifty women and three men, Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, put in at Dunamare. Slieve Beatha mountain in Ulster was called after Bith." The Slieve Beagh mountain range is a long chain extending in a north-easterly direction through the barony of Magherastephana in Fermanagh, and through the parishes of Clones and Tedavnet in county Monaghan, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, and terminating in the parish of Clogher in Tyrone. Father John Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 226, thus describes its situation : "*Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus.*"

Its highest elevations do not exceed 1200 feet above sea level, while Carnmore, of which there is question, only reaches an altitude of 1034 feet.

The *tumulus* on Slieve Beagh, known as *Carn-More* (*i. e.* the great cairn), is traditionally received as the burial-place of the antediluvian adventurer Bith. Within view of this sepulchral mound other cairns also meet the eye; for instance, that on Toppid mountain in Fermanagh ; that on Cuilca mountain in Cavan, besides a cairn called "The Moat" at Lisnaskea, and another on the hill of Knockninny. To inquire into the origin of those cairns, and to investigate the motive which prompted our remote progenitors to fix upon such conspicuous places of sepulture would furnish an interesting field for research. For the present I merely desire to draw the attention of the executive of our Society to the threatened destruction of this historical monument. On the 28th of July of the present year, having heard a rumour that the cairn of Slieve Beagh was being gradually removed, I proceeded thither, and

ascertained by personal observation that the intelligence was but too well founded. From some of the natives I learned that a quarryman named James Beggan, of Coraghey, Carnmore, had rented the rock on which this cairn is erected from the landlord of it—an army officer in England, named Noble—at the rent of some three or four pounds per year. For years past this freestone quarry has been worked; and deep excavations and cuttings have been formed in the rock in various directions. Following up the work of excavation in this quarry, Beggan undermined a large portion of the cairn, with the result that it has fallen in, thus leaving a wide breach of some 25 feet at the northern side of its circumference. Without taking actual measurements, I consider that this circular mound of stones must have originally measured not less than 30 ft. of a radius from its centre to circumference, and that the cairn—formed of loose stone gathered from the mountain sides—stands from 10 to 15 ft. above the rock summit on which it is perched. The breach already formed by the excavation referred to, reveals the original heathy and peat moss covering of the mountain, over which this cairn must have lain for so many thousand years.

Whether the broken section of this cairn can be replaced or repaired I know not; but one thing seems clear that it is the bounden duty of the Society to check as speedily as possible this act of vandalism, and thus to arrest the destruction of a monument which dates from the earliest colonisation of our country, and which, far and wide, forms a familiar landmark.—D. Canon O'Connor, P.P., *Fellow*.

Leaba Dhiarmada agus Grainne, Dunnamore, Kildress, Co. Tyrone.—This curious structure is situated near a valley called the Esker, on the south side of the high road. Since my previous visit, about 1880, it has been considerably altered, partly by spoliation, partly by subsidence of the soil on which the great stones are placed. The present measurements, externally, are 36 feet from north to south; 18 feet from east to west. The internal measurements are 34 feet from north to south; 7 feet from side to side; the stones of which the sides of the cavern are composed rise in one place about 5 feet from the floor, and are great single blocks of whinstone apparently collected from the mountain sides, or the river which is adjacent. The roof is composed of large flat stones; the weightiest about 2 tons; others averaging 1 ton each. These have been obtained from various quarters, the heaviest is of hard slate rock; another is of limestone; above the whole is a slight covering of earth and sod. It is probable, as tradition of the locality reports, that the cavern was originally of great dimensions, as several blocks of stone, upright and horizontal, lie adjacent and plainly correspond with the existing remains, and the neighbouring fences are composed of rocks evidently abstracted from the original work.

On the western side appear foundations of a smaller chamber at right angles to the main cavern, leading in the direction of an immense monolith, about 20 or 30 tons weight, which seems either volcanic or fused by some action of fire. It may be an aerolite, and is wholly different from any rock strata in the vicinity. The site of the cavern was raised artificially, and slopes towards the south and the river which is distant about 500 yards. There are no inscriptions on the stones.

It is open to conjecture whether in pagan times the monolith may not have been a sacred object and supposed to possess oracular powers, towards which use the main cavern and its smaller chamber might contribute; instances of such use are not uncommon. The cavern does not appear to have been the cist of a superincumbent cairn; several such cists are preserved in this district, although the stones formerly piled above them have been wholly, or partially, removed. At Bellevinagh, Broughderg, Ballybreest, and Ballnagelly, are instances of the preservation of the (supposed) actual graves, while the cairns of great height and diameter have disappeared.—H. B. Carter, D.D., *Honorary Secretary, East Tyrone.*

Report of Hon. Local Secretary on Northern Clare. Cromlechs.—One of the most pressing wants of an Irish field archæologist is a good series of lists of the principal objects of interest in each county and parish. In hope of helping a little in this direction, I venture to commence my Report with a list of the cromlechs or "Dermot and Grania's beds" in Co. Clare, so far as I could recover them from local inquiry and the Ordnance Survey. If we make a map of these remains, a curious fact reveals itself: they lie in a broad band, from the north-west to the south-east corner of the county, being most numerous in the alleged Firbolg kingdoms of Daelach and Magh Adhair, and the hills to the east of the latter, with Kilnaboy parish and the district round Sixmilebridge; very few exist in the baronies between Burren and the Shannon, or in Tradree or the northern parts of Bunratty Upper and Tulla Upper. They are mostly small, box-like structures, some 6 feet or 8 feet square; but some of those of the Kilnaboy group are of great size: they are usually called "Labba Yermuddha," and abound in the grass lands as thickly as in the crags, being independent of geological considerations. In this list the monument is identified by the townland name, and No. of Sheet on 6 inch Ordnance Survey.

Burren.—Ballyvaughan, 2. Ballycahill, 5. Berneens, 5. Faunaroosca,[1] 5. Cooleamore, 5. Kilmihil, 5. Cragballyconoal (three) 5. Deerpark, 9. Ballyganner (three), 9. Poulnabrone, 9. Poulaphuca (extreme south edge of Oughtmâma), 6. Rannagh, 6. Moheramoylan, 9. Fanygalvan (three), 9. Cappaghkennedy, 9.

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[1] This is not the more western Faunaroosca, where the curious round castle stands.

Corcomroe.—Cahermacrusheen (near Glasha), 8; one on the edge of the barony, at Ballyganner (as already given).

Inchiquin.—Knockalassa, and, perhaps, the Ogham stone, both on Mount Callan, 31. Tullycommon (two), 10. Slievenaglasha, 10. Commons North, 10. Leana (two), 17. Ballycasheen, 17. Parknabinnia, 17. Gortlecka (two), 17. Dromore (not on map).

The eastern group contains:—

Bunratty Upper.—Ballymacloon, 42. Knappogue, 42. Monanoe, 34. Dooneen, 34. Ballyhickey, 34. Caherloghan (not on map). Rylane (not on map). Clooney (two, one now destroyed), 34. Ballyogan, 26. Ballymaconna, 26. Poulaphuca (beside main road from Ennis to Crusheen), 25. Kilvoydan, 26.

Bunratty Lower.—Dromullan (two), 43. Kilcornan, 43. Knockalappa, 43. Ballysheenbeg (near last), 43. Ballinphunta (two; one still exists at Crughane Church, close to and visible from railway south of Sixmilebridge), 62.

Tulla Upper.—Tyredagh (two; one not marked; each has several compartments), 27. Newgrove, 35. Miltown (six; one was blown up, I hear, in July, 1892), 35. Moymore (four), 35. Maryfort (not on map), 35. Rosslara, 37. Corracloon (near Feakle), 20.

Tulla Lower.—Cloghoolia, 52. Drummin, 52. Elmhill (not on map). Ardskeagh (Broadford), 44. Knockshanvo, 44. Killokennedy, 44. Cloonyconrymore (two), 44. Formoylemore, 44. Lackareaghmore, 44. Ardataggle, 54. All in this barony, except last, are on the hills.

Total.—21 in Burren, 2 in Corcomroe, 13 in Inchiquin, 13 in Bunratty Upper, 7 in Bunratty Lower, 16 in Tulla Upper, 11 in Tulla Lower—some 80 in all.

Other remains.—Mr. Robert Vere O'Brien, Member, has had the heavy ivy removed from the convent of Killone, disclosing its fine Romanesque window, and the curious corbel—a human head between uplifted arms and hands, at the south-east angle. He is making a very proper attempt to get it vested as a national monument. Repairs are greatly needed, the central pier of the east window being in a very decayed condition, and the west belfry piers lean out under the pressure of the heavy pitched stones forming the top.

By the exertions of Dr. George Macnamara, of Baunkyle, the ancient Termon Cross of Kilnaboy has been replaced and firmly cemented into its original socket in the rock near Lemeneagh Gate. I may notice that, some time since, Mrs. Stacpoole of Edenvale, Member, had the site of Killone Castle (mentioned in the 1584 Castle List, T. C. D.) excavated, thereby setting at rest the question of its actual situation and plan.

Ennis Abbey is now in good order; it is, however, a great mistake not to arrange the carved blocks now in the nave, with some attempt at order, in the vaulted sacristy. The west end, and curious patchwork west window of Dysert O Dea Church require to be cleared of the heavy growth of ivy. In Quin Abbey some reckless person has cut the words "Macnamara of Ayle" across the plinth of the ancient tomb of the Macnamaras, at once an inaccurate statement, and an act of vandalism. I have planned and sketched the almost unknown Church of Templemore, in Kilkeedy parish; it measures externally 51 feet by 26 feet 8 inches, the walls 2 feet 6 inches thick, and greatly decayed. The only remaining features are the south window and west door—the former a tall, round-headed slit, the latter a really fine "cyclopean" structure, though much buried, and on the point of falling. The lintel is cracked, but measures 6 feet 5 inches by 2 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches deep; the door is at present only 4 feet high, and from 24 inches to 26 inches wide; the jambs are inclined. The only "find" reported to me is that of a very perfect gold fibula, with cup ends without incised ornament, found in the reclamation works on the Fergus, and my informant could not tell me who obtained possession thereof.—T. J. Westropp, *Fellow.*

Ancient Thomond, &c.—Miss Hickson has raised a number of interesting questions in her notes under above title (p. 187, *supra*); however, as there is no *history* (as distinct from a few obits and battles) relating to Thomond before the Danish wars, it is not easy to find who held Tradree. The district, open on two sides to navigable rivers between a large Danish colony and the sea, was ravaged by foreigners so early as 833. The colonists were assailed, and eventually driven out by Brian Boru, 977. It does not seem likely that Tradree extended south of the Shannon. The most practised naturalist or antiquary may hesitate about intervening in the discussion between Petrie and O'Curry on the "Harp-badge." "If shape it may be called, which shape had none," these Irish ornamental animals defy description, being as much like tapirs or long-nosed pigs as lions or hounds; indeed, St. Mark's "Lion," on the case of Molaise's Gospels, is more like a gnostic ass-headed god than the king of beasts. For early use of the lion as a badge of the O'Briens, we have a tradition that Brian Boru had gold lions on his standard, and the alleged slabs of King Donald, 1194, and Bishop "Donoh," 1207, in Limerick Cathedral (see our *Journal*, 1892, p. 70) have certainly got lions. The "Wars of Turlough" only mentions Murchad O'Brien's red shield, 1313, and the "wolf-dog ensigns" of the O'Briens. Does this clear up the doubt, and make the "lions" into "wolf-dogs"? The Tudor heralds, at the investiture of Murrogh, first Earl of Thomond, gave him as arms "three piles gules," a modification of the "three piles azure" of the English *Brians*; later heralds, however, gave the three lions in their present form, or quartered with the piles. As I did not keep my rough notes for "The Normans in Thomond,"

I have to trust my memory for the source of my statement as to Thomas de Clare's marriage; I believe I took it from a seventeenth century book of pedigrees and notes in T. C. D. Unfortunately I overlooked the paragraph when I published *corrigenda* to that Paper, but there can be no question as to Miss Hickson being right.—T. J. WESTROPP, *Fellow*.

The Shamrock.—With regard to the custom of wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, as mentioned by Dr. Threlkeld in 1726, Dr. Frazer, in his interesting Paper, says :—"This appears to be the earliest recognition of a practice now recognised as a national duty by Irishmen." With a clear reference to the 17th March, it may be so; but wearing the shamrock is noticed, in 1689, in the "Irish Hudibras," published in that year—

> "Nay, not as much has Bryan Oge,
> To put in 's head as one shamroge."

And again—

> "Bring me a bunch of suggane ropes,
> Of shamroges and pottado tops,
> To make a laurel."

(See T. Crofton Croker's articles on "St. Patrick" and "The Shamrock," in his "Popular Songs of Ireland," pp. 11, 39: London, 1839). The "Irish Hudibras," of 1689, was written by James Farewell. There was another poem, with the same title, by William Moffet, a schoolmaster, published in 1755. (See Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual," vol. i., p. 779; vol. ii., p. 1581: London, 1864.)

Eating the shamrock may be traced to nearer the present time than the date, 1613, at which Dr. Frazer stops. The custom is mentioned by Sir Henry Piers in his "Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath," written in 1682, and first published by Vallancey. As the passage in which it occurs contains some other curious information, an apology will hardly be necessary for giving the whole of it. It is as follows :—

> "They have a custom every May-day, which they count their first day of summer, to have to their meal one formal dish, whatever else they have, which some call stirabout or hasty pudding, that is, flour and milk boiled thick; and this is holden as an argument of the good wives huswifery (*sic*) that made her corn hold out so well, as to have such a dish to begin summer fare with; for if they can hold out so long with bread, they count they can do well enough for what remains of the year till harvest: for then milk becomes plenty, and butter, new cheese, and curds, and shamrocks, are the food of the meaner sort all this season; nevertheless, in this mess, on this day, they are so formal, that even in the plentifullest and greatest houses, where bread is in abundance all the year long, they will not fail of this dish, nor yet they that for a month before wanted bread."

(See Vallancey's "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," vol. i., p. 121: Dublin, 1770.)

Eating shamrock is also noticed in the "Irish Hudibras," 1689—

> "Springs, happy springs, adorned with sallets,
> Which nature purpos'd for their palats,
> Shamrogs and watercress he shews,
> Which was both meat, and drink, and clothes."

(See T. Crofton Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland," p. 34). A method of dressing shamrocks for food is glanced at in the "Workes" of Taylor, the water poet, published in 1630—

> "Whilst all the Hibernian kernes in multitudes
> Did feast with shamerags stew'd in usquebaugh."

(See Nares' "Glossary," vol. ii., p. 784 : London, 1888 ; or "Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," vol. ii., p. 727: London, 1889.)—JOHN SALMON.

Rathmichael.—Having read Mr. Westropp's note in last number of the *Journal*, and being in the neighbourhood, I visited the church, and have since called the attention of the Rathdown Board of Guardians to the matters complained of. The Board at once took the matter up. One of its members, Mr. Searight, was commissioned to make enquiries, and succeeded in tracing the missing *bullaun*, which was in the possession of the Master of the Workhouse.

I have since been favoured by Mr. Cope, Clerk of the Union, with a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Board on Mr. Searight's Report, as follows :—

> ORDERED—"The holy-water stoop, or font, to be replaced in the graveyard; the stones with markings on them, probably Pagan, to be taken up from their present position as steps, and carefully laid inside the graveyard, in such a place as they may be safe from injury; the steps to be replaced with ordinary stones (Mr. Grehan will see to it). The caretaker, Kennedy, to be ordered to keep the graveyard in proper order; the Clerk to report next Board day."

The prompt action of the Board deserves the commendation and thanks of the Society.—E. R. M'C. DIX.

Discovery of an Ogham-stone in County Kerry.—In June last an Ogham-stone, with very clear markings, was found by Mr. M'Quin of Gortatlea, county Kerry, on an outlying farm of his at Gurrane. In cutting away portion of a rath the stone was met with, and Mr. M'Quin, fully appreciating the nature of the find, had it carefully removed, and for greater safety it was subsequently conveyed to his own farmyard,

where it now lies. A correspondent of the *Kerry Sentinel* gives the following description of it:—

"Leaning against the northern side-wall of the house, nearly upright, it stands very favourably for deciphering its inscription, which is, indeed, wonderfully legible on the whole, though the break at the top of the stone is a great drawback of course. Commencing on one edge, about twenty inches from the ground, the scored characters read thus upwards:—

DUMELIMAQIGLASICONAS,

which, perhaps, it is not too bold a venture to group thus:—Dumeli maqi Glasiconas, which would read—(of) Dumel, the son of Glasicon. The break of the stone occurs just at the last line of the s; and though there cannot be many letters missing, it would be interesting to know whether the inscription followed right around. Taking it that it does not, but reads again from the bottom of the next edge, here is the lettering the notches would resolve themselves into—

NIOTTACOBRASARA.

The break of the stone here evidently interrupts the lettering, and as there may have been other vowel dots following the one, there cannot be too much certainty about the 'A,' but some vowel was intended. Even if the stone were intact it could not be found to contain many more letters (three or four at the most), and these would be a continuation of the second inscription, which evidently reads upwards, thus—Niotta Cobras Ar—, the last remaining mark being a single short notch or dot, which might be the letter 'A,' or the first part of any one of the other vowels."

It would be desirable to have the stone removed to the National Museum.—P. J. Lynch, *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary, North Munster.*

Ogham-stone, Gortatlea, Kerry.—The Lord Bishop of Limerick has visited the locality, and had careful copies and casts made from the inscription. He has promised to contribute a Paper with details of the reading of the inscription, and accompanied by suitable illustrations, to the *Journal* of the Society. His Lordship's communication will prove of peculiar interest to students of this remarkable class of scribed stones (which are found in Ireland, especially in our Southern districts, with remarkable frequency, compared with England and Wales), from the high position he occupies as an Ogham scholar, and the importance of their elucidation to a proper understanding of their place in Irish archæological history.—W. F.

Coin of James II. struck in Limerick.—In Dr. Frazer's Paper on the "Shamrock," in our *Journal* for June, 1894, p. 135, the following statement is made:—"After a long interval another Irish historic coin occurs, the copper pieces issued by Sarsfield during the siege of Limerick, made by re-striking the brass money of James II., and issuing it for

pence and halfpence. This represents a seated figure of Erin, holding out the mystic plant."

I do not think there is any reason whatever for connecting Sarsfield's name with this coinage; it was issued by Tyrconnell, as James II.'s Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sarsfield, being only a brave general who distinguished himself in defending Limerick, had nothing to do with it. These coins were known by the name of "Hibernias," from the figure of "Hibernia," with the word over it, which appeared on the reverse. This figure, however, does not hold a shamrock in her hand; the object is a cross. I have several of the coins, and have seen a great number, and, except in very much worn specimens, there can be no doubt about it. I have always seen it described and engraved as a cross; in fact, I never before knew of its being supposed to be a shamrock. I never before heard of these coins having been issued as pence and halfpence. I always supposed that they passed in Limerick, among James' adherents, as shillings, and of equal value with the gun-metal shillings struck in 1689 and 1690. The gun-metal half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences had certainly been reduced, by a proclamation of William III., to the value of 1*d.*, ½*d.*, and ¼*d.*, respectively, but that did not effect Tyrconnell's "Hybernias." I may possibly be wrong about the value as issued in Limerick, but I would much like to get some authority for the statement that they *were issued* as pence and halfpence. The proportion of them which has been re-struck is very small, and as far as my experience goes, they were re-struck from sixpences with the apparent object of raising their value to a shilling. There would be no object in re-striking them if they were to pass as pence and halfpence.—George James Hewson, *Fellow.*

The Fitz Geralds of Castle Dodd.—Richard Fitz Gerald, of Castle Dodd, in the county of Cork, married, before 1641, Alice, daughter of Richard Percival, Esq., and sister to Sir Philip Percival (ancestor of the Earls of Egmont), by whom he had issue, with two daughters (the one married to Mr. Lloyd, by whom she had Dr. Owen Lloyd, Dean of Connor in 1709, and the other to Colonel William Legge, Governor of Kinsale, and uncle to William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth), an only son, William Fitz Gerald, of Cork, who married, and had issue an only son, Robert Fitz Gerald, of Castle Dodd, who was made Prime Sergeant-at-Law, 23rd June, 1717, and died 21st Jan., 1724. Robert Fitz Gerald married Eleanor, younger daughter of John Kelly, of Kellymount, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Cuffe, of Castle Inch, Esq. (grandfather of the 1st Lord Desart), by whom he had issue an only daughter and heir, Eleanor, married, 10th January, 1733, to Sir William Stewart, third Viscount Mountjoy, who was created Earl of Blesinton, by Patent, dated 7th December, 1745.

In an Inquisition, taken at Cork, 4th November, 1584, concerning

the vast possessions of Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, who was slain in rebellion, 1583, we find the following entry:—"Other lands of the said Erles w'in the Countie of Corke.—*Dod's Castle in Ballagha*, 1 *plowland*." (Carew MSS., Lambeth).

In 1587, Dod's Castle was granted to Hugh Cuff, Esq., one of the "Undertakers." It is situated in the parish of Kilbolane, and townland of Ballyhare, not far from Castle Ishen, the property of the late Sir Gerald Richard Dalton Fitz Gerald.

Any information relating to Castle Dodd, or to the Fitz Geralds who resided there in the 17th and 18th centuries, would be of much interest to the writer.—R. G. Fitz Gerald-Uniacke.

Iona—Hags of the Castle, Sheelahs, &c.—One of those interesting figures of which a list recently appeared in this *Journal* was lately noticed in the Nun's Chapel of Iona, and a photograph obtained by a Member of our Society. This is the first of those figures noticed in Scotland; but it is believed that others are preserved in old churches in outlying districts of the Highlands.—W. F.

Photographs, Dunsany and Glendalough Excursions.—Mr. Williams R. Kennan (*Member*), Art Photographer, 41, Grafton-street, Dublin, has taken some beautifully-executed plates of a large size, 15 inches by 12 inches, in connexion with the above Excursions, copies of which can be had from him by Members at the reduced price of 3*s.* 6*d.* each in plate-marked mounts.

The Dunsany group, taken 23rd June of this year, has the Castle as a background, and Lord Dunsany in the centre, with many well-known Members of the Society.

The Glendalough group, taken 1st September, has St. Kevin's Kitchen as a background, with upwards of seventy Members and their friends. Mr. Kennan has also a vista view of Glendalough, comprising the village and Royal Hotel as a foreground, with the Round Tower and Cathedral in the middle distance, and the valley and Lower Lake surrounded by mountains in the background.

"**The Ulster Journal of Archæology.**"—The appearance of a new periodical, published by Marcus Ward & Co., of Belfast, devoted to archæology, demonstrates the increasing interest taken in the study of Irish History and Antiquities. The name is a revival of that of the publication which was issued from 1853 to 1882, and contained so much valuable information for the antiquary. The new Journal will be devoted to all subjects bearing upon the history of Ulster, its folk-lore, and local customs. The first number, which has just been published, contains Papers by several well-known antiquaries, with many illustrations. It is produced under the conduct of a committee, and will be issued quarterly.

Notices of Books.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: Ecclesiology. Edited by F. A. Milne, M.A. (London: Elliot Stock.)

THIS volume is one of the series of the classified collection of the chief contents of *The Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868; and it contains all the articles of any special interest relating to the subject of Ecclesiology. The whole of the extracts selected for reproduction are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Early Church Buildings, Church Interiors, and Church History.

Under the first head the correspondence about Lyminge Church between Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., and others, is given, wherein is discussed the question as to whether the churches erected in England during the tenth century were, as a general rule, built of wood or stone. Mr. Parker's opinion was "that the churches of the tenth century were so generally of wood only, that very strong evidence is necessary to show that a particular church of stone is of that period."

The chapters are interesting, as showing what is to be said on both sides, and but little has been added by recent research to throw additional light on the subject, so that the controversy remains very much as it was. The truth seems to be that for several centuries the introduction of stone instead of timber was gradually taking place, and that the particular period when the latter was abandoned and the former universally adopted cannot, with certainty, be pointed to. It is, however, apparent that Parker was too sceptical about very ancient stone buildings, just as Petrie erred in an opposite direction in antedating some of the stone churches in Ireland.

The second part of the volume contains Papers by William Burges on "Mediæval Mosaics," and by Albert Way on "Pavements of Figured Tiles," and a great many other subjects by other writers; but the absence of the illustrations which accompanied the original papers is a serious detriment to many of the articles. Church towers and bells are treated of, and also chantries, confessionals, mural paintings, rood lofts, stained glass, tabernacles, sculpture, &c., so the subjects are sufficiently diversified.

The concluding part which relates to "Church History" contains a collection of extracts giving some account of the English cathedrals, and the cathedral choir-schools, and ends with a valuable Paper by Mr. C. A. Buckler on the Churches of the Dominicans, which is a history in miniature of the rise and development of that Order.

Proceedings.

Excursion to Dunsany and Tara, 23rd June, 1894.

On Saturday, 23rd June, a party of more than eighty members of the Society, by the kind invitation of Lord Dunsany, visited his castle, with the carefully preserved ruins of its mediæval church, and the neighbouring remains on Tara. The largest section of the party left Broadstone Terminus at 9.30 A.M., arriving at Kilmessan Station at 10.30, whence they were conveyed on cars to Tara. Here they were joined by Members from North Meath, and a number from Belfast. The account of Tara, prepared for the Members' use on this occasion, is printed among the Papers of this Number. Driving from Tara, the party visited the ruined Church of Skreen, described at p. 229. From Skreen, Dunsany village was reached, passing a picturesque roadside cross (p. 227); then driving through the finely wooded demesne, the party reached Dunsany Castle. This was one of the great strongholds built by Hugh De Lacy for the protection of the Anglo-Norman settlers in his territory of Meath. Many changes have been made in it within and without, which give it a comparatively modern appearance.

The visitors were most kindly received, and entertained in the most hospitable manner by the noble host, an excellent luncheon being served on the lawn in a large marquee erected for the purpose. The very interesting church ruins (described in pp. 222–227), preserved with unusual care, were studied, as were the works of art and curiosities in the castle. Among the family relics were noted the plain gold ring of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, with his arms, crest, and initials; the cup of Queen Elizabeth, richly enamelled; the watch and portrait of Oliver Plunkett, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh; and some curious letters relating to the disturbances in Meath, 1798, when an attack on Dunsany Castle was feared. There is also a copy of the will of the first Lord Dunsany, dated 1461, from the original at Lambeth.

Sarsfield's Ring.

Some of the party afterwards visited Killeen Castle, and its church, bearing many points of resemblance to that of Dunsany; and having been again entertained at afternoon tea at Dunsany Castle, returned to Dublin by the evening train.

[*To face page* 296.

DUNSANY CASTLE, CO. MEATH.

(From a Photograph.)

CARNARVON MEETING.

THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Society, for the year 1894, was held at Carnarvon (by invitation of the Cambrian Archæological Association) in the Guild Hall, on Monday, 16th July, 1894, at 8 o'clock, p.m.:

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., President, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings:—

Fellows:—The Rev. George R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President for Ulster;* the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President for Leinster;* Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary;* J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.); Julian G. Wandesford Butler; George Coffey, B.A., B.E., B.L., M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A., *Hon. Local Secretary for Dublin;* Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.B., M.R.I.A.; S. Kerr Kirker, C.E., *Hon. Local Secretary for Cavan;* Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster;* James Mills, M.R.I.A., *Editor;* M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Local Secretary for Kilkenny;* George Norman, M.D.; John R. O'Connell, LL.D.; John Rhys, M.A., Prof. of Celtic, Oxford, *Hon. Fellow;* John L. Robinson, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster;* Worthington G. Smyth.

Members:—Mrs. Drew; Miss King; J. B. Cassin Bray; Michael Buggy, Solicitor; the Rev. W. W. Campbell, M.A.; M. Edward Conway; the Rev. Ernest A. Cooper, M.A., B.D.; the Rev. George W. S. Coulter, M.A.; Samuel Cunningham; the Rev. B. C. Davidson-Houston, M.A.; the Rev. Henry W. Davidson, B.A.; Patrick J. Donnelly; Valentine Dunn; Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.; Joseph Gough; G. E. J. Greene, M.R.I.A., F.L.S.; Thomas Greene, LL.B. J.P.; S. Guilbride; the Rev. Leslie A. Handy, M.A.; James Heron, B.E., J.P.; the Rev. Canon Keene, M.A.; Charles Haines Keene, M.A.; Patrick Kenny; the Rev. O. M'Cartan, P.P.; D. de Courcy Mac Gillycuddy; the Very Rev. Alexander Mac Mullen, P.P., V.G.; the Rev. J. H. Maconachie; the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A.; Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.I.; Charles Mullin, Solicitor; J. J. Phillips; S. A. Quan-Smith; E. Crofton Rotheram; E. Weber Smyth, J.P.; the Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were duly elected:—

FELLOWS.

Richard O'Shaughnessy, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

George A. Stevenson, Commissioner of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

W. W. Wilson, M.INST. C.E., M.R.I.A., St. James's Gate Brewery, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

Edward Festus Kelly (*Member*, 1893), 15, Palace Court, London, W.: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

MEMBERS.

Edward Allworthy, Cave Hill-road, Belfast: proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster.*

The Rev. Arthur W. Ardagh, M.A., The Vicarage, Finglas: proposed by the Rev. William O'N. Lindesay.

Alexander Colles, 3, Elgin-road, Dublin: proposed by R. S. Tresilian.

William P. Geoghegan, Rockfield, Blackrock: proposed by the Rev. William O'N. Lindesay.

Robert Hugh Geoghegan, Rockfield, Blackrock: proposed by the Rev. William O'N. Lindesay.

John Edward Geoghegan, Rockfield, Blackrock: proposed by the Rev. William O'N. Lindesay.

James Henry, M.D., Swan Park, Monaghan: proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary for Co. Monaghan.*

R. T. Martin, Rosemount, Artane: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

George Nuttall Smith, B.A. (Dubl.), Duneske, Cahir: proposed by Rev. David Mullan, M.A.

Anthony Scott, Architect and Engineer, 16, William-street, Drogheda: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

William A. Scott, Architect and Engineer, 16, William-street, Drogheda: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

J. St. Clair Boyd, M.D., 27, Great Victoria-street, Belfast: proposed by R. M. Young, B.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

Daniel Kennedy Coates, Six-mile Cross, Co. Tyrone: proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A.

J. J. Slattery, Leoville, Terenure: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

The Very Rev. P. White, P.P., V.G., Dean of Killaloe, Nenagh: proposed by the Rev. W. Healy, P.P., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster.*

R. A. Anderson, 2, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin: proposed by H. C. Cullinan, *Fellow.*

Robert Hall Anderson, J.P., Six-mile Cross, Co. Tyrone: proposed by S. F. Milligan, *Fellow.*

John Carolan, J.P., 77, North King-street, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*

Patrick J. Donnelly, 137, Capel-street, Dublin: proposed by Thomas Drew, R.H.A., *President.*

Thomas Downes, Norton, Skibbereen: proposed by O'Donovan, J.P., D.L., *Fellow.*

Rev. John Everard, C.C., Clonmel: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

Paul Gleeson, Glenageary: proposed by E. M. Gleeson, M.D., J.P.

Richard H. P. Ingham, LL.B. (Dub.), Barrister-at-Law, Carrighill, Belturbet: proposed by D. C. Rushe, *Fellow.*

Bryan John Jones, Red House, Ardee: proposed by Lord W. FitzGerald, *Fellow.*

Henry Murphy, Solicitor, Diamond, Clones: proposed by D. C. Rushe, *Fellow.*

Middleton Moore O'Malley, J.P., Ross House, Westport: proposed by W. E. Kelly, J.P., *Fellow.*

Philip C. Pratt, Woodview Cottage, St. Anne's Hill, Cork: proposed by R. Day, J.P., *Vice-President.*

William Sampey, The Friary, Leighlin Bridge: proposed by Rev. Canon Abbott.

Richard O'Brien Smyth, C.E., 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin: proposed by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

Samuel Stephens, Martello-terrace, Holywood, Co. Down: proposed by R. M. Young, B.A., B.E., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

Miss K. Knox, Ennis: proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary for Clare.*

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That the Council of the Society be authorised to offer a reward of £5 to any person who gives such information as would lead to a successful prosecution in the case of wanton or malicious injury to any ancient monument in Ireland."

"That the following further recommendations be sent up to the Council:—

(1) 'To take such steps as may be necessary to give publicity to this Resolution.'

(2) 'That the Act of Parliament relating to such outrages be printed for circulation.'

(3) 'That notice of the reward offered by the Society be sent to all the Police Barracks throughout Ireland.'"

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"Irish Arrow-heads," by the Rev. George R. Buick, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*

"British Pottery at Silchester and the Potter's Wheel in Ireland," by the Rev. Leonard Hassé, *Fellow.* (Read by Rev. George R. Buick.)

"Prehistoric Ornament in Ireland, and its relation to Cup and Circle Markings," by George Coffey, B.A., B.E., B.L., M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

The following Papers were, at the request of the Hon. Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, postponed, and read at the Annual Meeting of that Society, held on Friday, 20th July:—

"Irish Art as shown on Irish Crosses," with lime-light illustrations, by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President.*

"Notes on the Progress of the Antiquarian Photographic Survey of Ireland," by J. L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow, Hon. Curator of the Photographic Survey; Hon. Provincial Secretary for Leinster.*

The remaining Papers, as follows, were taken as read, and referred to the Council:—

"The old Session Book of Templepatrick Presbyterian Church," by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A.

"The Fitzgeralds of Rostellane, Co. Cork," by R. G. Uniacke Fitzgerald, B.A., *Fellow.*

The following Exhibits were made:—

By Rev. George R. Buick, M.A., *Vice-President.*—Arrow-heads and Stone Implements.

By John L. Robinson, R.H.A., *Fellow.*—Six Volumes of Photographs of the Archæological Survey.

By Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster.*—Irish Flint Weapons.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Excursions.

On Tuesday, and the four following days, the Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries joined an admirable series of Excursions, which had been arranged for by the Executive of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and which were carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. The following were the arrangements made for each of the days.

TUESDAY, *July 17th.*

Left Carnarvon by the 8.30 a.m. train for Conway—Inspected the Church, Castle, Town Walls, and Plas Mawr; at 1.30 p.m. drove to Caerhun; returned to Conway in time for the 4.18 p.m. train for Bangor, driving thence to Penrhyn Castle, where the President Elect received the Members and delivered the Inaugural Address. Left Penrhyn Castle at 7.30 p.m. Visited Llandegai Church, and returned to Carnarvon by train leaving Bangor at 9.5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *July 18th.*

Started in carriages at 8.30 a.m. from Castle Square for Clynnog Church and Cromlech, Llanaelhaiarn Inscribed Stone, Treceiri, Craig y Ddinas, Glynllifon Maenhir, and Dinas Dinlle.

THURSDAY, *July 19th.*

Visited Beaumaris Church and Castle, Penmon Church, Priory, and Cross, Ynys Seiriol (Puffin Island); also cromlechs at Plas Newydd and Plas Gwyn.

FRIDAY, *July 20th.*

Started in carriages at 8.30 a.m. from Castle Square for Crûg oval Enclosure, Dinas Dinorwig, Dinas Mawr, Llys Dinorwig, Dolbadarn Castle, Giants' Graves, Cwm Dwythwch, Dinas Tydu, Caer-garreg y Fran, and the Decius Stone, at Llanrug.

Public Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at 8 p.m. in the Guild Hall.

SATURDAY, *July 21st.*

At 9.30 a.m., visited Carnarvon Castle, afterwards inspected the remains of Segontium and Llanbeblig Church.

[A detailed account of the Excursion will be included in the next Number of the *Journal.*]

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, 17th July, Lord and Lady Penrhyn received the Members of both Societies in the great hall of Penrhyn Castle.

Lord Penrhyn, in his Presidential Address, said he must first of all thank them for having placed him in the position of President, and in speaking of the pride which he felt at being, in that capacity, permitted to open those proceedings, he trusted they would consider the pride, of which he had spoken, as tempered with something like a satisfactory amount of humility, when he confessed that he felt he was in no way qualified to address such a learned body as that which now honoured him by assembling under that roof. He had noticed invariably that, in whatever sphere it

might be, a man was listened to with respect when he was talking about anything with the authority and advantage of superior knowledge, and in a converse degree he had noticed that as soon as an audience found out that a person who was addressing them knew nothing of his subject, it very sensibly did not care to listen to him for a moment. He must confessedly stand before them as one not by any means wanting in love for archæology, or in enthusiasm in its pursuits; but as one decidely needing information and instruction, rather than as a President capable of adding to the treasures of knowledge which they had already acquired. He had no right to trespass upon their time, nor ask them to give him their attention even for a moment. From themselves he might learn much; from himself they could learn nothing of archæological lore. If, therefore, he did little more than heartily welcome them to Penrhyn they would, he hoped, pardon him when he explained that of late his time had been taken up with matters pertaining more to contemporary events than to those of an archæological period. As in all chapters of archæological history, no description could be found of any nobler fabric than the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland; he might be pardoned if, in attending on the representative of the Throne, who had just honoured Wales with a visit, he had failed to devote himself sufficiently to the preparation of a Paper which could in any way interest them on the subject of the past history of Wales.

There was one matter which he should like to say a word on, and in which he imagined that the Society he had the honour to address could exercise considerable influence, and that was in the preservation of what were technically termed "ancient monuments," on the actual site, as far as possible, of their historical existence. For instance, if Roman milestones were discovered, let them be preserved on the site where they were originally placed by the hands of those who, at the time, were the pioneers of the world. They would then form not only a public attraction to the neighbourhood, but as object lessons of long standing, they drew in the minds of beginners attention to that study of archæology in which they were all interested; whereas if they were, as was much to be regretted, in some cases, moved to a museum, or to a private dwelling, they lost the charm of the story they could tell to anyone who cared to read it. A relic of that sort standing by the wayside, on what was now a lonely mountain path, traversed seldom now by aught save sheep or shepherds, would tell of the legions and cohorts who tramped by it and brought civilisation from afar in days when Wales was, save for those Roman roads, a wilderness of woods, mountains, and wolves. Whereas the same ancient monuments, which now to them marked naught but the march of time since those early days, ceased to be of the slightest interest to any but the very few persons who knew of their existence when they were stowed away in the cellar of the British Museum, or some similar place. He would earnestly invite that Society to use its influence in the direction of securing the restoration to their original sites of any such relics of antiquity as they learned had been buried in, what seemed to him, a useless manner. There were objects of great interest in this immediate vicinity, and much did he wish for enlightenment on such a work as that which on Moel Fabon, above Llanllechid, facing those windows, was known by the name of "Roman Ditch," but of which he had never yet read any satisfactory account either of its object, or of the real date of its construction. As he had said at the outset, he had no right to claim their attention for more than the briefest of moments, and he must conclude with thanking them for the kindness with which they had received him as their President on that occasion.

The best thanks of the Members attending are due to Lord Penrhyn, the President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and to Lady Penrhyn, for their courteous and hospitable reception at Penrhyn Castle; to the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A., Chairman of Committee; and to

the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, F.S.A., for his unsparing exertions and anxiety to make the Meeting pleasant and instructive. Also to Mr. D. Griffith-Davies, B.A., Bangor, Hon. Local Secretary for Carnarvonshire, and Mr. Edward Evans, Co. Surveyor, Hon. Local Secretary at Carnarvon, on both of whom arduous duties devolved in connexion with the arrangements of the Excursions. The hospitality extended to our Members by the Rev. Mr. Hughes at Llanaelhairn, and by Major ap Huw Williams, R.E., at Plas Gwyn, was much appreciated, and the cordial thanks of the party are due to both these gentlemen.

EXCURSION TO GLENDALOUGH, COUNTY WICKLOW.

SATURDAY, *September 1st*, 1894.

A party of more than 80 Members left Harcourt-street Terminus at 10 a.m. for Rathdrum, driving thence through the Vale of Clara to Glendalough. Some hours were spent in visiting the different churches, under the conduct of the Rev. J. F. M. ffrench, *Hon. Local Secretary*, and in discussing the details of their construction and ornament. After dinner at the Royal Hotel at 5.30, all returned by car to Rathdrum, in time for the evening train to Dublin. The following description of the ruins[1] was specially prepared for the guidance of Members on this occasion:—

Kevin, in Irish Coemhghen, *i.e.* the fair-born, the founder and patron of Glendalough, was descended from the royal stock of Leinster, both on his father's and his mother's side. The south-east of Wicklow, round Rathdrum, was the patrimony of his family. The date of his birth is not known; he died in 618. Two brothers and two sisters of his are given as saints in the *Martyrology of Donegal.* His paternal uncle was Eugene, bishop of Ardstraw, who took the youth under his care and educated him. In due time Kevin was ordained a priest, and soon after he withdrew to the desert of Glendalough, "a valley closed in with lofty mountains," as an old *Life* of the saint informs us, and he lived here for seven years as a hermit. "On the northern shore of the lake his dwelling was a hollow tree; on the southern he dwelt in a very narrow cave, to which there was no access except by a boat, for a perpendicular rock of great height overhangs it from above." A shepherd discovered his retreat. Soon crowds came to visit him. They built him a cell close to the southern shore of the lake, and an oratory hard by. This place soon became too narrow for the multitude of disciples who sought to dwell round his little church, and at the bidding

[1] The historical notes by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S. J.; the topography by T. J. Westropp, with assistance of R. M'C. Dix; and some notes by the President. The dimensions are nearly all from the Ordnance Survey "Letters," R.I.A.

of an angel he erected the monastery "of the valley of the two lakes, which was the parent of many others."

Here he continued the same manner of life as before. "He was clothed in the coarsest garments, and lived on herbs." The *Martyrology of Donegal* compares his manner of life to that of Paul the hermit. The *Felire of Oenghus* says of him: "A soldier of Christ in the land of Eire, a high name over the sea-wave, Kevin, chaste and fair, in the glen of the broad lines." And Cuimin of Condeire:—

> "Kevin loves a narrow hovel;
> It was a work of religious mortification
> To be everlastingly standing;
> It was a great shelter against demons."

His feast is on June 3rd, the day on which he died. He was buried at Glendalough.

His *Life* has been written by the Bollandists under June 3rd, and by the Rev. Canon O'Hanlon. An ancient *Life* of the saint is found in the *Codex Kilkenniensis*, and another in the *Codex Salmanticensis*, which has been lately published at the expense of the Marquis of Bute.

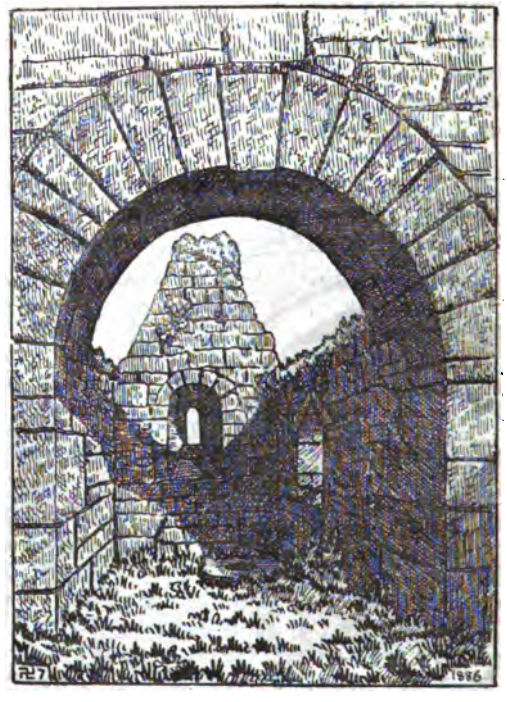
Two of his disciples are specially mentioned in his *Life*, St. Berach, the founder of Termon Barry, on the Shannon; and St. Mochory, a Briton, who founded the church of Delgany. He is said to have written a *Life* of St. Patrick, and a *Rule* for the guidance of his disciples. Neither, so far as we know, is in existence.

St. Laurence O'Toole was Abbot of Glendalough. The Four Masters say, under the date 1162, "Lorcan O'Tuathail, successor of Kevin, was appointed Archbishop of Dublin." He was present at the Lateran Council in 1179, with six other Irish Bishops. He died at Eu, in Normandy, on November 14th, 1180, where the principal church is dedicated to him. His relics are preserved over the high altar there, but, strange to say, it is quite possible that his heart is still kept in his own cathedral in our midst, as the "Book of the Obits of Christchurch" also records among its relics:—"Item, Plures reliquie de Sancto Laurencio Archiepiscopo." The relics of Christ Church were presumably all abolished by the iconoclastic Archbishop Browne, but a heart, enclosed in a leaden or silver casket, now hung in the chapel of St. Laud, at Christ Church, and called by verger's tradition the "Heart of St. Laurence," is exciting inquiry as to its authenticity by some Members of our Society.

We now come to what Sir Walter Scott calls "the inestimably singular scene of Irish antiquity," and which Mr. Gladstone bids every visitor to Ireland to be sure to go see. The following are the most remarkable objects:—

1. The Church of the Trinity, or Ivy Church, on the slope south of the road, as one drives into the valley, a very early building, consisting

of a chancel, 13 feet 6 inches × 8 feet 9 inches, lit by a small east window, with a round head of a single stone, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 12 to 10 inches wide. It has a flat projection to act as a hood to the outer face. It is arched on the inner face; the gable is very steep; the south window has the head of the splay angular, formed by two stones pitched in the most primitive fashion, the outer face being of two stones cut to form an angular head. The fragments of an ancient quern-stone are set in the south-east corner. The chancel arch is as wide as the chancel, and is formed of fine blocks; it has a semicircular head,

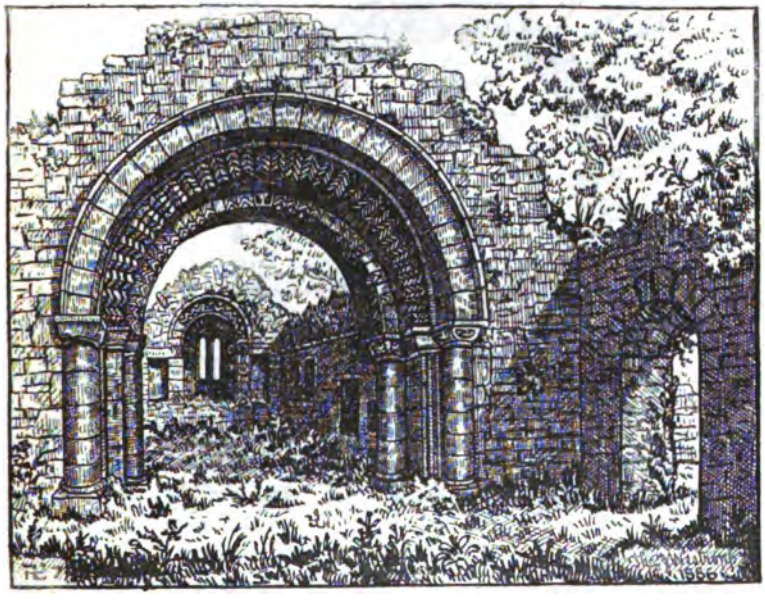


Trinity Church.

and the key-stone has slipped a little. Handle stones remain at each angle of the nave and chancel. An early west door, with lintel and inclined jambs, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 5 inches wide, leads into a room or sacristy, on which once rose a round tower, which fell in a storm in 1818. According to Petrie, it stood 60 feet high, and was 40 feet in circumference. Views by Beranger (*Journal*, 1872, page 458) and Ledwich show this tower as a lofty structure covered with ivy, so that no features are discernible. The room forming its square basement is 10 feet 4 inches × 9 feet 4 inches,

and has round-headed windows on each side, and the remains of a corbelled vault. The nave is 29 feet × 17 feet; it has a modern antique door, quite different from that sketched by Beranger, and a south window, round-headed, of the usual type, with inclined jambs. This church was probably the cell "east of the city" of Glendalough, founded by Mochuarog, or Moghorog, of Deirgne, son of Brachan, King of Britain, and Dima, daughter of a Saxon prince. He was a disciple of Kevin, and administered to him the last rites of the Church in A.D. 618. On the roadside, west of this church, is a block of mica schist, 2 feet 8 inches high × 2 feet wide, with a Latin cross cut in relief.

2. St. Saviour's Monastery is at the opposite side of the river; it consists of a nave, 45 feet × 19 feet 3 inches, and a chancel, 14 feet 2 inches × 11 feet 6 inches. The east window consists of two round-headed lights cut in a single stone, and with wide splays. The inner



St. Saviour's Monastery.

head is arched, the voussoirs having chevrons, one being strangely irregular. The right jamb has some curious carvings, one with corner mouldings, and richly-beaded chevrons on each face; then one with jamb mouldings and a curved serpent. The bottom block is well known from Petrie and others, having, in a beaded triangle, a fantastic dragon. The blocks in the right jamb have, at top, a sort of circle or flower, very inappropriately designed as a capital; then several blocks of mouldings

and lozenges beaded, one lozenge with a neat quadruple knot, and at the bottom the well-known block with the two ravens holding a human head on their upraised beaks. The outer face has a hood, with prominent pellets and flowers, ending in late twelfth-century scrolls. A few of the older voussoirs of the head remain, with beaded chevrons and lozenges enclosing pellets and flowers, the capitals fluted, one being enriched by a row of spirals, the jambs with round shafts at the angles (one block alone showing beading). There are large recesses or ambries on each side of the window, and three others in the south wall, one with the back formed of a single slab pierced through both slab and wall with a large hole. The walls on the interior have a plain cornice to the south, and a chamfered one to the north.

The chancel opens into the nave by a beautiful arch, 10 feet 9 inches wide. This arch is of three orders, resting on large clustered piers :—The first order very plain, with hood moulding; the right capital is ancient, and is ornamented with fretwork. The second order, of rich dog-tooth blocks resting on piers, with round corner shafts and flutings, the capital plain. Third order, of double chevrons, enclosing floral and leaf designs and faces. The south capital has often been figured (Petrie, Grose, Ledwich, &c.); it has a strange object, supposed to be a skeleton, interlaced with the hair of two human heads, the other side of the hair of the western one interlaces with a wolf or dragon. The bases display a variety of patterns, ornamented with stepped recesses, leaves, spirals, and beaded chevrons. This arch had fallen except the right piers and lower voussoirs.

The nave is much defaced; it has two south doors, one at each end, and between them two round-headed windows, about 11 inches wide. The eastern recessed, the head all of one stone; the outer head has some of the ancient blocks, with round mouldings beaded in the hollows; the hood moulding chamfered, with no corbels; the other window similar, but much plainer. North of the nave is a lateral building of the same length (45 feet). The door opens into the church, nearly opposite the south-east porch. The east window has externally a plain arch, doubly recessed, and with a hood. The jambs have round corner shafts. The inner arch is broken; below it is the door of a staircase, leading to the roof. A neat, round window, only ornamented with a reveal and hood, remains in the north wall. There is a north-west buttress. The west wall of both compartments forms one line, and is greatly defaced. Mr. Drew, our President, who visited Glendalough on behalf of the Society, in 1870, found that the Bookey family, on whose property this church is, had turfed over, and concealed for many years from injury the moulded and sculptured stones, since re-erected.

3. The Gateway.—This formed the northern entrance of the old episcopal city of Glendalough. It is double, of two round arches, and had a tower over it. It is 11 feet high, 9 feet 8 inches wide, and 16 feet

deep. A paved way, of large blocks, leads from this through the graveyard towards the south-west.

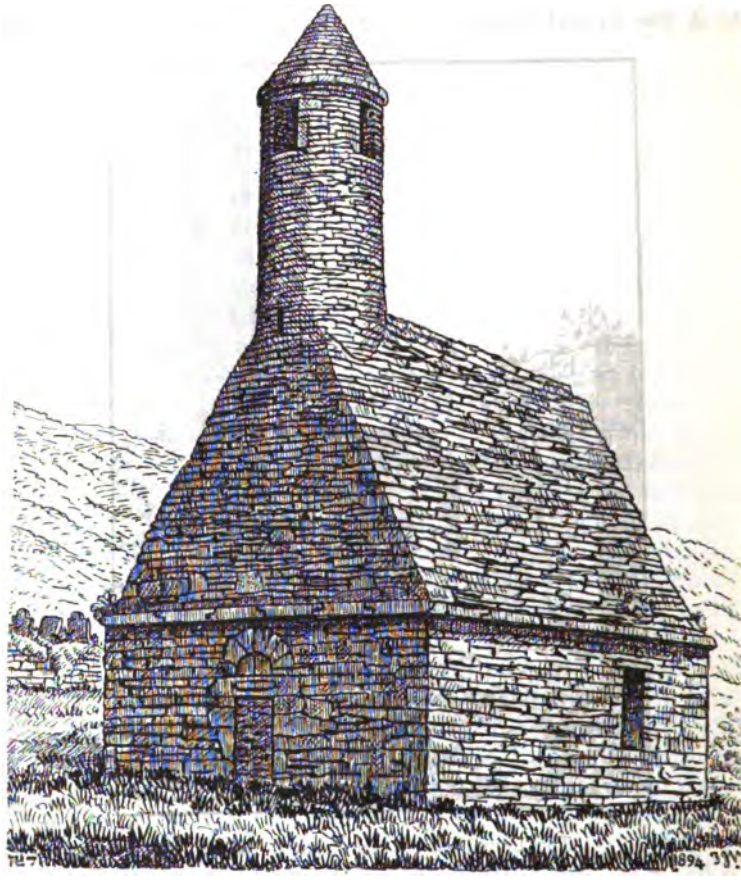
4. The Cathedral.—There are photographs both of the last-named gate, and of the west door and antæ of the cathedral, in the Dunraven *collection*, not published in his work. The chancel window, as figured by Ledwich, must be entirely fanciful, as the earlier views show it greatly injured, and the outer head gone, in 1780. The present inner arch was reconstructed from the fallen voussoirs, after a sketch in the Ordnance Survey notes. The jambs have plain fluted mouldings, and are *in situ*. The inner arch had fallen in August, 1876, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. It has the usual chevron ornament. There are "string courses" on both faces of the east wall, dipping round the window-sill; the inner one is continued along the south wall over a long ambry, and ends in a sort of volute. In this corner of the church are a richly floriated slab, and four early tombs with Celtic crosses—one with some trace of an inscription. The chancel is 25 feet × 21 feet 10 inches. Its two north window-heads are gone. The masonry is rude, of slate rock; the coigns of granite. It does not bond with the nave, and is manifestly later. The chancel arch had long since fallen; it has been reconstructed to about eight courses above the piers. It is of three orders, the inner, with round mouldings, resting on fluted corbels; the outer has double chevrons along the edge, with chamfered hood moulding —the piers are square. The nave is 48 feet 6 inches × 30 feet, and has a north door with clustered shafts. The head is entirely lost. The ends of both walls project as antæ, and the lower courses and west front up to the door lintel are finely built of large blocks. The west door has inclined jambs and lintel; it is 6 feet 9 inches high, and 3 feet 4 inches to 3 feet 11 inches wide. Over it is a relieving arch. A late sacristy has been added to the south side; the door jambs are richly moulded, but the upper portions are broken away. Some curious circular stones showing in the later-built masonry, have excited discussion as to the possibility of their once having been part of shafts of columns in antæ in an early quasi-Roman west front. One of the stones in south-west anta has curious knobs or projections. This church was dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, probably after the Norman Invasion.

5. Kevin's Cross.—A monolith of granite, with slight segments of the enclosing circle, 11 feet high, 3 feet 8 inches across the arms, and 1 foot 5 inches wide. The lower part of the shaft expands into a spade-shaped base.

6. Reccles an da Sinchell and Cro Chiarain are mentioned in the "Annals" as being burned in 1163 with Cro Kevin. The foundations of an early church (with nave, 18 feet 6 inches × 14 feet 9 inches, and chancel, 8 feet 8 inches × 8 feet 4 inches) have been unearthed. The plan is given in the Board of Works' Report. Sir T. N. Deane

considers that this was the site of Kiaran's Church; O'Donovan, however, places it farther eastward, in a site where no foundations are at present apparent.

7. Kevin's Kitchen.—"Cro Chaeimhghin" (*i.e.* Kevin's House), of the "Annals," is a very fine example of the double-vaulted oratory, resembling those at Kells in Meath, Killaloe, and Friar's Island, in county



St. Kevin's Kitchen.

Clare, the design taking a more ornate form in Cormac's Chapel. As originally constructed, it was an oblong oratory, 23 feet × 15 feet. The west door had a lintel and relieving arch, and is 7 feet 2 inches × 2 feet 9 inches. The east window (of which the head appears above the present chancel-arch) is a plain slit, with round head, hollowed out of a single stone. Over its barrel vault, and entered by a ladder from the west

end, was an attic or overcroft, 5 feet high and 5 feet wide, under the steep stone roof. Nearly over its entrance is the very remarkable round tower belfry, with its conical cap and square-headed windows, facing the cardinal points, as shown on page 308. It rises 9 feet above the ridge of the roof—40 feet in all. Three holes for bell-ropes are pierced through the vault of the nave. To the primitive church was added a chancel, now destroyed, but of which sketches exist. Petrie says it was 11 feet 3 inches × 9 feet 3 inches, and had east and south

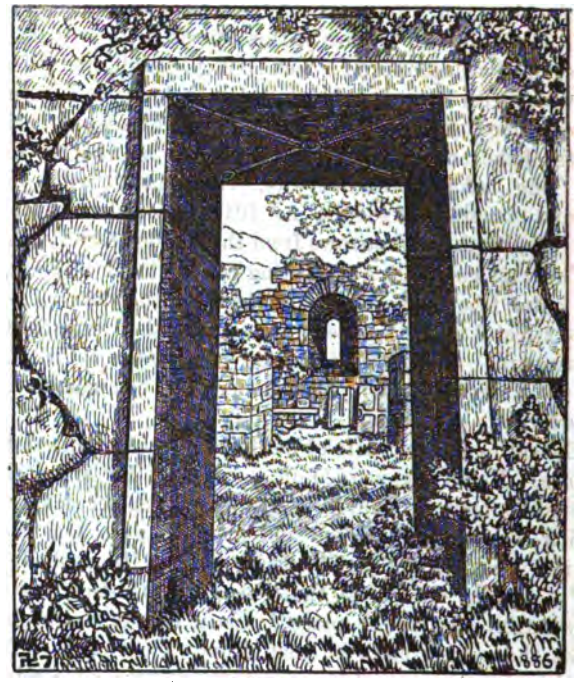
The Round Tower and Priest's House.

windows like that of the existing vaulted sacristy, which it closely resembled. The chancel "arch" is simply cut out of the solid wall, and is 9 feet high and 5 feet wide.

There is a rich collection of tombstones and querns, also a large cross with some pretension to ornament, now in the nave (see view in Board of Works Report, 1876, 1877), smaller crosses, &c. The "Deer-stone" on the opposite bank of the river, south of this church, has a bullaun cut in it.

8. The Round Tower, the most striking feature in the ruins, stands

about 50 yards north-west of the cathedral. It is 110 feet high and 52 feet in girth, and is built of mica slate, with a few courses of granite, like ornamental bands. The stones are hammer-dressed to the curve of the wall. It has no plinth, but a slight base. The door is 10 feet from the ground, and is quite plain, with a round head, and inclined jambs, 5 feet 7 inches high, and from 1 foot 10 inches to 2 feet. The top storey has four square-headed windows, and each of the five storeys above the door has one light. There is a curious bulge in the top, as if it had been struck by lightning; it batters from the top in a straight line. The conical roof was rebuilt in 1876, all the stones being found inside the tower.



St. Mary's Church. (West Door.)

9. The Priest's House.—This was a complete ruin in 1840 (Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A.). It was rebuilt from Beranger's drawings, and measures 14 feet 7 inches × 7 feet 9 inches. It has a curious arched seat, or recess, in the outer face of the east gable, and a second in the inner wall at the west end. The curious east capitals, with heads, each of whose long moustaches are held by a monster "very like a whale,"

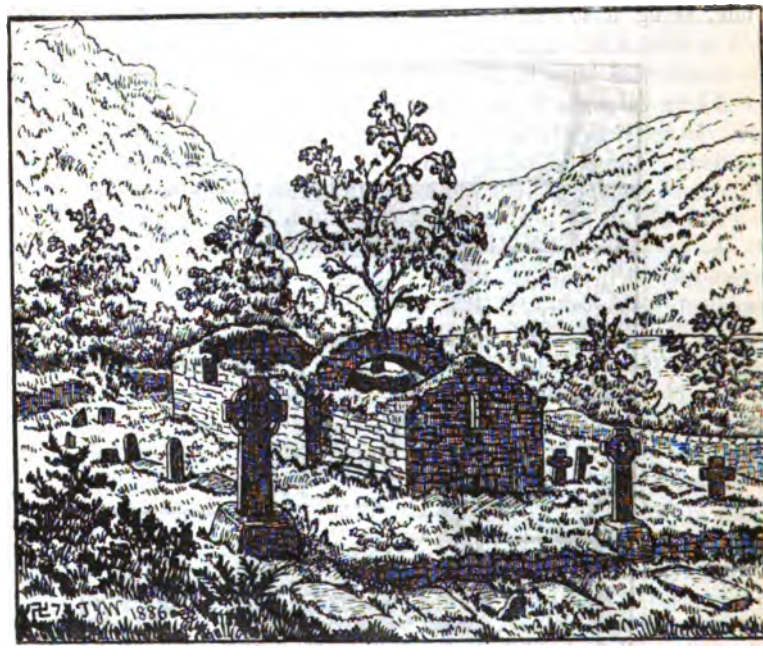
have nearly vanished, only the lower part of the north capital remaining. The shattered fragment of the famous pediment with St. Kevin, seated between a bishop and bell-ringer, is over the door. There are remains of the dry stone enclosure of this church to the northern side.

10. St. Mary's Church stands west of the main group towards the lake; it consists of a nave, 32 feet × 20 feet 6 inches, and a chancel, 21 feet 4 inches × 19 feet 6 inches. The east window has on its outer face a "wall of Troy" pattern; and a hood with head-shaped corbels; the inner face is rudely arched. The chancel-arch has fallen, it has a threshold or large slab. The side walls are much broken, but exhibit some fine masonry of huge blocks. The south wall has a deep groove about 7 feet long cut along its outer face level, with the upper part of the window. In the chancel are some ancient tomb slabs with incised crosses, and a bullaun. The principal feature of this church is its west door, which is of the most massive description, 5 feet 10 inches high, and 2 feet 8 inches to 3 feet wide, with huge lintel, 5 feet 1 inch long, and inclined jambs. On the lower face of the lintel is cut a diagonal cross, with rings at the extremities of the arms. Sir Walter Scott, on his visit to Glendalough, remained long before this doorway, studying it with the greatest interest and veneration, to the no little astonishment of his companions. The north door narrows from the top downwards, the head has fallen. The west gable has a projecting cornice level with the side walls across its outer face. One of the blocks near the door measures 4 feet 9 inches × 2 feet 9 inches. There are several slate crosses of great age in the graveyard. O'Donovan identifies it with the "Cill Ifin" of the "Life of St. Kevin." Aiffen, its founder, was commemorated on June 3rd.—*Martyrology of Donegal.*

The eleventh-century "Life of St. Kevin" tells an interesting legend of this place. Kevin was warned in a vision of his approaching death, and directed to make a church "east of the lesser lake,[1] where his resurrection was to be." Dima and his sons gave him the site, and asked where they should build the oratory. He replied, "round a shepherd's grave; cut away the thorns and thistles, my sons, and make a beautiful spot of the place." So it has an extra claim on our interest as the resting-place of that deeply pious man. The popular notions of his sternness tone down as we read the older legends, especially the beautiful one of King Branduff hunting the boar and finding the saint praying, while a crowd of tame birds sang on his shoulders and hands. This was "improved" by Giraldus Cambrensis into the legend of the blackbird laying its eggs and hatching them in Kevin's outstretched hand, important as an explanation of the bird's nest, which, with the harp, are his attributes in religious symbolism.

[1] O'Donovan wrongly reads this "the greater lake," and identifies the church with the Rhefert.

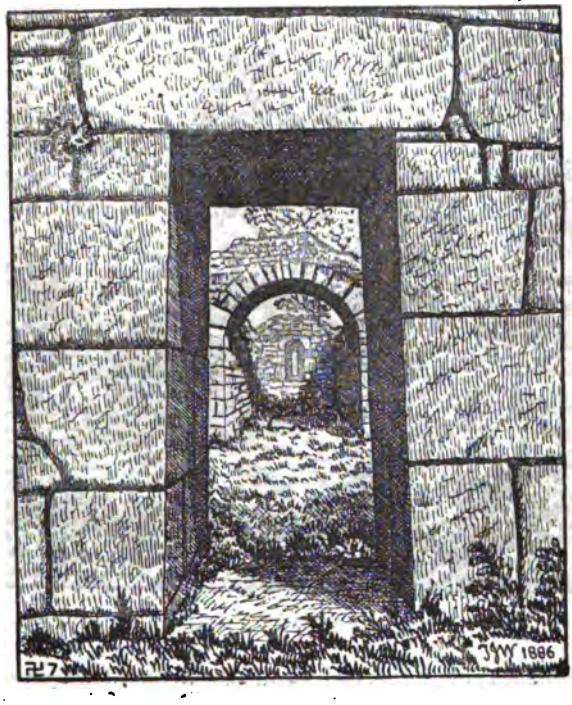
11. Rhefert Church.—Proceeding south of the river and lower lake we approach the enormous crags near St. Kevin's Bed and the waterfall. On the lower slope of the hillside stands the ancient burial-place of the O'Tooles, princes of this district; it is now "improved" by a marvellous arrangement of steps, terraces, and formal walks, by the Board of Works, who, in their treatment of our "National monuments," have seldom surpassed, in versatility and boldness, their labours at Glendalough.



Rhefert Churchyard.

Surrounded by large and small Latin and Irish crosses of micaceous slate, and by incised tomb slabs, within a thick grove of trees, allowing one to gain, here and there, charming glimpses of the lake and hills, is the Rhefert Church. In former days little was apparent among the fallen rubbish but some overgrown and ivied fragments, including an early door with inclined jambs, 5 feet 9 inches high, and 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 9 inches wide. Now we find the little building consisting of a chancel, 14 feet × 8 feet 9 inches, with east window-slit, the head of a large block of hollowed stone, and the walls with projecting handle-stones at all the corners of the nave and chancel. The arch is the full width of the chancel, and is, as usual, semicircular. The nave is 29 feet × 17 feet 6 inches, and has two south windows with round heads

of single stones, the more eastern having its splay arch cut out of one huge block: it has a small ambrey below it. East of the building are two large Celtic crosses on square bases, the largest having a beautiful interlaced ornament on its head. A slab, adorned with a beautiful interlaced cross, lies north-west of the nave, fortunate in not having shared the fate of King O'Toole's slab, which was broken and sold piecemeal as "speciments of the grave of a rale ould Irish king," by the vandal guides who infest the valley. This last tomb was worthy of a better fate, being a too rare example of a *dated* Irish monument. It lay



Rhefert Church.

near the south wall. Its inscription, as recorded and translated in the Ordnance Survey Letters, was read, "Jeṙuṙ Chṙiṙc mile ḃeać ṙeuć coṙṙ Re mac mćuill" ("The body of King mac Thuill, in Jesus Christ, 1010"). O'Donovan says that the church was the cemetery of the Mac Giolla Mocholmog, who held the hill district at the time of the Norman Invasion, and only became the habitual cemetery of the O'Tooles when that clan was driven out of county Kildare by Walter de Ridelesford. Petrie copied another slab with "Oṙ ḃo Coṙṙe mac Cachail" ("Pray for Carbre mac Cathail"), who died 1013. This, like the former one, had been destroyed by 1840.

This church is mentioned in the "Life of St. Kevin," "In the upper part of the valley there is a narrow plain, between the mountain and the lake, where there were dense trees and clear rivulets." Here, for seven years, the saint lived alone. "The monks afterwards built a famous cell there . . . called in the Irish Disert Coemgin." In later times it was called "Prioratus de Rupe," and "Conventus de deserto."[1] It was given to Augustinian Canons, 1264. In the fields, north of the Rhefert Church, are some other crosses, and another, a plain Latin cross with one arm broken off, is near the road along the north side of the valley.

12. Temple-na-Scellig and St. Kevin's Bed.—We now find our way blocked "between the cliff and wave," and taking boat, come under the curious square cupboard-like cell which the earliest tradition assigns to St. Kevin, and tells of his wonderful escape from the fall of the cliff above it one Easter. St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, used to spend Lent in it. Beyond it, on a steep slope, under the cliff, is "The Church of the Rock," "Temple-na-Scellig," a plain, low, oblong building, much defaced. It varies thus in its internal dimensions—north, 26 feet; south, 25 feet 4 inches; east, 14 feet 3 inches; west, 13 feet 10 inches, being much off the square. The east window has two lights splaying inwards, and cut in a single stone. The splay has a round arch, and is 3 feet wide, the jambs not being inclined; it is 5 feet 2 inches high, and entirely rebuilt. The west door had inclined jambs, now only 3 feet 9 inches high, and narrowing from 2 feet 8 inches to 2 feet 7 inches. A large lintel block, with a slight projection along the lower surface, and another, suggestive of the "hood" over the east window of Trinity Church, lies near the door. The walls are only about 3 feet high, and vary in width from 2 feet 2 inches to 2 feet 5 inches. There are some slabs at the east end of the interior of the church; all are much buried in *débris* washed down from the cliffs. Two crosses and a shaft of another stand to the east of it, one 3 feet high, with an arrangement of several squares inside each other on the lower shaft, and several concentric circles on the right arm, and there are remains of an enclosure at the west end. There is a very beautiful view from Temple Skellig, the dark lake, the overhanging cliffs, with their oaks and hollies, and, far down the valley, the Round Tower overtopping the distant trees.

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[1] The following local names occur in the ancient "Life of St. Kevin":—"The Monastery at the confluence of the river." The mountain "Kanyd," south of the city. "Gleann Cassain" (*recte* Dasain, which name still survives) below it. "Inis Eilte," on the upper lake. The "Black Book" of Archbishop Alan names the churches of the B. V. Mary, of St. Peter, of The Trinity, and "The Great Church," but calls the valley "Spelunca Latronum," "a den of robbers." Kevin's Bed is called in old records "Leabha Caomghin" and "Spelunca de deserto." The Priory of the Great Church of Glydelagh and the Priory of the Regles appear in the Taxation, 1303–7.—T. J. W.

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FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV. FOURTH QUARTER, 1894.

Papers.

THE CRANNOG OF MOYLARG.

(Second Paper.)

By REV. GEORGE R. BUICK, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Vice-President.

In the month of May, 1893, I resumed the investigation of this crannog, and continued the work, at intervals, till the end of June. The conditions were favourable owing to the unusual dryness of the season. Still, despite the prolonged drought, as soon as a trench was excavated, the water poured in, and it was only by incessant laving that the men employed were able to keep the opening in workable order. We began operations at the south side, close to the outer row of piles, with the object of laying bare as much as possible of the remaining woodwork. Great care was taken to keep every stake and beam "in situ," that I might be the better able to understand the method of construction, and also obtain photographs of the whole as permanent records of the actual structure. In regard to both these objects I am happy to say I was fairly successful. The selection of the part to be cleared was exceptionally fortunate. The south side of the crannog was the one where the surrounding water was deepest, and, in consequence, the portion where the greatest amount of subsidence was likely to have taken place. Here, if anywhere, I calculated I ought to have a chance of coming upon some of the woodwork originally on the surface, or near it, if any still remained

preserved by the overlying bog. My expectation was fully realised. When the bog and rubbish had been cleared away to the depth of 4 feet or thereabouts, we came on a considerable quantity of carefully constructed woodwork. Further clearing showed a number of roughly-squared logs lying against the encircling piles, and evidently placed there with the intention of keeping these piles in their places, binding them together, and adding additional weight and strength to them. To these logs a few others were attached at right angles, one here and another there, and reaching inwards towards the centre of the crannog (see Plate I., at B; and Plate II., at C), with the evident intention of securing the exterior piles from pressing unduly outwards under the increasing weight of the structure, and at the same time of obtaining a stable foundation on which to rest the beams designed to carry the stockade which ran round the whole island, and gave its protecting shelter to the inhabitants. Two of these latter beams were uncovered. They lay parallel to the logs just described, and at a distance of from 1 foot to 2½ feet, from them on the inner side. Where the ends of these two beams met and were joined they had sunk to a lower level than the logs themselves. Originally they must have lain on the surface of the crannog or immediately underneath it. Of course they owe their preservation to their having sunk all along to a lower level. In those places where the subsidence did not take place the corresponding woodwork has altogether disappeared. The portions met with were one 14 feet long, the other 16 feet, and on an average at least 1 foot in breadth, and from 6 to 8 inches thick. They are carefully squared, and have uprights mortised into them at intervals, ranging from 2 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 6 inches. Plate II., at A, shows the base beams with the uprights; at B are the parallel logs lying against the piles. Only the lower portions of these uprights remain, what remains being from 1 foot to 2½ feet high, and, on an average, from 16 to 18 inches in girth. The mortises are counter-sunk at the collar to give additional stability to the uprights, and generally a pin below secures the tenon from leaving the mortise. In cases where all this was insufficient to give the desired firmness, I noticed a groove had been cut in the side of the post, reaching some 6 or 7 inches above the collar, and a corresponding groove inside the mortise, and then a wedge sufficiently thick to fill the groove was driven down to keep the whole firmly together. The "base" beams themselves, like the logs lying outside them, have others attached to them at right angles and converging towards the centre, but of course not coming near it. One of these "radiating" beams is shown on Plate I., at A. Pointed stakes, driven through them here and there, kept them in their places, and fastened them securely alike to the heavier beams carrying the uprights and to the body of the crannog.

During the work of laying bare the woodwork, thus briefly described, several important finds were made. Amongst the rest a flint scraper, a badly-formed "slug" of the same material, nearly 2 inches long, a good

EXCAVATION ON SITE OF MOYLARG CRANNOG (West end of Section towards the top.)
(From a Photograph.)

EXCAVATION ON SITE OF MOYLARG CRANNOG. (East end of Section towards the top.)
(From a Photograph.)

many chips of flint, several whetstones, two pieces of a common quern, a good many fragments of pottery, a considerable number of scraps of leather, and a curiously-cut piece of bone (see page 325, fig. 3), 2½ inches long, which may have been the head or upper portion of a pin. Two feet underneath where the scraper was met with, a small implement of iron was found (page 321, fig. 4). It is 2¼ inches in length and ⅛ths of an inch broad on the face; is socketed by having the upper part beaten out and turned round at both edges, and has been either a chisel or a small axe. Close beside this iron implement lay a thin band of bronze, 5 inches long and ¼ inch broad. Bones were numerous even underneath the horizontal beams, more especially those of the ox and pig.

Having cleared all this woodwork, and taken four different photographs of it, I thought it would be profitable to try if anything could be found outside the exterior piles. Accordingly, I made the men sink a broad pit at the south-east corner of the crannog, clear altogether of the original structure, but close to the stakes. Plate II. shows them at work at the spot. We got down about 8 feet, and even then the spade, pushed down as far as a man could put it, did not reach the bottom clay. The stuff thrown out was almost entirely composed of bones. Those of the horse and ox were most abundant. All the larger ones had been, as usual, broken for the marrow. One fine skeleton of a horse's head was secured, and several of the short-horned ox nearly entire. Several tines of the red deer's horns were met with, and one fine antler, 30 inches long, which had originally eight tines. Three of these—those near the base—had been chopped off. The top of another antler, having five tines or tips, was also obtained.

In addition to these bones and horns a number of most interesting articles rewarded our search.

Bronze.

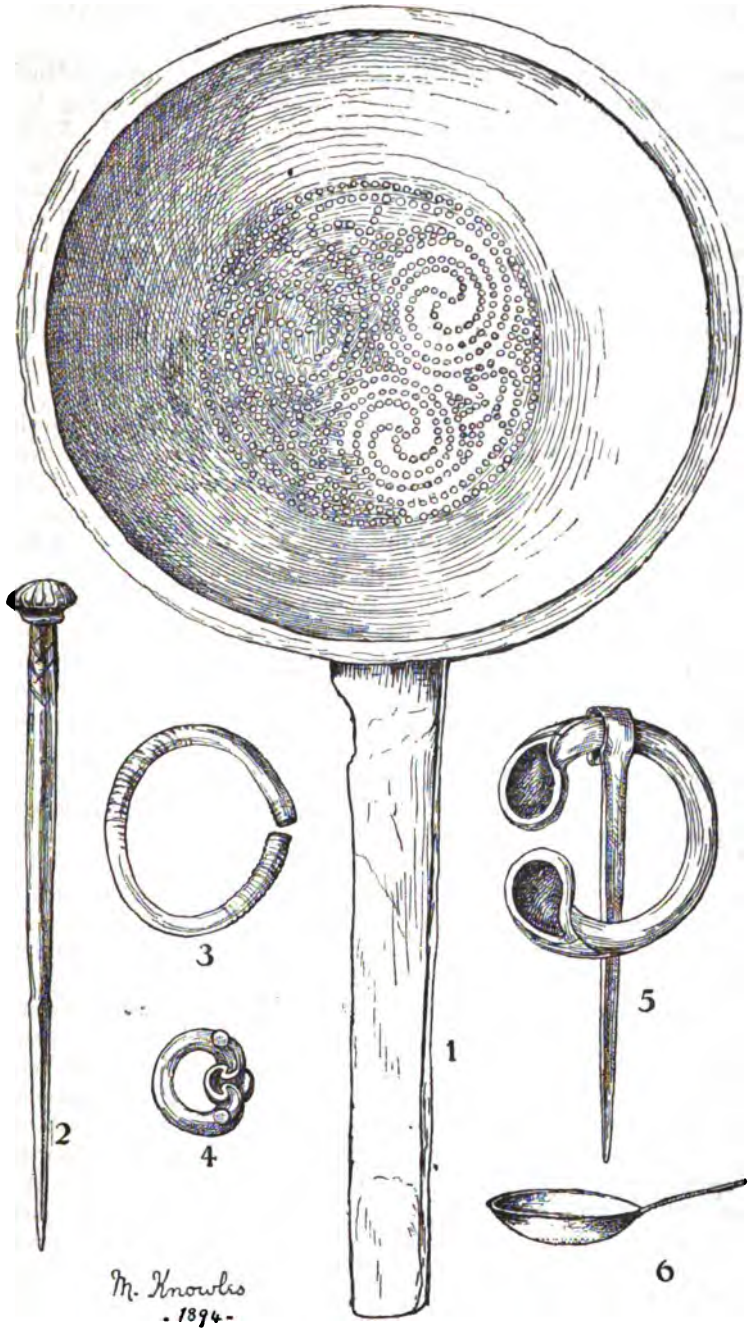
(*a*). The most important of all, in my estimation, is a bronze strainer with an iron handle (page 319, figs. 1 and 6). It is a handsome little utensil, measuring 4½ inches across the mouth and 1½ inches in depth; the handle is 4 inches long. The bronze of which the bowl is made is about the thickness of ordinary tinned sheet-iron. The lip is neatly turned over to form a narrow rim about $\frac{3}{16}$ths of an inch in breadth, and the handle is secured to this rim, and also underneath it, by means of three rivets, one passing through the lip and the remainder through the side of the vessel. The piercing of the bottom is done so as to show an exquisite pattern. The spiral lines of little holes are wound together within a common circle, 2½ inches in diameter, and the intervening spaces filled in with intersecting lines and triangular-shaped figures, thus combining beauty with utility in a way that might be followed with advantage by the workmen of to-day in the production of similar or other household utensils. I regard this bronze strainer, with its iron

handle and spiral ornamentation, as linking on the crannog of Moylarg with that of Lisnacroghera, where so many articles belonging to the transition period between bronze and iron have been obtained. No doubt Moylarg is the more recent of the two, but it may turn out that the date assigned for the occupation of Lisnacroghera, viz. from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D. has been fixed considerably earlier than it ought to be. The data on which it has been determined are drawn more from English and other sources than from Irish ones, and the fact has been largely overlooked that in this country the "old order" gave place to "the new" much less quickly than on the other side of the Channel. Where allowance is made for these elements in the calculation, the apparent distance between the two crannogs in point of time is considerably shortened. Indeed, I am inclined to think it disappears altogether, and to regard the periods of occupation in the two instances as overlapping at least to some extent. That neither crannog is mentioned in the Ulster Inquisition of 1605, whilst the neighbouring ones, Loughmagerry, Lough Tamin, and Kilnock are, seems to point in this direction. Both had ceased to be occupied as military posts at the time the Inquisition was made.

(*b*). The find next in importance is a penannular brooch, also of bronze. It is represented full size on page 319, fig. 5. The pattern is simple but chaste. The brooch, however, must have looked much better than it does at present when the oval spaces at the expanded ends were filled in, as it is likely they were, with coloured enamel or amber settings.

Two more articles in bronze have to be recorded.

(*c*). A fine specimen of the smaller-sized pin. It is 3¼ inches in length, and ornamented both on the head and stem. The Rev. Leonard Hassé, M.R.I.A., figures one almost identical in every respect in his Paper on "Objects from the Sandhills at Portstewart and Grangemore and their Antiquity" (see *Journal* of our Proceedings, No. 2, vol. i., Fifth Series). It was found at the prehistoric hut sites, White Park Bay, Ballintoy, and is in the collection of William J. Knowles, Esq., M.R.I.A. Mr. Conwell also describes and figures a similar pin in his "Discovery of the Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla," page 30. The only points of difference between it and the one of which I write are that it is a little shorter, its length is 2¾ inches, and the zigzag ornamentation on the stem goes apparently somewhat farther towards the point. He says of it—I suppose because he felt the force of an argument which might reasonably be drawn from it against his conclusions as to the age of the carn or tomb in which it was met with—"Although this pin must be classed with objects of ancient Irish art, it is not probable, from its being picked up among loose stones, where it may have found its way by accident, that it can lay claim to anything like the antiquity of the tomb itself. It is here given simply as having been found in this ancient carn without suggesting any period as to its own age."



Bronze Strainer and other objects from Moylarg Crannog.

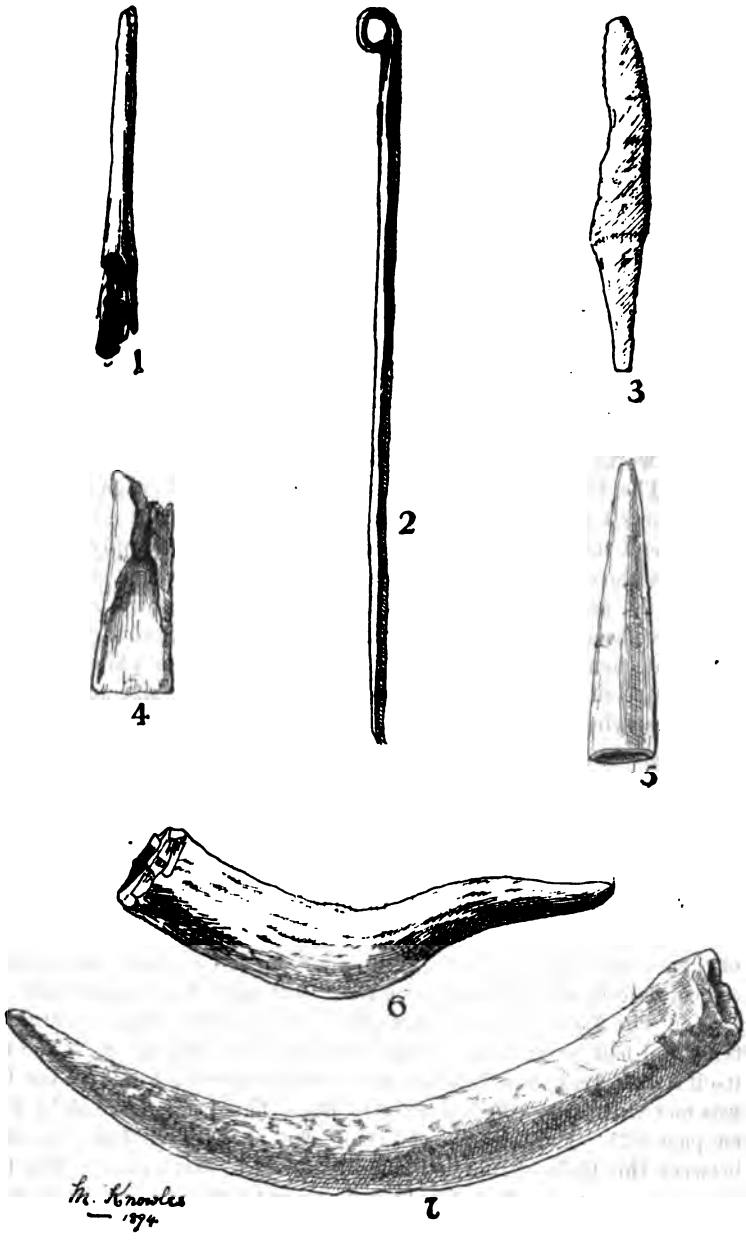
The way the pin which I possess from Moylarg was found is worth telling. A little lad, son of one of the workmen, having brought to the crannog his father's dinner, sat down, whilst it was being eaten, on a heap of the excavated material to rest himself. No sooner had he done so than he rose with a yell. He had received a sharp prick on that part of his person where before, it may be, he had felt the weight of his father's hand or the sting of the schoolmaster's rod. On recovering a little from his astonishment and pain, he started to look for the offending object, whatever it might be, and, to the great delight of his father, who was in charge of the work for the time being, discovered the pin. But for this, in all likelihood, it never would have been recovered. Yet, the material in which it was found had been carefully broken up and looked over by the man who dug it out, spadeful by spadeful, before being thrown to the surface, and afterwards had all gone through the fingers of one or other of several sharp-sighted men who were determined, if possible, to allow nothing worth noticing to pass undetected!

(*d*). The fourth article of bronze is a ring unclosed (page 319, fig. 3). It measures 1 inch in diameter, and has been made from a round rod of metal about the thickness of the pin at the middle, by simply twisting it into a circle so that the two ends meet. It is ornamented at both its extremities, and near the middle, by a series of concentric rings, which must have been cast with the rod itself. In Lindenschmit's "Handbuch der Deutschen Alterthumskunde" there is figured on plate x., facing page 388, a ring of gold almost precisely the same in size and ornamentation, carrying a large glass bead, which is described as an ear-ring of the Merovingian age. This one may have been used for this purpose, or it may have been either a finger-ring or a pendant attached to the head of a pin. Pins thus furnished are not at all uncommon.

Iron.

Of articles in this material, in addition to the chisel or small axe, whichever it is, already mentioned, and a few nondescript fragments, one of them a nail, we obtained a knife, a pin, an awl or borer, and a hollow conical object, which I take to be the "butt end" for a spear shaft.

(*e*). The knife, or rather knife-blade, is 3¾ inches long, including the tang, and half an inch in average breadth (page 321, fig. 3). The tang itself is flat. Immediately below where it was found, a handle of cut horn was met with, into which it exactly fits. This is represented by fig. 4 on page 325. It is worth observing the close resemblance in shape between this blade of iron and many of our local flint knives. The type is a common one in the early Iron Age; and I think there can be little doubt but that the particular kind of flint knife to which I refer, viz. that of which the cutting edge is formed by the natural fracture of the flint, or the edge of an ordinary flake, whilst the back is thick and strong, the opposite side of the flake having been cut away till the part remaining is



Objects of Iron and Horn from Moylarg Crannog.

about half an inch in breadth (see *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, vol. viii., 4th Series, Nos. 73, 74, Plate I., facing page 242, and fig. 6), with a good well-formed tang attached, is the reproduction in stone of this, in those days, the common type of metal knife.

(*f*). The pin (?) (page 321, fig. 2) is over 7½ inches in length. It is turned at one end so as to form a small ring. I have attached a note of interrogation to the word describing it because it may, after all, be a portion of the handle of some vessel straightened out.

(*g*). The awl, or borer (page 321, fig. 1), is 3¾ inches long, has a socket for the insertion of the handle, and though round at the socketed end, is roughly squared at the cutting or boring end, where it is just ⅛th inch broad. It had a sharp point when found, but on the finder touching it with his fingers it broke off. He tells me, however, that it looked like an "elson." Possibly the markings on some of the tracked stones are due to its having been whetted upon them. The socketed handle would make one inclined to regard it rather as a punch, or narrow chisel, than an awl.

(*h*). The "butt-end" for a spear-handle (page 321, fig. 5) deserves special notice. Its shape and appearance can best be understood from the illustration. It is 3¼ inches long, and about ¾ths of an inch across the open end. When discovered, one of the workmen remarked concerning it, "We got a little while ago her ladyship's brooch, and now here is her "*tally-iron*." A "*tally-iron*," be it understood, is a short iron tube, with a rounded, smooth, closed end, and the other open, into which a heated rod of iron can be inserted, and the whole used to smooth and crimp the borders of a woman's cap. The word "*tally*" is a corruption of Italian, the article in question having come to this country at the first from Italy. The "*tally-iron*" is fast disappearing. In a short time it will be finding a place amongst other antiquities in our collections and museums. The remark was a natural enough one for a man to make who was familiar with this particular kind of smoothing-iron. It was far, however, from being correct. The article I am describing had a wooden handle; the socket contained, and still contains, a portion of the wood. On this account, as for other reasons, I have set it down as a spear-butt. I cannot think I am wrong in so doing: two articles of iron precisely similar are figured by Dr. Robert Munro in his book "The Lake Dwellings of Europe," page 285, fig. 88, Nos. 7 and 10. Writing of them he says: "The butt-end of the wooden handle (he is referring to lance or spear-shafts) was protected by an iron knob, either simply conical or multilateral, above which there was a neat ferrule." The reference to the neat ferrule is somewhat ambiguous; but I take it to apply only to those particular knobs or butts which, instead of being socketed, had tangs by means of which they were attached to the wood of the handle; two of these he figures alongside of the two that are socketed (fig. 88, Nos. 13 and 14).

They were found at the celebrated lacustrine station of La Tène, situated at the north end of Lake Neuchâtel. Keller, in his "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, and other parts of Europe," also figures several of the same kind of articles, some of bronze, and others of iron from the same spot (which he calls Marin), or the immediate neighbourhood. One of bronze from Möringen (see Plate 46, fig. 7) is much the same in size and appearance as this Moylarg specimen; but it has, what this Irish one has not, a rivet to secure it to the shaft and some slight ornamentation round the base of the socket. All these articles served the same purpose as the remarkable knobs of bronze from Lisnacroghera, so well drawn and described by our Honorary Fellow, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, in his most attractive Paper on the *trouvaille* obtained from the crannog there in the "*Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland," vol. vi., 4th Series, No. 59. Each, when in use, protected the butt-end of the spear-shaft to which it belonged from fraying and splitting, and at the same time gave added impetus to the throw when the spear was cast. In order that the weapon should balance properly as the size and weight of the lancehead increased, the butt was made proportionately heavier. This accounts for the extra size and weight of some of the bronze knobs from Lisnacroghera. The iron lances or spear-heads in use there were of an unusually large size—over 16 inches long some of them—and, therefore, that the weapons might balance properly in the hand, the "butt ends" were made to keep pace with them in size and in weight.

The much plainer and lighter Moylarg specimen seems somewhat poor and uninteresting beside those finer bronze ones; nevertheless its close relationship to the "butts" found at La Tène helps "to redeem its character," and may, along with other discoveries yet to be made, throw some light by-and-by on the perplexing question of the racial or other connexion between the lake dwellers of Switzerland and the crannog occupants here at home.

Lead.

(*i*). Of articles in this metal only one was met with, making the second object in lead found at the crannog. It is represented full size (page 319, fig. 4). It is a pendant of some sort; in all likelihood a ring for the head of a pin. The pattern is simple, yet bold and effective. It belongs unmistakably to the style known as "Late Celtic." Leaden pendants of various shapes have been met with in the Swiss lake-dwellings and in those of Scotland; but none of them, to judge from the illustrations given by Keller and Munro, are at all equal to this one either in point of design or of execution.

Bone and Horn.

Several bone pins rewarded our search. Two are specially noteworthy (page 325, figs. 6 and 9).

(*j*). The first has a plain round head and is beautifully polished all

over, the result, I dare say, of long continued use. Immersion in wet moss or peat for centuries has not dimmed it in the least. It is within a fraction of being three inches long.

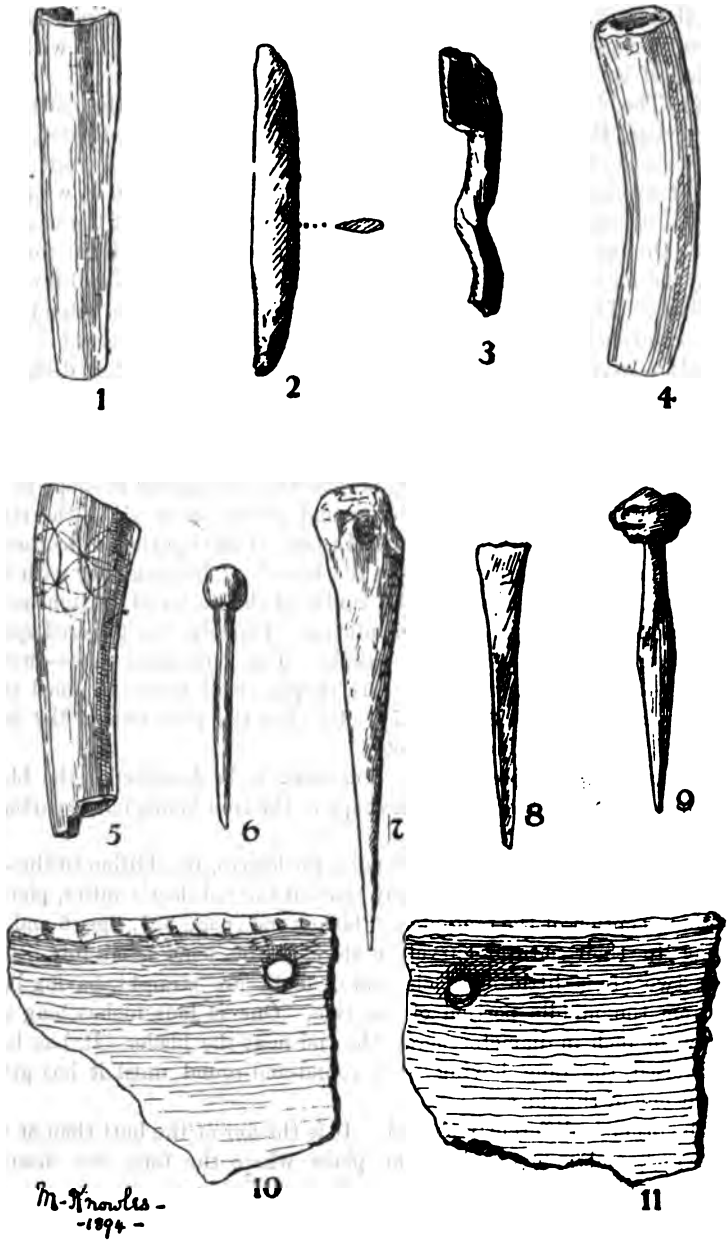
(*k*). The other (page 325, fig. 9) is more elaborate in the matter of the carving. It is half-an-inch longer than its neighbour just noted. The stem, or acus, tapers from the middle towards both head and point; this gives it a bulge which would enable it to take a firmer hold in whatever material it happened to be inserted, particularly in the hair of the wearer's head. On one side of the stem there are about twenty little notches neatly cut on a plane surface which has evidently been prepared for their reception. They are scarcely distinct enough to have been intended as ornamentation. It is more probable that they served as a record or score of certain events or objects, the number of which the owner desired to keep accurately in remembrance. The head is a rude representation of some animal's head. This is the only ornament of a zoomorphic character that I have as yet met with in the course of the investigation.

The third pin (page 325, fig. 8) is somewhat triangular in shape in the upper portion, where it is also flatter and thinner than along the stem. In the "Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland" I find a similar article figured from the brooch of Burrian, but with this addition, that it has a hole in the centre of the flattened portion and a few dots near it by way of ornamentation. Possibly, the unbored specimen is an unfinished bodkin or needle. The remaining pins—two in number—five in all were found—are simply small bones trimmed to a sharp point (see page 325, fig. 7). One has the processes of the bone smoothed down; the other has not.

The only other object in bone remaining to be described is the blade of a knife. It is much the same in shape as the iron blade, but is partially incomplete (page 325, fig. 2).

(*l*). Of horn, we found four handles for knives, in addition to the one already mentioned. Two are simply tines of the red-deer's antler, pierced for the reception of the tang at the thicker end (page 321, figs. 6 and 7). Owing to their natural curvature they fit the hand admirably. The other two are a little more elaborate. Both are straight, having been cut from the middle portion of the tine. One is four inches long and nearly an inch in diameter across the end next the blade. It has been much used, the tang having worn round-and-round until it has given way at one of the sides.

The other is differently shaped. It is thicker at the butt than at the knife end, and is notched at the place where the tang was inserted (page 325, fig. 5). It has a rivet-hole in a line with the edge of the blade, *i.e.* the under surface, with a small circle neatly incised round it by way of ornament. Several further and more elaborate attempts at ornamentation have been made on one of the sides, apparently with a pair of compasses, but it is difficult to make them out exactly.



Objects of Bone and Pottery from Moylarg Crannog.

On the under side, and in a line with the rivet-hole, are several distinct scores, clearly made with a purpose; one, by itself, near the rivet-hole, and five others in a little group just halfway between it and the butt.

STONE.

(*m*). One "*tracked stone*," the tenth of its kind found at the crannog, was recovered. It is 2¾ inches long by 2⅛ broad, and has a considerable number of scorings, not very deep however, running diagonally across both faces. Intermingling with them are a good many round marks, or peckings, which have evidently been made with some sharp metal tool.

Since my first account of these peculiar stones was published, I have had several letters from distinguished antiquarians, Dr. Robert Munro among the rest, questioning the accuracy of my conclusion as to their being point sharpeners. The writers prefer to regard them as strike-a-lights, and some of them find confirmation of their opinion in the fact that they were found in such close proximity to flint-flakes and scrapers. It may be that they are right; but yet, after a careful reconsideration of the whole question, I see no reason to alter my former statements. Many of the tracks are such as could not well have been made by flint. Some of the deeper and better formed ones are polished in a way which precludes even the supposition that they were strike-a-lights. The pits and peckings which often accompany the "tracks" proper are far more likely to have resulted from the use of a sharp metal tool than from a piece of flint—say, a scraper with a blunted semicircular edge. Moreover, on making trial with a similar pebble of quartzite and a piece of flint, I find that it is only by holding the pebble as the striker in the right hand that a good blow can be given sufficient to bring a spark or series of sparks, capable of igniting tinder; and when this is done, the tracks left on the face of the stone are, as a rule, in a straight up-and-down direction, *i.e.* along the line of the longer axis, and not in a diagonal one; unless, indeed, the stone is purposely held so that it may strike the flint diagonally, which is an exceedingly awkward thing to do, and, besides, has no advantage whatever over the other and simpler method. Also, there is a tendency on the part of the pebble when used as the striker to "hop along," if I may so express it, the edge of the scraper or other piece of flint; and in this way to get marked by a series of small scores close to each other, but running across the line of the stroke itself. I can compare the markings I speak of to nothing better than the line of small scores already described as existing on the acus of the bone-pin. But in none of the many specimens of "tracked stones" which I possess can I find any trace of these double or compound scorings. To all of which I would add, that since it is more natural, somehow, and safer for the hand to use the pebble edgewise, rather than flat, in striking the flint, one might

reasonably expect to find this particular part of the stone deeply scored as well as the face, an expectation which is not realised on examination, as the edge is rarely even slightly marked, and when it is, it is more after the nature of the abrading found on hammer-stones as the result of blows which have been delivered in direction at right angles to the surface of the object struck, and not after the side-long, sliding fashion employed when using, say, a steel as a strike-a-light. That quartzite pebbles have often been used to strike fire from flint I have no manner of doubt. But, so far as I can judge, the specimens found at Moylarg do not belong to this particular class. Farther than this I am not concerned to go.

Of quartzite pebbles, *untracked*, we obtained three. They all show a considerable amount of polish as if they had been used, as no doubt they were, as burnishers or smoothing-stones.

(*n*). A disk of stone, forming the larger segment of a circle, also turned up. It is 3½ inches in diameter (page 329, fig. 3). Two similar were found at the Loch Spouts lake-dwelling in Scotland, and are said to have been used as mirrors when wet with water. One of these has been figured and described by Dr. Munro both in his "Lake Dwellings of Scotland" and in his "Lake Dwellings of Europe." It is of the same size and shape almost as the one found by myself. I find I have two fragments of similar disks from former diggings. Fig. 2, page 329, represents one of them. All three are of fine-grained sandstone, and are a little less than half-an-inch in thickness.

The whetstones recovered this season number eight. One is of fossil wood, making the second of this description obtained. Another of fine silicious sandstone is in some seven pieces; but when these are put together, they form the largest one yet met with, measuring as it does 10 inches long by 3¼ broad.

A portion, over 4 inches long, of a stone axe of bluish porphyry, mottled with white felspar, was found during our second day's digging. It is the butt, or top part, of the celt.

Of flint, in all some 63 pieces were gathered. Among them are the one scraper noticed already—a small specimen—and some ten flakes more or less worked. One of these flakes is the largest as yet found in the course of our work; it is 3½ inches long by 1½ broad. One fairly large core accompanied the flakes: it is 3¼ inches long, and has four well-formed facets. Of course, many of the 63 pieces are very small, but I thought it well to keep them all carefully and reckon them up. Two hammerstones, not much marked, were all of this class represented. They were much more numerous in our former diggings, but this time we were working, be it remembered, largely outside the structure where they were less likely to occur.

(*o*). A quartzite pebble with a cup-shaped depression deserves special notice (page 329, fig. 4). It is about the size of a man's fist. The cup

is 2 inches long by 1 broad, and ¾ of an inch in depth. It shows signs of having been well used as a mortar, being worn quite smooth on the surface, more especially at the bottom.

Two pieces of hæmatite, one of them well rubbed all over, are amongst the finds.

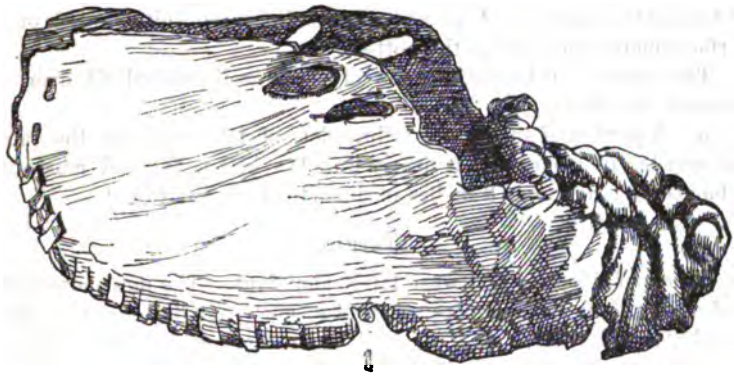
(*p*). A portion of an armlet, or bracelet, of jet, completes the tale of the articles in stone. It is nearly 2 inches in length, and must have belonged to a ring some 3 inches in diameter from out-to-out.

Leather.

Scraps of this material were fairly abundant. The most noteworthy find among them is the entire upper of a shoe (page 329, fig. 1). When found it was 10 inches long, 3½ high at the heel, and a little higher at the instep; since then it has, through drying, shrunk considerably. The sewing at the heel, and along part of one of the sides, still remains. It has been done with a "whang" or narrow strip of leather. The shoe itself shows no trace of having been stamped with a pattern, as the one does which was found at Dowalton, Scotland, or ornamented in any other way.

Pottery.

(*q*). Of this over 60 fragments were gathered. Two have each a hole right through them at one of the corners (page 325, figs. 10 and 11). They belonged to different vessels. One is ornamented slightly on the edge, the other not, though both are upper portions of vessels as is shown by the lip. The holes are large enough to allow the penholder with which I write to pass freely through them. Both are near the lip; one half-an-inch from it; the other five-eighths of an inch. On close examination each shows slight signs of wear on the upper edge, *i.e.* the one next the lip. I conclude from this that they were used for suspending the vessels, not for mending a break or preventing a crack from extending farther. One of the bits thus pierced belonged to a vessel 5 inches in height and about 8 inches in diameter at the mouth. I have met with pottery similarly pierced at the prehistoric hut sites of White Park Bay, near Ballintoy. Mr. Conwell found two pieces of pottery similarly perforated, one with a single hole, the other with two, an inch and a-half from each other, during his explorations at Slieve-na-Calliaghe; and I have seen in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh a burial-urn from the Culbin sands which has two such holes on one of its sides, close under the lip, and quite near each other. I cannot think, however, that these could have been for suspension. Some other use must be found for them. Six pieces are more or less ornamented. One alone shows a pattern different to those figured and described in my first Paper, but it is so small that it is difficult to make out the pattern exactly or to determine how it was produced. Two of the larger pieces fit into each other, and indicate a vessel at least 12 inches in diameter at the mouth, and having two raised bands, plain,



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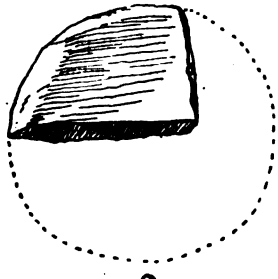

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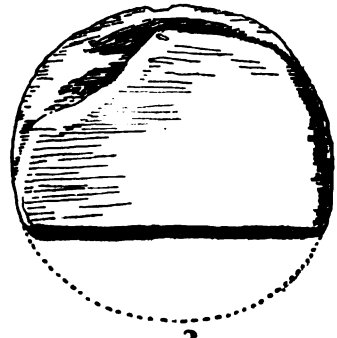

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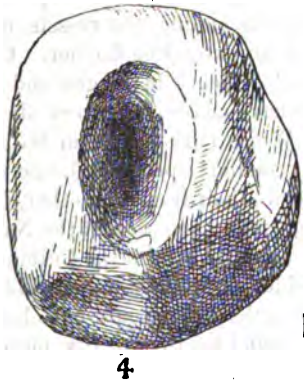

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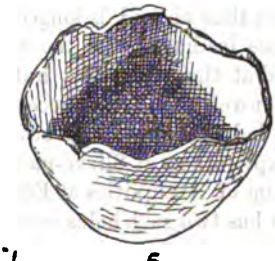
M. Knowles
1894



5

Leather Shoe and other objects from Moylarg Crannog.

running round it, one close to the lip, and indeed helping to form it; and the other, which is less prominent, 2½ inches lower down. Another fragment belonged to a vessel 2 inches high and 4 inches in diameter across the mouth, and 3 across the base. Small shallow vessels of this sort seem to have been pretty numerous.

(*r*). A clay crucible was obtained from the part of the trench where the bulk of the whetstones were met with. Six of these latter lay close to the spot where it was got. It is almost perfect (page 329, fig. 5), and is triangular in shape at the mouth, so that it has three spouts, by any one of which the molten metal could be poured into the mould. It measures 2½ inches across the mouth, is 1¾ deep, and shows evident signs of having been long in use.

Glass.

(*s*). Only one small bead turned up. It is of white opaque paste, and very thin in the body in proportion to the size of the hole. This is the fifth bead secured from the crannog and also the smallest.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the season's work was by no means unprofitable. The store of relics has been considerably increased. And not a little valuable information has been added to that already accumulated. The fresh light thrown on the nature of the construction by the examination of the woodwork has shown how the builders worked after a plan generally recognised in their day as that best suited to the exigencies and conditions under which they laboured, and so helps to bring the crannog into line with almost all the better constructed remains of the kind in Ireland and Scotland. The traces of art work, few and poor as they are, indicate an advanced state of civilisation, however much we may be inclined to think otherwise; whilst the finds in stone and bronze are in themselves a sufficient answer to those who are so bent upon maintaining rigidly the classification of the Danish archæologists anent the three separate Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron in its application to this country, as well as to Sweden and Denmark, that they overlook, almost, if not altogether, the vast extent of the overlapping which undoubtedly existed here at home; and directing their gaze only to the negative side of the question, or sheltering themselves behind imperfect and badly conducted investigations, persist, despite all the evidence to the contrary, in assigning to our implements and weapons in stone or bronze an exaggerated and mischievously misleading antiquity. I venture to think that if the crannogs, to mention no other class of ancient remains, were thoroughly and intelligently investigated, which I am sorry to say they have never yet been, the results would be a revelation, not to be gainsaid or resisted, as to the absurdity of first adopting a theory, such as that to which I am now referring, and then looking about for arguments wherewith to support it, instead of taking the facts as they are found, and drawing

from them legitimate and guarded conclusions. In attempting, on a small scale, to introduce a new era in the direction of this more thorough investigation, I have found both pleasure and profit. I owe much to the men of old who left behind them this crannog of theirs to be the means of gratifying to some extent my archæological tastes. I confess I often thought of this as I sat watching the men at work during the few long, but not too long, and sunny days of the delightsome summer we spent there. Nor this alone. My thoughts would take a wider range, and I found myself, not seldom, speculating on the heritage of good which, in more ways than one, the crannog builders and dwellers have left behind them for ourselves and others, until I felt inclined to do, as we are told Dubtach, the assistant of St. Patrick, did, when together they had revised the old Brehon laws of our country, "put a thread of poetry round the work," and indeed actually did so. The thread to be sure is a very slender one—as thus:—

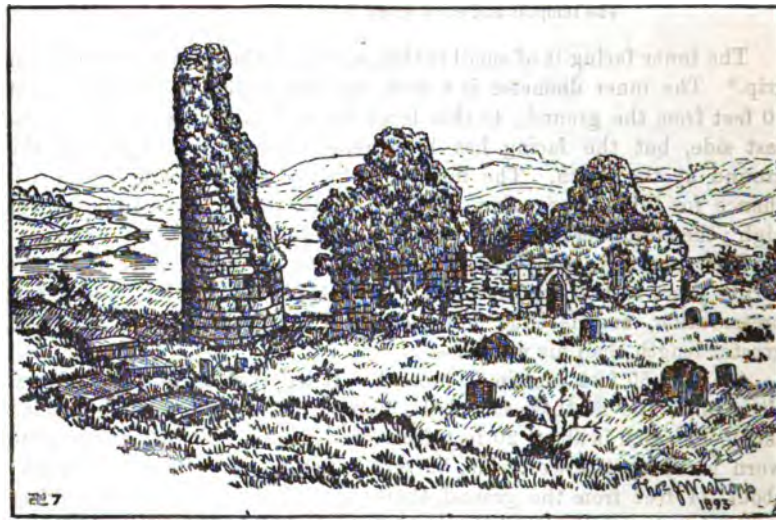
Lone haunters of the cold and mossy lake,
  Cooped up in crannog ominously damp,
  With but a cheerless hut in which to camp,
And destitute of much that goes to make
Our modern lives so sweet: the books that take
  Edge off one's loneliness: the glowing lamp
  Which turns our night to day: the power to tramp
This fair world round: the social joys which break
  Dark Melancholy's rule! How poor and mean
We count the life you lived! How prompt we are
  To pity or despise! And yet, I ween,
We owe you much for arts of peace and war
  Preserved to us and ours—but, most of all,
For country saved from plundering Viking's thrall.

CHURCHES WITH ROUND TOWERS IN NORTHERN CLARE.[1] (PART III.)

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., FELLOW.

DROMCLIFF.

ON the grassy ridge occupied by the cemetery of Ennis, and about two miles to the north of that town (of which it commands a distant view), overhanging the swampy meadows and flooded reaches of the Fergus, "the lonely turret, shattered and outworn," and rude ivied



Dromcliff Church and Round Tower, from S.W.

church of Dromcliff, form a conspicuous landmark. The church is 58 feet 7 inches long, varying from 20 feet wide at the east to 21 feet 10 inches at the west. The south wall is about 10 feet high; it has a

[1] In the 1302 Taxation "Rayth" is valued 4 marks; "Kellinbynech," 6; "Drumleb," 7; and "Disert" 11 marks, one of the highest values in the diocese.

In 1615 the churches and chancels of Dromcliff and Kilnaboy were "down" (values 40 marks and £8). Dromcliff was to be annexed to Innish. Rath, "church and chancel repayred," val. £10. Disert, "chancell up church down," val. £10. In the 1622 "list of Popish priests," Donnell O'Gowan officiated at Rath and Disert; Donnell O'Broodin at Kilnaboy and Kilkeedy; and Teige O'Gilpatrick at Dromcliff, Clare Abbey, and Killone. In 1693 Protestant service was held at Dysert and Kilnaboy, but both were out of repair.

slightly pointed door,[1] a double arch, of huge blocks, greatly decayed, and ready to fall. East of this are three pre-Norman window slits. The first has 3 feet 1 inch splay, 6 inches light, the head gone; the second 3 feet 6 inches splay, 11 inches light, with semicircular head and moulding; the west jamb of the third is now closed by the east gable. This shows that the church extended farther to the east, though the hill slopes rapidly on that side. The east gable has a late Gothic window, with two lights, 3 feet 10 inches high, and 5 feet 9 inches in the splay. The west gable has also a small slit, about 10 feet above the ground, which, like the east window, is concealed by knotted ivy.

The Round Tower stands 31 feet 6 inches north of the church. It is built of very irregular and large-jointed crag blocks—

> "Lichen-covered rocks, storm-beaten, gray
> With struggling with the winter's wildest works,
> The tempest and snow spray."

The inner facing is of small rubble, on which the ivy has got a ruinous grip.[2] The inner diameter is 8 feet, and the wall 3 feet 6 inches, at 10 feet from the ground; to this level the wall is broken at the south-east side, but the facing has been removed to within 7 feet of the ground at the south. The interior is full of earth and twigs—a rich chance for future excavators. To the north the tower is 40 or 50 feet high; the circumference at the ground is 50 feet 5 inches.

Unfortunately, like so many of our towers, it suffered horribly in the earlier years of the present century. In 1808 the structure was in fair preservation, and is thus described by Hely Dutton (fortunately at greater length than his wont):—

"About 50 feet remain at present. It is, as with all those towers, situated to the north-west[3] of the church. There is a moulding round the door, which is about 20 feet from the ground. The mortar is quite worn away on the west side, but good on the east. On the west side, about 24 feet from the ground, there is a window, and about 10 feet higher is a larger one. There is another window to the east side."[4]

In 1839 a large flat-headed window remained, facing the west, and about 30 feet from the ground. It is described in the Ordnance Survey letters, and shown in Dr. Petrie's sketches, vol. iv.; and in Windele's "Sketches," vol. i., p. 24 (Supplement)—all these being in the R.I.A.

I here give plans not only of Dromcliff, but also of Rath and Kilnaboy, which did not appear in the first part of this Paper.[5] It is not

[1] So slightly pointed that Canon Dwyer and Mr. Keane describe it as round, the latter claiming it as the gate of a "Cuthite Temple"!

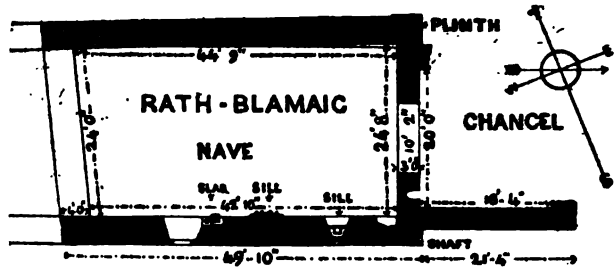
[2] Since date of this Paper it has been scheduled as a national monument.

[3] A favourite error of Dutton's.

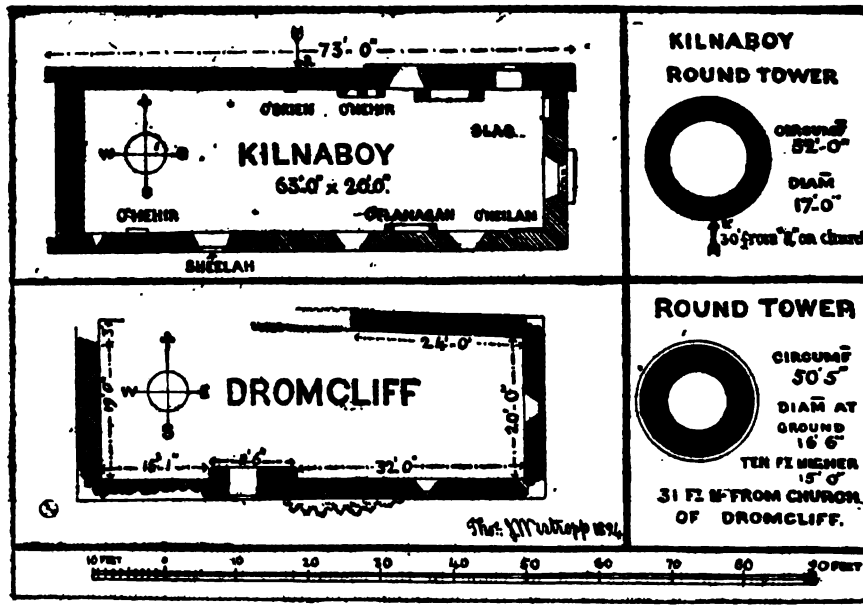
[4] "Statistical Survey of Clare," p. 307.

[5] The darkest shading represents pre-Norman masonry, the next (cross-hatched) is pre-Reformation. The plain hatched walls are 16th and 17th century, and the outlines show foundations.

intended to dogmatize as to the age of every part of the wall, but merely to show where in each building the masonry or details of a particular era seem to predominate. The north walls of all four churches show pre-Norman masonry in the lowest courses, the upper parts having been rebuilt.



As Kilnaboy and Dromcliff were much overgrown, I was not at first able to fix their angles as accurately as I could have wished. I found on a subsequent occasion that the internal north wall of Kilnaboy exceeded the



Plans of Kilnaboy and Dromcliff Churches.

south side by 15 inches, but the other measurements are correct. In the plans of Rath and Dysert every angle is carefully fixed, but the north and east walls of Rath chancel were too hopelessly effaced to justify

my even suggesting their site. The orientation noted on these plans is from the Ordnance Survey, and may prove of interest to students of this obscure subject.

All history and tradition of the founder of Dromcliff is lost, perhaps from the ravages of the Danes up the Fergus,[1] when most parts of Thomond became "a land where all things were forgotten." Its only mediæval record seems to be its taxation (Ecclesia de Drumleb) in 1302-6, unless MacFirbis alludes to it, and not (as is more likely) to its Sligo namesake, in 1396. "The campanile or cloicteach of Dromcliabh was destroyed by lightning." The parishes of Dromcliff, Killone, and Kilmaley retained their old name (Ogormuck) to this century.

Unfortunately this lack of record is common to most of the earliest structures in the west. In Clare, if we tabulate the actual history before 950, it becomes clear that it is nearly confined to the obits of Scattery from 548, and Tomgrany from 735, with mere incidental notices of Dysert, 737, and perhaps of Spansil Hill, 837. The lay history is as scanty, only giving dates of a few battles and deaths of chiefs in the almost separate western states of the Corcomroes and Corcovaskin; while the authentic tradition of the Dalgais seems scarcely able to penetrate before 812, beginning with the wars of Corc,[2] the opponent of Turgesius.

The ancient states of Corcomroe, Corcovaskin, and the Dalgais, became in church government the later bishoprics of Kilfenora, Scattery,[3] and Killaloe (or rather Thomond, its centre oscillating between Killaloe and Inniscaltra), while the later deaneries of Omullod, Ogashin, Tradree, and Ogormock preserve the names of the chieftainries.

As regards the foundation of the earliest churches, tradition states candidly that St. Patrick never preached in Thomond,[4] and accredits his disciple Brecan with the foundation of the earliest churches in Clare,

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[1] Perhaps in one of these raids the church bells were thrown, as the legend says, into Poulnaclug, not far from the ruins.

[2] See Brian Boru's address to his brother in "Wars G. and G." Possibly the legend of Aed the Dalcassian, 571, in the alleged poem of Brendan of Birr, and the account of St. Flannan and his father, King Torlough, 650–700, are reliable. The O'Brien pedigree of the period is at least defective.

[3] The Clare portion of Iniscatha was joined to Killaloe on the death of its last Bishop, Aed O'Beaghain, in 1188, forming the Deanery of Corcovaskin. For an attempt to revive the Bishopric of "Cathay," see Theiner's "Monumenta Scotor. et Hibernor.," May, 1359, July, 1361, and July, 1363. The Rev. Sylvester Malone, in a Paper on this subject in our *Journal*, 1874–75, p. 257, boldly asserts that the Bishopric of Limerick had no claim to the island, that the documents in the "Black Book of Limerick" are "neither authentic or true," and that this claim was never heard of till (at earliest) the end of the fifteenth century. The fact of "Ynisketty" being assigned to Limerick in the 1302 Taxation relentlessly breaks down a most erudite chain of argument.

[4] See Colgan's "Lives of the Saints" (borne out by the absence of any church known to be dedicated to Patrick, yet the "Colloquy of the Ancients" (Silva Gadelica), ii. p. 126, states that the saint passed through Cratloe and the hills up to Lough na bo girr, or Lough Greine.

those at Kilbrecan (possibly Carntemple) and Doora,[1] both within an easy walk of Dromcliff. If this be so we may perhaps conjecture that the latter, if not founded by him, was one of the earliest central mission churches in Clare.

If we further allow the mediæval lives of the saints to have preserved at least the record of the foundation of the churches, we may eke out the Annals and form this table of early Church Foundations in Clare :—

500 to 550.—Kilbreacan and Doora (Brecan); Scattery, Mutton Island, Inisloe, and Moylough (Senan)[2]; Tomgraney (Cronan)[3]; Tomfinlough (Luchtighern); Kilmacreehy (Maccreiche); Kilmanaheen (Manchin).[4] *Circa* 600.—Killaloe, Killoffin, and Killow (Lugid or Molua).[5] *Ante* 650.—Kilnamona (Lacteen)[6]; Iniscaltra and Moynoe (Caimin)[7]; Slieve Carran and probably Oughtmama (Colman MacDuach). *Ante* 730.—Dysert (Tola).

The Danish Wars seem to have checked the rise of other abbeys, nor is it till Donald More's reign (1169-94) that we find the foundation of any new religious houses.

Out of some thirty-five sites, with pre-Norman churches, in Clare, only some six are vested as national monuments. All the rest are at the mercy of our relentless climate, ivy, and peasantry, or, worse still, exposed to such persons as demolished the towers of Rath and Tomgraney, with several of our churches, or of such as removed the cross of Inghiné from Kilnaboy, to throw it into an out-house, out of sight and memory, for fifteen years.

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[1] "Durynierekin" in Charter of Forgy Abbey (Clare), 1189. "Rikin" is also the traditional patron of the next parish, Clooney. "Duran" refers to the marshes of the Fergus. It is, however, "Dubdery" in 1302-6.

[2] "Vita S. Senani" (Colgan).

[3] The Abbots of Tomgraney were "Coarbs of Cronan." His identity seems doubtful, but his name appears with "Colan of Tomgraney," and as the latter (whose well is near that place) died in the plague (551) the foundation at least belongs to the early sixth century.

[4] "Vita S. Maccreiche," quoted in last edition of Archdall's "Monasticon." Luchdaighern, and a Cronan of Tomfinlough, are recorded in *Leabar Breac*.

[5] "Kildalua" Annals, "Killugifioun and Killugida" Taxation, 1302-6.

[6] Bruodin states that the beautiful shrine of Lacteen's arm was preserved at Kilnamona before its removal to Lislacten Abbey, Kerry. The well Tober Lachteen preserves the founder's name at the former church.

[7] "The church in Iniscaltra, a great church, which had been built by Caiman in Columcille's honour" (Silva Gadelica, ii. p. 436).

APPENDIX.

THE CROSIERS OF RATH AND DYSERT.

SEVERAL relics of great interest have escaped the almost incessant wars which raged in Clare from the ninth to the end of the seventeenth centuries; nothing, it is true, equal to the priceless examples of Celtic art preserved at Ardagh, Clonmacnoise, and Cong, but objects venerable and important. We have the "Clogh an oir" bell of Scattery in the hands of its hereditary keepers, the Keanes.[1] The bell of St. Cuanna of Kilshanny, in the British Museum, the prehistoric "gold find" of Moghane, the crosiers of Rath and Dysert, and the bells of Rath in the Royal Irish Academy's collection. The bell of Rath Blathmaic is a small, oval hand-bell, of very thin bronze; only one side remains, and that has a crack. There are ridges round the rim and above the shoulder. The handle consists of a cap, fastened to the bell by four rivets. This cap has a stay on the top, from which four other bands loop down, and are fastened with rivets, two of these being moulded, and overlapping the edge of the cap. The bell is 3¼ inches high, 3¼ inches across the mouth, the shorter axis having been about 2⅛ inches; the cap and handle 1¼ inches high. Major M'Enery kindly identified it, and gave me much help in the notes and sketches of the crosiers. Of lost relics, the bells of Dromcliff lie at the bottom of Poulnaclug, and the shrines of Iniscaltra under the waters of Lough Derg[2] (perhaps by good fortune to come to light like the shrine of Lough Erne and the crosier of Killarney). The cup and sword of Brian Boru are last heard of among his descendants in 1068 and 1152, and his crown disappears at Rome about 1160. The "Black Book" of St. Mochulla was probably made away with in the disgraceful Delahyde lawsuit of 1627,[3] and the bell of the Macnamaras is a mere tradition.

With the permission of the R. I. A., I am able to include in this Paper careful sketches and description of the crosiers of Blathmac of Rath and "Manaula" of Dysert, premising that O'Donovan considers the latter name a mere corruption of "Ban Thola," *i.e.* fair Tola.

The Crosier of Blathmac is the plainer, probably the older, and certainly the more remarkable of the two. It is made of yellow bronze, the network of the head being formed of small slips of silver held in their sockets by bronze pins, some of which are sufficiently perfect to show their pattern, being marked with a X or a Y between dots. The head is C-shaped, 14⅝ inches long, and 1 inch broad, the back curving for 11¼ inches, with a "drop" turning at a sharp angle, and 3⅛ inches long. The lozenge-spaces between the silver slips are filled with black enamel.

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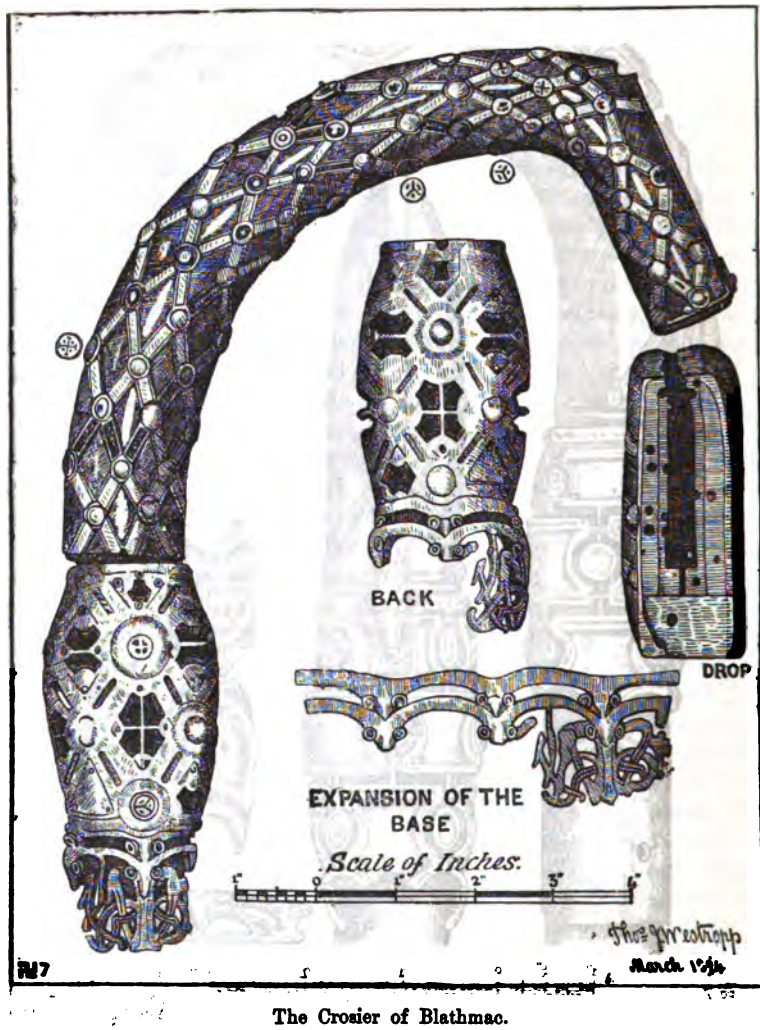
[1] *Proc. R.I.A.*, 1864, pp. 41, 216. Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 538.

[2] "Wars of G. and G."—"They *drowned* its relics and shrines."

[3] Depositions quoted at length in "A Memorial of the Dalcassian Race."—MSS., R.I.A. 24 D. 17. p. 45.

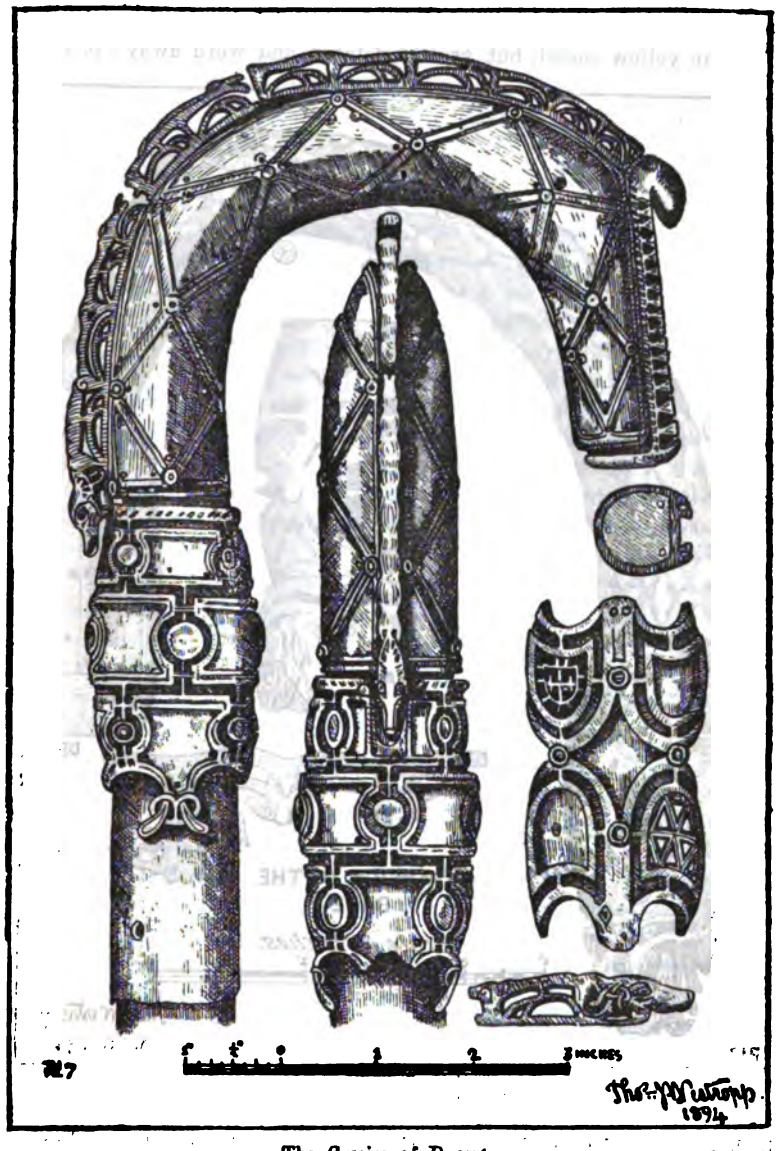
The head is in two parts, sufficiently open to show the enclosed wood, almost in dust, and wrapped in some kind of coarse cloth, the mane-like ridge up the back has been lost, also the socket (probably set with a crystal) on the outer face of the "drop." This head is fixed in a boss of the same yellow metal, but greatly defaced and worn away; it is 5¼



The Crosier of Blathmac.

inches long, and 6¾ inches round the middle, and has a pattern of round bosses (one decorated with a Y), and lozenges; the latter were surrounded with strips of silver, of which only one is visible, though others possibly exist under the rust. The central spaces of these lozenges are cut into open fretwork, and show marks of rivets, as if some ornament had been

removed. The lower end of the boss ended in four heads of round-eared, large-eyed creatures, with elaborate open work interlacings from mouth



The Crosier of Dysert.

to mouth, suggestive of the large sill at Rath; much of this fretwork, with one of the heads, has now disappeared.

The Crosier of Dysert, obtained for the Academy from its hereditary

keeper, is of a later type, and much more beautiful; it is of rich dark bronze, the head boldly curved, 6⅜ inches along the curve, and 3 inches along the "drop"; it is reticulated with bands raised on the metal itself. Each of these lozenges shows 2 to 4 small rivets, which in three places retain fragments of gold, sufficient to show that they were filled with beautiful little plaques, with raised patterns, but the spoiler has taken every one. Along the edge were sockets for small beads, one of dark-blue glass remaining.

The "mane" ridge is of gilt bronze, ending in the head of an animal ¾ inch long, its mane interlacing like the left capital of Dysert door, the loops of the ridge forming its body and legs; this ridge is about 6½ inches long, and ½ inch high. The outer face of the drop has a neat gilt frame for a large crystal; it is cut into a tasselled fringe, and overhung by a bronze head nearly worn smooth. The boss holding the head is of dark bronze, with raised bands, the deeper hollows gilt, the centre of the bands relieved by thin wires of silver. The pattern originated round small knobs, breaking up the surface into "flaunches," and shield-shaped spaces, in which the rivets tell a further tale of former gold ornaments. The boss ends below in bold curving pieces, held by an interlaced B knot; this boss is 3½ inches long, and 5¾ inches girth. The plain inner casing for a staff 4 inches in circumference still protrudes for 4½ inches.

Another boss of lighter-coloured metal, and different design, is stated to have come from Dysert. It is 3¼ inches long, 1⅜ inch least diameter, contracting boldly in the centre, the pattern formed of two lozenges with gem sockets at each point, the interspaces shield-shaped, in two of which remain cloisonné enamelled ornaments, one an arrangement of 8 dark-green triangles with white centres and edges; the delicacy of the little recesses for these patterns is worthy of note. The other ornament is also of dark-green, with a kind of cross crosslet in white enamel. The ends of this boss are boldly cusped. It is shown to the right in the illustration on p. 339.

Despite the verdict of a recent writer, apparently based on certain most unsatisfactory views of the county Clare, and the wider statement, often made by outsiders (and sometimes joined in by Irishmen, little acquainted with our country's art) as to the small value of our pre-Norman antiquities, we may venture to lay these examples of stone and metal work before our readers, as of at least as much importance in the little-known records of a unique culture, as many an ornate and well-known building of later date is in the better lighted paths of more recent mediæval history.

IRISH FLINT SAWS.

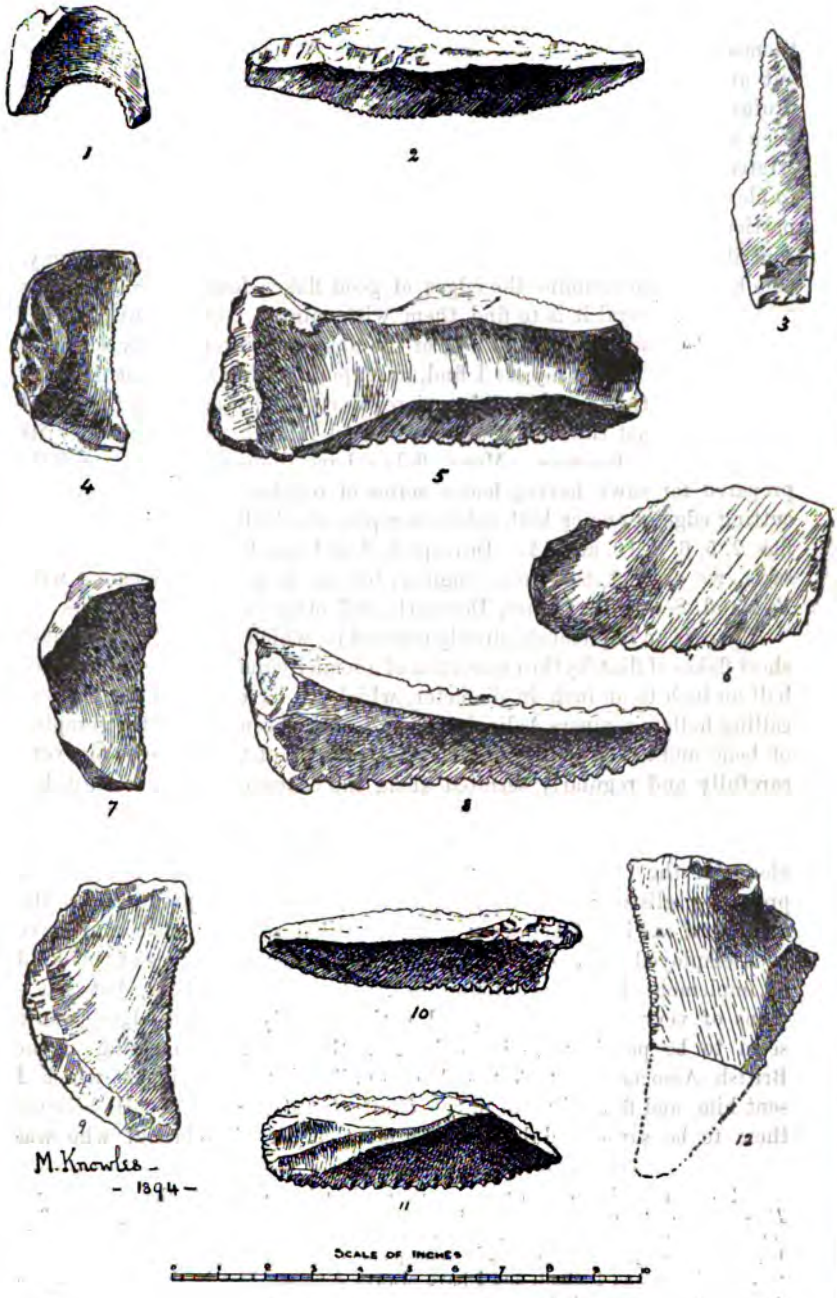
By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary, South Antrim.

The subject of flint saws has recently been brought pretty fully before the public by Dr. Munro: first in a Paper in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlix., p. 164, entitled "Prehistoric Saws *versus* Sickles"; and again in a Paper read before the British Association at Nottingham, in September last, which appears in the number of the *Illustrated Archæologist* for December, 1893, under the title of "Notes on Flint Saws and Sickles." When preparing his Paper, Dr. Munro applied to me for some information on Irish flint saws; and it has since occurred to me, as the knowledge on this question is of rather a scanty nature, that the present is an opportune time for supplying, through the columns of our *Journal*, what information I am able to give on the subject. Dr. Munro has given a very full *resumé* of the places in which flint saws have been found in his Paper in the *Illustrated Archæologist*. They have been found in the rock shelters of the Dordogne, being, in that case, of Palæolithic Age; in the kitchen middens of Denmark, and lake-dwellings of Switzerland; in Egypt, Syria, France, Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland, and several other countries. Dr. Schliemann found many serrated flakes, called by him flint saws, at Hissarlik. Canon Greenwell found 79 specimens in a barrow at Rudstone; and there have been found in the sandhills of Glenluce, Culbin, &c., in Scotland, as many as 160. Some of these are figured in the new Catalogue of the Scottish National Museum. Sir John Evans, in "Ancient Stone Implements and Ornaments of Great Britain," figures three specimens from the Yorkshire wolds, but says, with regard to Ireland, that flint saws have not been observed. This is not to be thought surprising, when it is considered that in the early days of collecting implements of stone, serrated flakes, and, indeed, flakes of any kind, were thought to be of no value, and were, consequently, not collected by the rag-gatherer. The English buyer got plenty of the better class of implements, such as arrow-heads, but few, if any of the poorer, though still useful tools of the Stone Age; and thus but an imperfect glimpse of the culture of that age in this country was obtained. The Royal Irish Academy was also evidently most largely supplied with representatives of the better made implements, such as arrow-heads and stone axes, as neither flint saws nor hollow scrapers figure in their Catalogue. When I first began to explore the prehistoric remains preserved among the sandhills of the North of Ireland, now over twenty years ago, I found in many places whole workshops of the Stone Age laid bare. There were cores from which flakes were struck off, the flakes

themselves, scrapers, hollow-scrapers, hammer-stones, tool-stones, pottery, cut and split bones, and various other objects all scattered about in profusion. It was evident to me that the bones which were cut had been sawn by flint, and I pointed out the use of flint saws, and demonstrated that the cutting on the bones in question had been made by such implements, in various Papers read before the British Association, particularly at Belfast in 1874, and at Glasgow in 1876; also in Papers contributed to the Anthropological Institute and Royal Irish Academy. One has only to examine the edges of good flakes found in the sandhills to see how general it is to find them with minute teeth. But whether the serration has arisen from use, or the flake was intentionally serrated, I am not prepared to say, as I find, on experimenting with flint flakes in sawing bone, that serration of an irregular kind arises in the process of sawing, and that the longer a flake is used in such work the better its cutting power becomes. Many flakes have, however, been specially prepared for saws, having had a series of regular teeth formed on the cutting edge of one or both sides, examples of which are shown on p. 343, figs. 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11. In respect of such carefully serrated flakes or saws, we are not, therefore, singular, but are in perfect agreement with England, Scotland, France, Denmark, and other countries in Europe.

There is an implement, already referred to, which is usually made out of short flakes of flint, by the excavation of a semicircular hollow of from about half an inch to an inch in diameter, which we have been in the habit of calling hollow-scrapers, believing them to have been used in the scraping of bone and arrow-shafts; but as the majority of these objects are very carefully and regularly serrated along the concave dressed edge, it has been suggested to me that they were probably saws. Considering that many of them have, like some flint saws and sickles, a bright glistening line alongside the teeth, and that sometimes the spaces between the teeth present a glistening surface, supposed to have been produced by the friction of sawing, I believe it is possible that some of them may have been employed as saws as well as scrapers. Poor examples of this kind of implement have been found in England and Scotland, but specimens of very regular make, and with carefully serrated edges, would seem to be peculiar to Ireland. Dr. Munro, at the meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, exhibited two specimens which I sent him, and figured them in the *Illustrated Archæologist*.[1] He believes them to be saws, and he informs me that Dr. Hildebrand, who was

[1] I learn from Dr. Munro that a correspondent has written to the Editor of the *Illustrated Archæologist* to say that he believes these two objects to be forgeries. The correspondent is mistaken in his opinion; they are perfectly genuine, and I am certain I have not a forgery of that class of implement in my collection. There are plenty of forgeries in Ireland I admit, and I have always done my best in the columns of our *Journal* and elsewhere to caution the public against them. The forgeries are generally arrow-heads, oval tool-stones, and perforated hammers, which are exposed for sale to tourists, principally at the Giant's Causeway.



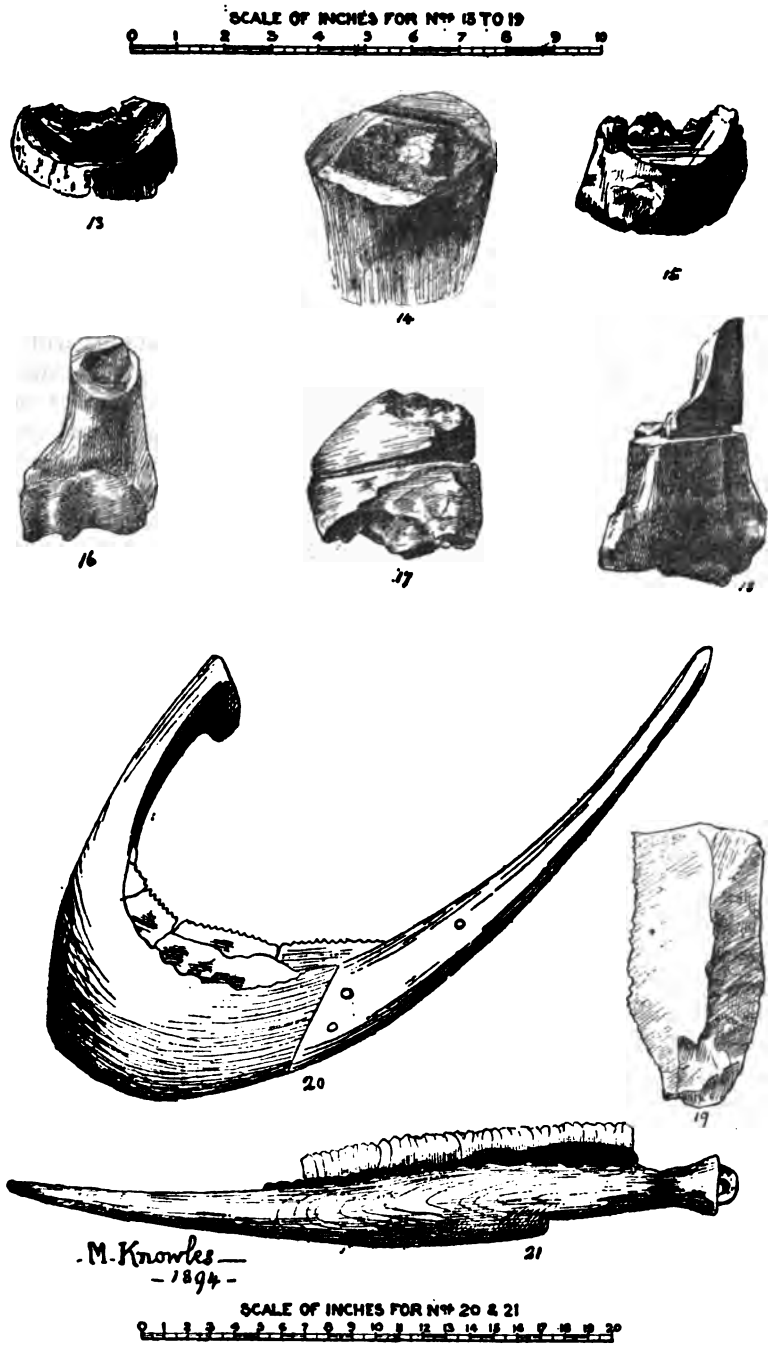
Irish Flint Saws.

present at the meeting, held a similar opinion regarding their character. The worked part of these objects, unlike the ordinary serrated flake, is bevelled; and the cutting serrated part, instead of being in the centre, between the two principal faces of the flake, is in the same plane with one of the faces: consequently, in using them as saws, the cutting power is nearly all on one side; but on experimenting with one of these implements as a saw, I found that by reversing, every now and then, I could manage to make a very good impression on wood or bone, as the side of the cut which stood highest when I used the saw in one direction was soon cut down when I reversed the instrument. Those objects with a regularly curved hollow are abundant, numbering, in my own collection, between 200 and 300; but the same sort of bevel is found on the edges of implements which are straight, or only slightly curved (see figs. 4, 7, 9, and 12). The toothed part in these straight-edged, or only slightly curved implements, is like that on those with semicircular edge, in the same plane with one of the faces of the flake. The objects shown in figs. 4 and 7, page 343, were found by me, with other prehistoric remains, at Dundrum, county Down, and I have figured one of them, and described it as a saw, in a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in June, 1881.[1] The toothed sides of figs. 4, 7, and 9 are shown uppermost, but the bevelled sides of the hollow scraper or saw, as it may possibly be (fig. 1, page 343), and of the almost straight-edged saw (fig. 12), are shown uppermost.[2] This last implement has had the point broken off, but I indicate by dotted lines its probable size. I believe that those instruments with straight, or only slightly curved edges, were certainly saws.

As I have stated above, I find, in experimenting with flint flakes as saws, that they become serrated, though irregularly, by use; also that serrated flints have their teeth broken very quickly if employed in sawing dry bones. If water is used to moisten the cut, the teeth stand much better; and they are not much injured when wood is the material operated on. I show the edge of a flake which was sharp and knife-like before I used it, but presents a serrated appearance after sawing through a small cylindrical bone (see fig. 19). I afterwards used it in sawing a piece of round branch, about an inch in diameter, and found that the toothed edge was not further modified, though I am certain it would be so if I used the flake in cutting another bone. We can quite easily conceive how useful serrated flakes would be in assisting to cut wood for fuel, cutting up meat, sawing bones, or even stone. I show in fig. 17, page 345, a piece of ochre, partly sawed through,

[1] *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, 2nd ser., vol. ii. ("Polit. Lit. and Antiq."), p. 105.

[2] J. Sinclair Holden, M.D., F.G.S., M.A.I., describes the hollow scraper as a saw in the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute, vol. iv., p. 19; and Mr. W. Gray, M.R.I.A., Vice-President, in speaking to the present Paper after being read, stated that he always held that the implement in question was a saw.



Bone Fragments, with Saw-marks; and Flint Implements.

If portions of serrated flakes, such as would be suitable for the teeth of either compound saws or sickles, have been found in Ireland, I fear they have not been collected; but if they are in existence anywhere, I hope they will now receive attention. There would be no difficulty about the means by which such teeth could have been firmly cemented in a socket, as chalk, which we have so abundantly in the North of Ireland, unites readily with several substances to form excellent cement. The prehistoric inhabitants of the sandhills ground and scraped the chalk for some purpose, possibly both for paint and cement. Mixed with oil or fat it would form something like glazier's putty, and curds and lime is a universal cement for broken crockery among country folk, so, like many other customs, knowledge of this kind may reach back to prehistoric times.

THE ORIGINS OF PREHISTORIC ORNAMENT IN IRELAND.

By GEORGE COFFEY, A.I.B., M.R.I.A., Fellow.

I.

Of late years the tendency of archæological research has been to seek in Egypt and the Assyro-Babylonian area the beginnings of the early civilizations, not only of Greece, but of the Bronze Age generally in Europe. Indications of a reaction against a too exclusive attribution of Eastern origin are shown by M. Salomon Reinach's recent papers in *L'Anthropologie*, "Le Mirage Oriental."[1]

But the writer presses his views to extremes as great as those he combats. Archæology is essentially a science of patience, and its problems will not yield to controversial methods. In the meantime M. Reinach's essays may stand as a useful protest against a too great haste in accepting suggestions of Eastern origins on insufficient evidence. His main thesis is that the culture represented by the Ægean civilization is not due to Egypt or Chaldæa, though it may show contact with both, but that it is essentially Western and European. The questions raised by M. Reinach cover a very large field of archæology; but as he has not touched upon the special line of evidence discussed in this Paper, and "contact" is admitted, I need not delay here further.

Possibly the most interesting of recent contributions to the general question, and, indirectly, to our inquiry, is Mr. Goodyear's "Grammar of the Lotus,"[2] to which work the present Paper is largely indebted.

The influence of Egypt on Greek Art has long been recognised. But the close dependence of the decorative motives of Greece on those of Egypt had hardly been suspected. The proto-Doric columns of the rock-cut tombs at Beni-Hasan (XII. Dynasty) have been frequently figured. The Ionic form, though conceded to be older than the Doric has, on the contrary, hitherto been traced to Assyria, with an ill-defined cross-reference to the floral capitals of Egypt. Mr. Goodyear has now established its direct descent from the Egyptian lotus-capitals along lines which had been foreshadowed by writers such as Reber,[3] and with an abundance of illustration has traced step-by-step the modifications of the form. Further, he has shown that even the rosette, an ornament hitherto regarded as distinctively Assyrian, can be dated

[1] *L'Anthropologie*, vol. iv., 1893. The references form an admirable bibliography of the subject.

[2] "The Grammar of the Lotus," by W. H. Goodyear. 1891.

[3] "History of Ancient Art"—Dr. Franz von Reber. Translated by J. Tacher Clarke, p. 70.

in Egypt, not merely as isolated examples, but in decorative use, many centuries before the earliest known example in Assyria. In short, Mr. Goodyear's book establishes the fact that Egypt played a part in the art of the ancient world similar to that of Italy of the Renaissance in the modern.

With the obscure questions of origin which lie at the back of Egyptian civilization, and the contest for priority in the Mesopotamian region, I am not concerned. Nor is the preceding statement to be taken as implying a concurrent extension of social or political influence, or even conscious copying of Egyptian originals, but merely the extension by contact, direct or indirect, of the decorative motives of Egyptian art. Intercourse implies exchange, and in particular instances the spread of patterns may have taken place in an opposite direction to that of the more important culture and race movements. Mr. Goodyear has properly guarded himself on this point. He remarks:—"It does not weaken our estimate of the influence of Italian Renaissance civilization upon modern Europe, to know that there was not one principality in Italy after 1530, outside of Venice, which was not ruled or controlled by a foreign dynasty." [1]

Some of the details in Mr. Goodyear's argument have been questioned: for instance, as regards the Assyrian palmetto ornament, and the ivy leaf pattern of the Greeks. But points in controversy such as these do not affect the main argument of the book, and may be left for settlement to a fuller discussion of the entire body of evidence bearing upon them, and, I am tempted to add, a more sympathetic examination of so important a work than up to this it has received. It is sufficient to say here that the essential point in the argument is not whether the Assyrians and Greeks knew certain patterns as conventional representations of palm and ivy, or not, but that the decorative types of these patterns were fixed in Egypt many centuries before they appear in other civilizations, and, consequently, that whether the floral form be consciously translated or merely imitated, the pattern is Egyptian in origin. Bearing in mind the Renaissance analogy already mentioned, the importance of a clear understanding of this point will be apparent. It is conceded that any given people might, independently, develop any given pattern. But it is asserted as a fact that, with few exceptions, this has not been the case in ancient Europe. On the contrary, widely-spread patterns, it is contended, can be shown to have had centres of origin, and to have been extended by copies, and copies of copies, modified by local tendencies. Where two forms of ornament, which can be related artistically, are found in use among different peoples, and the ornament can be dated earlier with one people than the other; and, further, where it can be shown that the peoples were in contact commercially or otherwise, it is assumed that the younger

[1] Page 100.

people, as regards the particular form of ornament, have borrowed from the elder. For from the fact of the ornament being earlier with the elder people, it is more than probable that it would have reached the younger by intercourse before they could have developed it independently.

Mr. Goodyear's argument is based on the discovery of a principle or law of Egyptian ornament, in accordance with which the various decorative patterns are shown to be conventionalized forms of the lotus. The adverse reception which his work received at the hands of reviewers may be accounted for by the fact that the writers probably had not made a special study of design, and were reluctant to throw over the preconceived idea that geometric ornament is the most primitive form of art and earlier than naturalistic representation. The specific objection which may be urged, on historical grounds, against Mr. Goodyear's theory of Egyptian ornament, I shall take up presently. It is desirable that a brief attempt should be made to acquaint the reader with the general bearing of the question of conventionalization in ornament, before we discuss that objection.

But Mr. Goodyear no longer stands alone. While he was working out the problem for Egyptian art, Professor A. C. Haddon had independently reached similar conclusions in regard to the savage art of British New Guinea,[1] and Mr. H. Balfour had arrived at like results in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, working on the method of "series" originated by General Pitt Rivers.[2] Further, it appears that Mr. Percy E. Newberry had, in 1885, worked out the derivation of the Ionic form, including surface patterns, from the curling sepals of the lotus; but, though he had prepared his matter for press, he was unfortunately anticipated by the publication of Mr. Goodyear's Papers on the same subject in the *American Journal of Archæology*, in 1888.[3]

And, as though the subject was in the air, yet another, and another, independent worker was in the field. As far back as 1881, Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe, of Stockholm, was developing similar views on the ornamental art of savage peoples; and in 1891, Mr. Charles H. Read published an exposition of ornamental transformation in examples from the South-east Pacific.[4]

In America the principle of conventionalization of realistic prototypes has been applied by Mr. William H. Holmes to the study of the ancient art of the province of Chiriqui, Columbia. At the conclusion of an important Paper, published in 1888, he makes the following generaliza-

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[1] Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, 1893. "Cunningham Memoirs." (In the Press.)

[2] "The Evolution of Decorative Art," by Henry Balfour, M.A., F.Z.S., 1893. A general sketch of the subject.

[3] "Grammar of the Lotus," p. 76.

[4] *Journal*, Anthropological Institute, 1891; and see Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe's Essay, "Evolution in the Ornamental Art of Savage Peoples," translated by Mrs. H. C. March—*Transactions*, Rochdale Literary and Scientific Society, 1891.

tion :—" The agencies of modification inherent in the art in its practice are such, that any particular animal form extensively employed in decoration is capable of changing into or giving rise to any or all of the highly conventional decorative devices upon which our leading ornaments, such as the meander, the scroll, the fret, the chevron, and the guilloche, are based."[1]

It is remarkable that so many investigators, working apart and on different materials, should thus, about the same time, have reached such closely related conclusions.[2]

It may be stated parenthetically that the influence of the textile arts in imposing geometric conditions on ornament has probably reacted more or less strongly, according to the relative stages of development of the arts, on the decorative motives of pottery and other arts, and in some instances may have determined the line of descent of the patterns.[3] But the numerous series of patterns conventionalized to geometric forms in examples of free carving and painted decoration, in which the descent appears to be through the principles of copies of copies, or of suggestion prompted at each stage in the evolutionary series, precludes generalization. Mr. Holmes found that the explanation he had given of ancient Pueblo art, in which he traced the decoration to a "mechanical origin, mainly in the art of basketry, and thus accounted for its highly geometric character," could not be applied to the geometric forms of Chiriquian art. He adds :—"In beginning the study of Chiriquian decorative art, I found it impossible to approach the subject advantageously from the geometric side, as was done in the Pueblo study, since life elements so thoroughly permeate every part of it."[4] In each case the evidence must be considered with reference to the local conditions, and relative priority and development of the arts.

The theory that ornamentation has been derived from naturalistic representation through a process of conventionalization, that naturalistic art precedes geometric decoration, was at the time of the publication of "The Grammar of the Lotus" known only to a few students of the

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[1] Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of Ethnology (Annual Report, 1884–1885, published in 1888). In earlier Papers by Mr. Holmes, "Pottery of the Ancient Pueblos," and the "Origin of Form and Ornament in Ceramic Art" (Annual Report, 1882-1883, published in 1886), the older method of the study of ornament, what may be called the Æsthetic method, has a larger place, but the principle of conventionalization is recognised and applied in many instances.

[2] An important Paper by Dr. H. Colley March, "The Meaning of Ornament" (*Trans.* Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc., 1889), should not be overlooked. I regret that I have not a copy by me. Other names have, no doubt, been omitted which should be mentioned, but a separate Paper would be required to adequately deal with the history of the subject.

[3] See Mr. W. H. Holmes's Paper, "Textile Art in relation to Form and Ornament" (Annual Report, 1884–1885), and Papers previously referred to; also Mr. Frank H. Cushing's "Study of Pueblo Pottery as illustrative of Zuñi Culture-Growth" (Annual Report, 1882–1883).

[4] Page 172.

subject. The argument of the work was not therefore fully appreciated.[1] Opportunities of frequent discussion of the subject with Prof. Haddon, who was at the time working out the problem for savage art, had made me familiar with the theory before the appearance of Mr. Goodyear's book. The latter established its wide, if not general, application.

The principle, as in the case of most principles of extended application, is not so new as it looks. As far back as 1849, Sir John Evans, of whose work on this subject Mr. Goodyear does not appear to have been aware, had applied the same process of reasoning to explain the types of the Gaulish and British coinages.[2]

The types of those coins are chiefly derived from the *stater* of Philip II., modified to some extent by other Greek types, through a series of copies

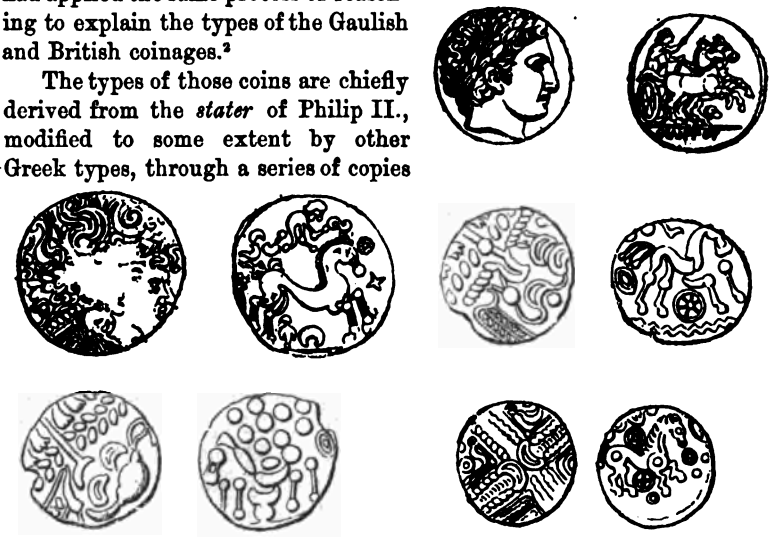

Fig. 1.—Types of British Coins.

modified by a tendency towards conventionalization and symmetry. Types which appear to be wholly decorative are shown to be descended from the laurelled head of Apollo on the obverse, and the *biga* on the reverse of the Philippi. The accompanying cuts illustrate stages in the derivation of the types, between which the reader will fill up in his mind the series of intermediate forms, by which Sir J. Evans has traced, almost step by step, the descent of the final types. On the obverse we see the wreath of the original type persisting as the most prominent feature of the copies; the ear survives in the crescents, and finally all tradition of the original type is lost, and a symmetrical arrangement of the wreath feature adopted, with crescents or ears, back to back at the centre. On the reverse the recollection of the second horse is at first preserved in

[1] The late Miss Amelia Edwards adopted Mr. Goodyear's views in "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," 1891. Some of the examples from Rossellini are erroneously attributed to the XII. instead of the XVIII.-XIX. Dynasties.

[2] *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. xiii.

the duplication of the horses' legs, then the horse is further simplified, the legs disconnected from the body, and the prominence of the joints accentuated as pellets. The wheel of the chariot is set free, and may occupy any portion of the field. Finally the horse is completely disjointed, the legs surviving in dumb-bell-like objects, and the round prominences of the joints give rise to an ornament of pellets in the field of the coin. Upon the general subject of the designs, Sir J. Evans writes:—

"Among barbarous nations the laws which regulate the types of a coinage of this kind, consisting of successive copies of copies of a given original, are much the same as those which, according to our best naturalists, govern the succession of types in the organic kingdoms. As with plants or animals of any group or family, there are two tendencies to be traced in these successive copies—the one to retain the character of their ancestors, the other to vary from it. The main principle is, no doubt, that of "atavism," or taking the character of the parent; but another principle of more importance, as far as results are concerned—that of the perpetuation of varieties when they were in any way advantageous—is equally at work in both cases. In nature those varieties appear to have become more or less persistent which, in the "struggle for existence," have presented advantages over the present form in their relation to external conditions. But in the succession of types of these British coins, the requirements which new types had to fulfil in order to become to a certain extent persistent, were, firstly, to present facility of imitation, and, secondly, symmetry of form. The natural instincts of uncivilized man seem to lead to the adoption of simple yet symmetrical forms of ornament, while in all stages of culture the saving of trouble is an object of universal desire. The reduction of a complicated and artistic design into a symmetrical figure of easy execution was the object of each successive engraver of the dies of these coins, though probably they were themselves unaware of any undue saving of trouble on their part, or the results which ensued from it."[1]

Briefly summarised, the argument of the "Grammar of the Lotus" may be stated thus: Working on similar lines to Evans, Mr. Goodyear derives the leading decorative motives of the Egyptian patterns from certain spiral and other modifications of lotus ornament. He then traces the influence of Egyptian patterns in the decoration of the earlier civilizations of the Mediterranean, and finally extends that influence to the prehistoric art of Europe generally. With regard to the latter portion of the subject the argument is rather suggested than developed in detail, and examples of Western geometric ornament, with which we are immediately concerned, are not considered.

To return now to the historical objection. The weak point in the construction of Mr. Goodyear's theory is this: the development of

[1] "Ancient British Coins," 1864, p. 27.

Egyptian patterns does not appear to be proved historically. It is the fashion to decry the "Grammar of the Lotus," and adverse criticism can press this objection with apparent effect. The impression is left on the reader's mind that examples are selected from widely separated periods, and then arranged in series irrespective of date, and the development and modification of the patterns argued from the artistic relations of the series, regardless of historical sequence. Thus the spiral is fully developed, and worked with great beauty of treatment on the scarabs of the XII. Dynasty, but the weight of evidence of the inter-dependent association of spiral and lotus, to which the origin and development of the spiral, and spiral patterns, appear to be traced, lies in the XVIII.-XIX. Dynasties. I am not sure that on a strict reading of the text Mr. Goodyear has left himself open to the above objection. As regards XII. Dynasty spirals, he has adduced examples from the scarabs of associated lotus, and referring to a developed spiral pattern from Beni-Hasan, unfortunately destroyed, he fairly observes that the demonstration from a later pattern, which he relies on to prove lotus details, "reacts on the original Egyptian forms, whose history is now obscure, and whose earliest evolution is unknown."[1] It may be further urged that the existence of even a single example of developed spiral pattern of the ceiling order in the XII. Dynasty, implies a whole series of patterns in that Dynasty, now destroyed, or still to be recovered. But the spiral is carried back by the scarabs to the V. Dynasty, and it may be contended that its derivation from the lotus is not proved.

A point in favour of Mr. Goodyear's view is the representative character which he claims for the spiral as a symbol for the lotus. Evidence is accumulating as to the religious and magic use of ornament by savage peoples, which may ultimately have an important bearing on the development and use of ornament, but the subject is at present too obscure, and would take us too far to discuss here. In any case the representative character of the spiral, if established, would be equally well explained as the survival of an incorporated spiral motive. Looking at the series of scarabs of the V.-XII. Dynasties, published by Professor Flinders Petrie in "Historical Scarabs," on many of which spiral patterns are found, but not incorporated with the lotus till the XII. Dynasty, it is apparent that the weight of evidence of the scarabs is against the lotus origin of the spiral. The preceding remarks apply equally to the lozenge patterns. This may well seem a fatal objection to the theory of the descent of Egyptian geometric ornament, and derived patterns, from conventionalized lotus forms.

But a wider view of the subject will enable us to see that this need not be so. The origin of geometric patterns, through the conventionali-

[1] "Grammar of the Lotus," p. 90.

zation of naturalistic prototypes, is a larger subject than Egyptian ornament, of which the latter is but a particular case. Evidence has now been collected over a large area of savage art, which leads us to believe that geometric patterns, with, perhaps, the exception of some zig-zag, chevron, and triangle ornaments, the history of which cannot always be traced, have been invariably derived from naturalistic forms. In many instances the whole series of the transformation is found on a single object. In such cases the series has probably been determined by the limitations of position of the several parts. Dr. Stolpe writes in reference to Polynesian ornament:—"Nor were the transformations due to any want of skill on the part of the Herveyan carver, because he often used to place on the very same implements the realistic prototype, as well as the whole series of intermediate forms, down to those that are most transfigured; and this fact furnishes proof that the artificer must have been thoroughly conscious of the meaning of even the most 'degraded' design." And dissenting from Mr. Read's view, that "the artist would unconsciously lean towards a kind of generalization of details, which, by saving his time, would enable him to produce more, and naturally at a cheaper rate," he adds:—"No doubt there were other reasons for conventionalizing, and one of the most substantial, I think, was that the higher standing types were not suitable decorations for every part of the objects adorned. On the 'paddles' we therefore see them almost exclusively confined to the flat, rectangular terminals of the shaft. If this space did not allow more than one row of complete figures, what remained was filled up with rudiments of them. On the shaft the space was usually still more scanty, and on the blades the very shape of them made the most conventionalized stages to be the fittest adornment."[1]

Evidence of historical sequence is not forthcoming for savage art, except in so far as new forms have been introduced by foreign civilization. Dr. Stolpe asserts, "No chronological signification at all in the history of these developments. On the material known to us, phases the most remote from each other, in order of development, occur even on one and the same implement. To distinguish between earlier and later objects, one has no other guide than an appeal to the workmanship which here, as elsewhere in the world, deteriorates in proportion as foreign civilization gains ground."[2]

But in the examples of Polynesian ornament discussed by Dr. Stolpe, we find not only that the complete series of transformations is represented on one and the same object, but that somewhat of a religious significance is attached to the ornament; and the classes of objects decorated with conventionalized ornament, even when the realistic prototypes are

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[1] "Ornamental Art of Savage Peoples." Reprint, Appendix, p. 61.
[2] Page 31.

absent, furnish a convincing line of evidence as to the descent of the patterns.

Moreover, Prof. Haddon found that in British New Guinea, among neighbouring peoples, the tendency to conventionalize had, in some instances, followed different paths, probably due to some selection of feature of the realistic prototype, or some idiosyncrasy, or preference of fashion in the particular tribe—in one case leading to curved lines, concentric circles, and spirals, in another to straight lines and angular ornament. Here, again, the argument based on the existence of several distinct lines of descent of patterns, not merely distinct at certain stages, but separable along the whole line of each series, and the specialized use of the patterns, is very convincing as to the origin from realistic prototypes of the geometric ornament of British New Guinea.

But if we put aside prepossessions acquired from the study of the higher developments of art, the fact that realistic representation is prior to geometric ornament should not surprise us. If we watch a child drawing, we find that geometric form, or ornament of any kind, is not present to the child's mind. On the contrary, its pleasure is centred in realistic representations of objects which have aroused its interest—animals, boats, trains, &c. And so with primitive man, he draws in the earlier stages realistic representations of the things that interest him. It is worthy of note that representations of the sun and moon are rare in primitive art; the subjects depicted are taken, for the most part, from the life immediately in contact with man, in which his daily needs are centred. Pictorial representation in this stage can, indeed, hardly be called art, its end is visualized realism.

Ornament represents a higher stage in intellectual development; it means adaptation, arrangement, and relation of lines, symmetry, and co-ordination of parts. In fact, geometric patterns represent a very considerable intellectual advance as compared with merely imitative drawing. A higher stage is entered on when naturalistic representation is developed under the conditioning limitations of art, when, in short, the subject is "treated" and not merely imitated.

The bearing of this lengthened digression on the chronological difficulty in Egyptian art is this: It does not appear to me to be proved that the spiral has been derived from the lotus. But Egyptian art, as we know it, has no beginnings. It is reasonable to assume that the geometric stages were passed through in a period preceding Egyptian ornament, which is at present a blank to us: that the civilization from which that of Egypt must have at some time emerged, was already in possession of the spiral and other geometric forms. But conventionalization in ornament is a principle which has continuously operated in all stages of art, and the prior existence of geometric forms would serve as the cutting of the channel, or an attraction towards which Egyptian ornament would conventionalize. A passage in Dr. Stolpe's essay

explains my meaning:—"An ornament may have more than one source. It often happens that when a series of developments *approaches* a certain well-known geometric motive, it quite simply incorporates the latter by reason of this relation. After such an incorporation has taken place, it will be difficult enough to decide to which of the two divisions an ornament properly belongs."[1] Thus though the spiral may be found in the earliest examples of Egyptian ornament, still the series of transformations through which the lotus is shown to be conventionalized to spiral forms, and finally to be replaced by spiral patterns, is a true series. The fact that the spiral cannot be proved to have necessarily originated in the curling over of the sepals of the lotus, does not impair the evidence of the series of the "Ionic" forms through which derivation of the Ionic spiral capitals is traced to the conventionalized lotus.

As regards the secondary portion of Mr. Goodyear's work, in which he is dealing not with cases of direct descent, but of copies, and copies of copies, of Egyptian originals, the argument of conventionalization is absolutely untouched by the historical objection, and rests on the positive evidence of each particular series, in accordance with the principles laid down by Sir John Evans for the types of the Gaulish and British coinages, to be accepted or not in proportion as the steps in the transformations can be satisfactorily made out, and the lines of intercourse along which the patterns have travelled, established.

In the present Paper our attention will be confined to the prehistoric ornament of Ireland, consisting chiefly of spirals, concentric circles, lozenge, triangle, and chevron ornaments. I have not thought it necessary, therefore, to discuss the association in Egyptian art of particular animals with the lotus, and the distribution of such patterns in Europe, which forms an important section of Mr. Goodyear's work. These, with the disputed points already mentioned, I put aside as beyond the range of the present argument.

On the restricted sense in which I use Mr. Goodyear's materials some further limitations have to be made. Sufficient allowance has not, I think, been made for the possibility that some of the more simple forms of prehistoric decoration may have been locally developed: it being possible to show, in the light of Professor Haddon's contribution to the general subject of ornament, that whatever be the starting-point in natural form, conventionalization will lead ultimately, according to the particular line taken, to similar geometric forms. In this connexion account has to be taken of the realistic art of the Palæolithic Period, with indications of a tendency to conventional treatment in some of the examples, and the possibility of periods of local isolation in the Neolithic Period, during which patterns were evolved. Allowance has also to be made for sub-centres of dispersion, which, originally fertilized from

[1] "Ornamental Art of Savage Peoples." Reprint, p. 30.

Egypt, have, nevertheless, become fresh starting-points in the history of the patterns under consideration. The principle established by Mr. Goodyear as extended by Professor Haddon and other writers, being of general, or at least widely extended, application, conventionalization will have been operative in the sub-centres as well as at the original centre. And patterns spread as some of the higher forms of the series have probably been locally and independently conventionalized to forms also reached at the original centre. There is evidence that this was so in Europe with regard to the derivation of concentric circles from the spiral. This will be dealt with later. It should be noted that in such questions the element of time is not important. The series of conventional forms once started was probably run through quickly. The higher and lower members of the series of a pattern are frequently found in use at the same time and even on the same object. And the simplification of patterns was probably determined in most cases by the technical requirements of the material or mode of manufacture and decoration, and by relative ease and cheapness of production.

II.

Having now fixed in general terms the limits of our subject, we may proceed to the consideration of the conventionalization of Egyptian ornament. The originals of the majority of the examples figured will be found in Prisse d'Avennes' magnificent work, "Histoire de l'Art Egyptien d'apres les Monuments."

But for convenience they have been taken in most instances from Mr. Goodyear's plates, to which work the reader is referred for the fuller discussion of the question. The greater number of the examples are of the XVIII. Dynasty, say 1700 B.C., to which period Prisse d'Avennes has devoted the larger number of his plates; but many examples bearing on the argument might be cited from the earlier dynasties, if it were necessary to seek dating-points in Egyptian ornament.

Cut No. 1, p. 361, is a typical example of the representation of the normal lotus—flower, bud, and leaf—from a vase of the reign of Thothmes III. Nos. 2 to 12 show various forms of conventional representation of the lotus flower familiar to every student of ornament.

The conventional line at the top is a noticeable feature, and in solid material the lotus often takes the bell form without detail: cut 10 (p. 361), typical lotus capital, detail in stone from Karnak. This bell form has then become a fresh starting-point, and is used in surface decoration as an independent pictorial motive: cut 5. The tendency of the sepals to become the most strongly marked features in conventional treatment will be noticed. The central sepal tends to triangular form, as in cuts 2 and 7; and the curling over of the outer sepal leads to the spiral terminations of the Ionic form: cut 9, typical lotus "Ionic" capital in stone, Karnak; cut 12, capital in wood, as represented in tomb paintings. The decorative

petals and sepals of cuts 9 and 10 are not to be regarded as realistic representation, but as examples of enrichment following a decorative motive. "The representation of sepals and petals, or of petals alone, or of sepals alone, grew into a running ornament of successive overlapping triangles, which is used by the decorator without reference to naturalism."[1] An instance of such decorative enrichment is seen in cut 7; and 11 and 12 are further instances. Cut 11, detail of an ivory plaque from Nineveh, in the British Museum, shows the conventional development of the form strongly marked. The motive once established would be then isolated, and used as an independent motive in decoration. It is possibly one of the origins of the ornament of overlapping triangles frequently found in pottery decoration.

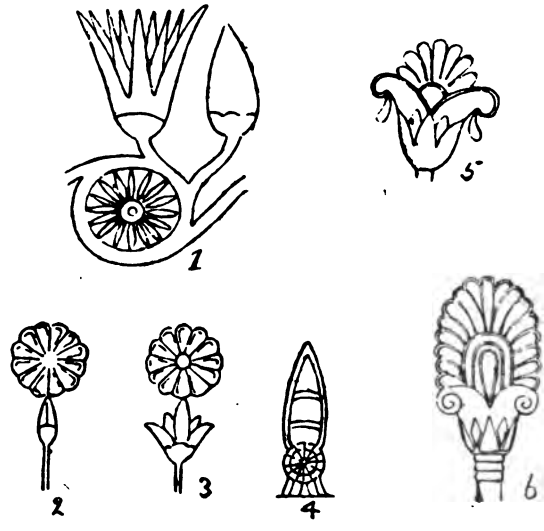
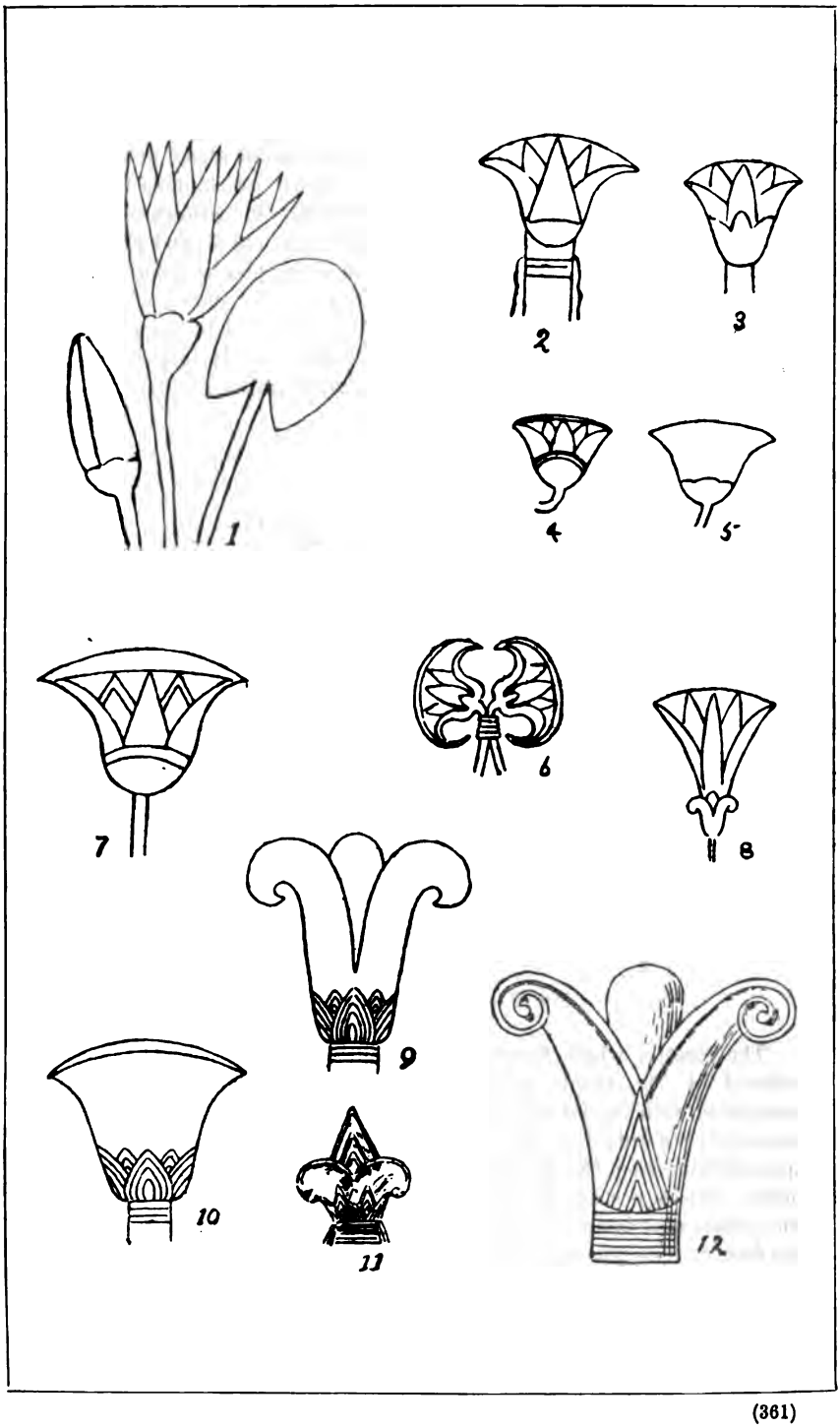


Fig. 2.—Rosette Details (G. L.).

The rosette, which figures so frequently in Egyptian ornament, is referred by Mr. Goodyear to the ovary of the lotus. Its constant association with the lotus flower and lotus bud need not be insisted upon: accompanying cuts 1 to 4. A conventional form in which the rosette appears rising from the flower, No. 5, shows the transition to the palmetto forms. No. 6, portion of a gold handle, is probably of a later period than the preceding examples, but is a good illustration of the development of the form.[2] The triangular and lozenge-treatment of the sepals and petals of the lotus is interesting. The series, 2, 6, 8, 9, and 12, p. 361,

[1] "Grammar of the Lotus," p. 67.
[2] Flinders Petrie's "Ten Years' Digging in Egypt," p. 59, fig. 44.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and cuts 5 and 6 (p. 360) illustrate the development of the spiral terminations already mentioned.

In Egyptian ornament the types fixed by decorative use are frequently, so to speak, set free, and are used independently, and disposed according to the artistic balance or rhythm of the pattern. Thus single leaves and buds are frequently used for borders, or placed singly above flowers, and adapted in various ways for filling in. It is not clear whether the tabs

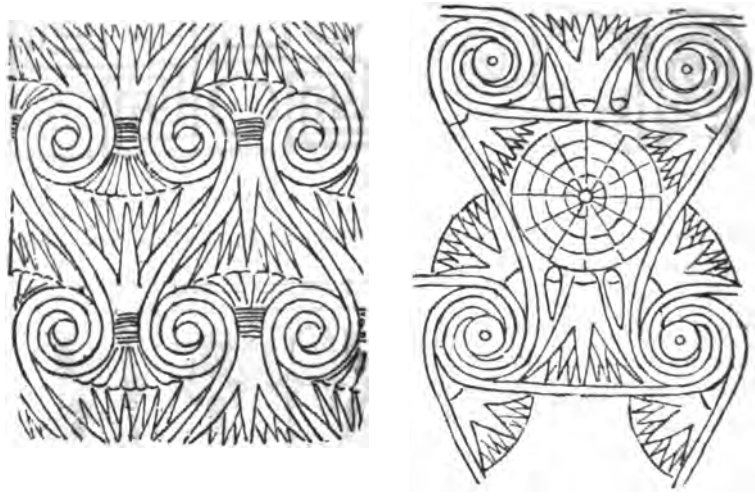


Fig. 3.—Ceiling Patterns from Tombs, Prisse d'Avennes, *Platfonds*.

in cut 5 (p. 360) are inverted buds or pendent streamers; also whether the central parts in 9 and 12 (p. 361) are to be considered as derived from the central spike of the sepals, or as conventional inverted buds. These are, however, details into which it is hardly necessary to enter.

The adaptability of the lotus flower to spiral forms appears to have led to the development of a series of spiral patterns of great beauty. What may be considered as transitional forms are figured in the "Grammar of the Lotus," showing combinations of the "Ionic" forms in wood, as represented in the tomb paintings. But it is doubtful if any absolute succession in time or order can be established. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the system of interlocking spirals of the ceiling patterns with associated lotus forms. The elimination of the lotus flower, the rosette alone surviving,

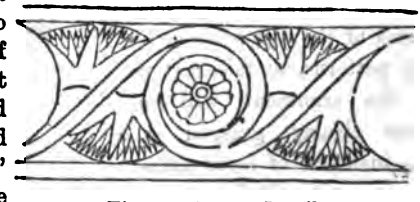
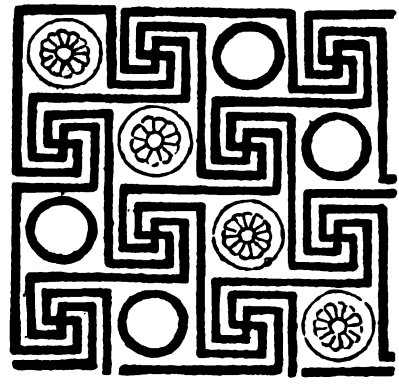


Fig. 4.—Border Detail.

is shown in figs. 5 and 6. In the former the flowers filling the angular



Figs. 5 and 6.—Ceiling Patterns. Prisse d'Avennes, *Platfonds.*

spaces are reduced to simple triangular forms. In the latter the spiral is simplified to straight lines.

The familiar key or fret pattern thus produced, so generally regarded as distinctive of Grecian ornament, is in fact a squared four-fold spiral, and one of the many conventional forms of Egyptian spiral and lotus ornament. Simplifications of this fret produce the series of Greek border frets.

The decorative relation of the spiral and lotus forms of the Egyptian ceiling patterns, to take a step in the argument, will be more clearly grasped in the instance of lotus ornament on the Melian vase, fig. 7. The substitution of concentric circles for spirals on the lower portion of the vase should be noticed.

Fig. 7.

III.

The intercourse of Egypt, direct and indirect, with the early civilization of Asia Minor and the Ægean, has been established from several independent sources, and, bearing in mind the Renaissance analogy, the extension amongst the Mediterranean peoples of lotus and spiral patterns by trade exchanges and copies, and copies of copies, does not need to be insisted upon. In the latter case the tendency to conventional treatment and simplification leads, as we shall see, to further modification of the patterns.

Geometrical simplification may follow either of two tendencies—

(1) Towards curved lines leading to the formation of patterns of the spiral and concentric circle order.

(2) Towards straight lines and angles, leading to lozenge, triangle, and chevron patterns.

Fig. 8.—Cyprus.
(G. L.)

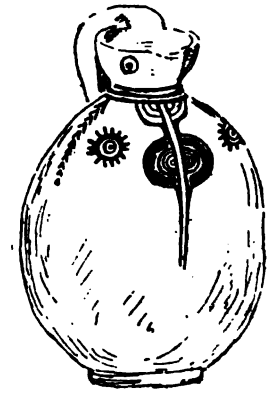


Fig. 9.—Cyprus.
(Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.)

Conventionalization in both these directions may take place in the art of the same people, and appear concurrently in their decoration, or one of the tendencies may be pursued to the greater or lesser exclusion of the other.

Both tendencies are illustrated by the geometric pottery of Cyprus, the patterns of which furnish most fruitful examples in the progress of our inquiry. On the one hand, the body of the lotus flower is simplified to a triangular form, and the central sepal to an enlarged lozenge, enriched by cross-hatching and chequer-patterns.[1] The lozenge develop-

[1] The chequering and cross-hatching of these patterns is probably derived from textiles. The chequer is found on some of the ceiling paintings at Beni Hasan, where it appears to represent an opening in the roof covered by matting.—P. E. Newberry, *Beni Hasan*, Pt. II., p. 2. Chequer patterns also occur in the V. Dynasty.—*Prisse d'Avennes.*

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ment of the central sepal, which in some examples may be said to almost absorb the whole figure, is itself, in other instances, governed by the triangular tendency, as in cut 7 (p. 365), and in final simplification and elimination is reduced to a chequered triangle, as in fig. 8 (p. 364). On the other hand, the curling over of the outer sepals is rapidly simplified to half-circles.

Fig. 10.—Cyprus (G. L.).

The series of figures on p. 365 shows the progress of the process of simplification of the curling sepals to half-circles. The small bosses at sides of cut 1 are retained in some instances (5 and 8) as a central filling of the half-circles. Cut 7 is noticeable for the naturalistic representation of the lotus flower and buds, in combination with the conventional form. Buds are shown springing from the sides of the flower in 8, and this feature survives in 9 (p. 365).

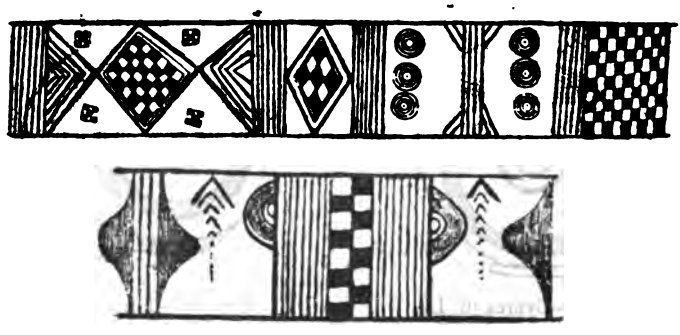


Fig. 11.—Details: Cypriote Vases. (Dublin Museum.)

The triangular lotus form is readily adapted, when inverted, to necking patterns. The expanding parts of the flower follow admirably the swelling lines of the transition of the neck to the body of a vase. On the other hand, on the more cylindrical parts of a certain class of vases conventional treatment leads to panelled decoration. The patterns, in the latter case, are governed by systems of upright and horizontal lines.

The cross-hatched lozenge (cut 2, p. 365) is reduced to a chequered or simple cross-hatched space between upright lines, as in 9 (p. 365). The half-circles are now, more or less, set free, and are applied symmetrically to the upright and horizontal lines of the patterns (see accompanying cuts, figs. 11 and 12). The development of the bosses

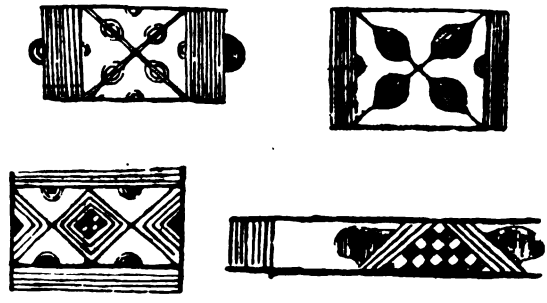


Fig. 12.—Details: Cypriote Vases (G. L.).

(cut 1, p. 365) gives rise to a further modification of the patterns, as shown in the preceding cuts, which, however, we need not pursue.

In addition to the geometric painted pottery, already described, a numerous class of early painted pottery is found in Cyprus, and in a less marked number throughout the Ægean area, characterised by an

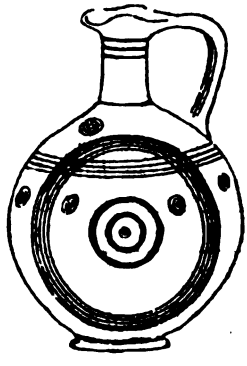


Fig. 13.—Cyprus (G. L.)

Fig. 14.—Ialysos (B. M.)

almost exclusive use of concentric circle decoration.[1] This class of decoration appears to have been in use over a lengthened period, and reaches back to the Mycenæ period.

A vase in the British Museum, from Ialysos, Rhodes, has the centre

[1] "The term Ægean is used to imply the Greek islands, and coasts of Peloponnesus and Asia Minor, without limitations of place and age implied in the name Greek."—Flinders Petrie's "Illahun, Kahun, and Gurob," p. 9.

of the group of concentric circles filled by a spiral (fig. 14). It is of interest, as pointing to the association of the spiral and concentric circles.

The terms "Mycenæan" and "Ægean" are frequently used as interchangeable. A stricter classification is to be desired, but materials, perhaps, hardly yet exist for the separation of local types. The Mycenæ period, to use the better known term, gives us important dating points, and is of too special interest to be dealt with incidentally. It will be discussed, in some detail, in the next section.

Fig. 15.—Incised Pottery, Cyprus (B.M.)

Pottery of the class of the Melian vase, referred to in connexion with the lotus spiral (fig. 7), is believed to date from the seventh century B.C. The geometric pottery of Cyprus is held to carry us back to the period of Phœnician sway in the Archipelago.

Behind the geometric pottery of Cyprus, and that class of pottery broadly described as Mycenæan and Ægean, is, however, another class of island pottery, generally distinguished by the term "prehistoric." It is ruder in make, of reddish clay, unpainted, but decorated by incised lines after the manner, though of better workmanship, of the barrow pottery of Western Europe. It is referred to a pre-Grecian and pre-Phœnician race.

It is always a matter in question how far rudeness indicates either primitiveness or priority of date. The manufacture of rude pottery alongside of highly-finished fayence might be instanced in many pottery districts at the present day; and cheapness of production will rule not only finish, but also the degree of simplification of ornament. Instances of this may be seen in our cheap toys. Pottery classed as primitive is, therefore, in default of other evidence, open to the possibility that it represents the production of the poorer quarters of a community, rather than priority of date.

Fig. 16.—Incised Pottery, Cyprus (B. M.)

In the present instance the evidence which has been collected is

sufficient to establish an early period for the incised pottery of the Ægean, and justifies the designation of prehistoric; but it is probable the use of this primitive style overlapped considerably the styles of later periods.

The dating of Archaic Greek and pre-Grecian pottery is still in controversy. Materials for the pre-Grecian period have accumulated so fast since Schliemann's epoch-making discoveries, that it is not to be wondered at that the older school of Greek archæologists are reluctant to plunge into an ever-hastening current, and to abandon the relatively solid ground of the Archaic Greek period. But the entire weight of positive evidence supports Prof. Flinders Petrie in ascribing an approximate date of 1400 B.C. to Ægean pottery. It may be added that the geometric-lotus pottery of Cyprus shows points of contact with Mycenæ pottery, and if, for instance, the lotus boss patterns on the latter be a loan from the former, it would seem to indicate an earlier date for the Cyprus pottery than has generally been conceded. It does not appear, however, to be possible, at present, to trace the precise lines of the historical or the geographical descent of the patterns, and it is not probable that any distinct line of continuity will be established. At so late a period, intercourse was, no doubt, active at many points at the same time. All we can say is, that the Cypriote series of geometrical lotus-forms best explain the geometrical patterns of the Ægean pottery. The incised pottery, and that widely distributed class of pottery somewhat loosely described by the terms Ægean and Mycenæan, is certainly older than the Cyprus lotus pottery. But the geometric patterns of the former imply preceding stages in conventional treatment of the order found on the Cypriote examples. Setting aside chevron, herring-bone, triangle ornament, and, perhaps, concentric circles, as too general forms for particular inference, we have the constantly-recurring scheme of half-circles applied to sets of parallel lines, the lozenge and halved and quartered lozenges, of the incised pottery, the conventional derivation of which is so well explained by the Cypriote series. The halving and quartering of the lozenge may be referred, under this head, to the lotus triangle motive; the halved lozenges on fig. 15, taken in connexion with fig. 8, strongly suggest such origin.

An approximate explanation of the apparent want of historical sequence in the conventional series may be suggested in the probability (apart from the imperfection of the record for which a large allowance must be made) that, as pointed out at an earlier stage of the argument, the series of conventional forms once started, was run through quickly. The ultimate forms were, one might almost believe, developed from the beginning, and were, so to speak, included and inferred from the first, and were determined by materials, and ease, and cheapness of production, rather than by sequence in time. Examples of rude incised pottery from the rubbish heaps at Illahun (XII. Dynasty) seem to support

that conclusion, and further finds of this class may throw additional light on the early history of the incised patterns of the Ægean. The whole body, and possibilities, of derived conventional ornament constituted then an artistic capital, which the craftsman drew upon in accordance with the class and importance of the objects decorated. The traditional appropriation of certain forms of the ornament to particular classes of vases should also be taken into account.

IV.

"Mycenæ," as now generally applied, denotes a style or period, not a locality. Traces of the civilization thus denoted have been found along the east coast of Greece, in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Asia Minor. In a general way it may be referred to as pre-Hellenic, and applies to the period preceding the Dorian invasion, believed to have taken place about 1100 B.C.

Fig. 17.—Mycenæ: Stele from Grave V.[1]

Evidence of the intercourse of Egypt with the Ægean in the Mycenæ period is now generally recognised. The lotus spiral ornaments of Orchomenos and Tiryns will occur to every student of the subject. In these examples we see not merely influence, but transference. But the following extract from Prof. Flinders Petrie's notes on the Antiquities of Mycenæ will more than answer my purpose:—"Certainly to Egypt a great deal must be attributed, if not indeed all the elements of importance. The main feature of decoration is the spiral pattern, often elaborately involved. And the very elaborations that we find are exact copies of Egyptian decorations. . . . On

[1] I am indebted to Mr. John Murray for permission to reproduce figs. 19 and 32 from Schliemann's "Mycenæ." The figures have been reduced by photography to a more convenient size, and do not do justice to the admirable woodcuts of the originals, but are sufficient for present purposes. The references for figs. 17 to 21 are Schliemann's "Mycenæ." The majority of the originals will also be found in Schuchhardt's "Schliemann's Excavations." Figures from the "Grammar of the Lotus" are marked G. L.; from originals in British Museum—B. M. The latter, and a few figures from other Museums, are from my own drawings.

the Egyptian ceilings are also the rosettes and the key-fret which are so frequent in Greece; and the palmetto is almost identical with a wooden panel bearing a derived lotus pattern of about 1300 B.C., which I found at Gurob. The work of the inlaid daggers has long been recognized as inspired from Egypt, but we must note that it is native work, and not merely an imported article." The latter remark is applied also to other classes of work "imitated rather than imported from Egypt," a fact which "implies a far higher culture, and more intimate intercourse with Egypt, than merely to import them."[1]

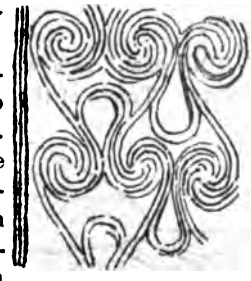


Fig. 18.—Mycenæ: Detail, Gold Breastplate from Grave V.

The period of highest development in Mycenæan art is now pretty generally believed to lie approximately between 1600 and 1200 B.C. Professor Flinders Petrie has summarised the most important data on the subject. His conclusions are set forth thus:—"We have been led to place the flourishing period of pre-Hellenic art to about 1500 or 1400 B.C., when intercourse with Egypt was common. The great treasury tombs probably range from this time to 1200, when the Vaphio tomb was built. At about 1150 the graves were made in the circle at Mycenæ, and decadence had already set in. From 1100 to 800 B.C., or until the art was crushed by the Dorian invasion, the prevalent decorations were impressed glass; and to this age belong the beehive tomb of Menidi, and the private tombs of Mycenæ, Spata, and Nauplia. The range of civilization was from the north of Europe down to Egypt, not only by distant trade, but by familiar intercourse."[2] The latter conclusions are possibly too sweeping. The problem is probably not so simple. We shall need the evidence of further finds, on the Asiatic as well as the European side, before we can generalize with confidence as to the areas of civilization in question.

Since Professor Petrie's "Notes" a Mycenæan gold find from Ægina has been published by Mr. Arthur J. Evans.[3] The find is referred to the close of the Mycenæ period, and is dated by Mr. Evans, who adopts Professor Petrie's classification of periods, and approximate chronology, at about 800 B.C.

The predominant spiral motive in Mycenæ art has been thought to have been derived from jeweller's work, from wire coilings. Such conjectural explanations are displaced by the presence of the developed spiral motives of Egypt, constituting, it may be said, a school of that form of ornament. Technique of material may, no doubt, have been a

[1] "Journ. Hellenic Studies," vol. xii. (April, 1891), p. 203.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 204.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. (1892-1893), p. 195.

contributing tendency in the acceptance and development of the spiral in Mycenæan art; but, as Mr. Goodyear has pointed out, it would be difficult to prove that the Egyptian spiral was derived from the coiling of jeweller's wire, as on the contrary Egyptian jewellery shows throughout dependence on other Egyptian ornament rather than influence on it."[1] Stress, therefore, cannot be laid on the coiled wire work of Mycenæ as a factor in the ornament, and, indeed, the extensive use of the spiral in embossed and carved work shows the independence of the motive of merely technical influences.

Fig. 19.—Mycenæ: Vase from Grave V.

In addition to the spiral, Mr. Goodyear has traced several other lotus motives on Mycenæan pottery, which are explained by the Cypriote series: in particular a development of the lotus boss, which, however, need not be detailed here.

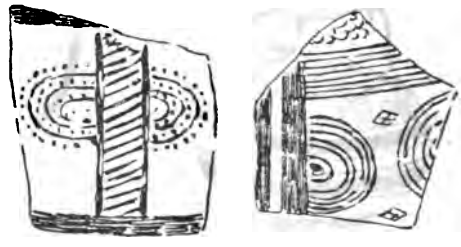


Fig. 20.—Mycenæ: Pottery Fragments.

It is not necessary to multiply examples of Mycenæan spiral ornament. The admirable illustrations in Schliemann's "Mycenæ" are sufficient reference. The half-circle ornament has attracted less attention; and as I desire to lay stress on the individual character of this ornament in the subsequent development of the argument, several examples are figured: in final simplification it appears to be reduced to a single hoop (fig. 30). We have traced the history of a particular development of concentric half-circle ornament in the Cypriote series. It is to be observed that this ornament, as set free in the process of conventionaliza-

Fig. 21.—Mycenæ: Pottery Fragment.

Fig. 22.—Tiryns: Pottery Fragment.

[1] "Journ. Hellenic Studies," p. 315.

tion, has acquired a distinct individual existence of its own as a decorative motive. In other words, concentric half-circles are not half concentric circles.

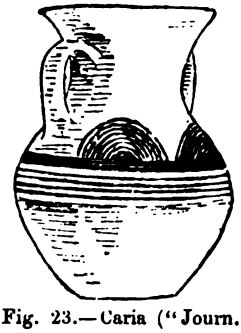


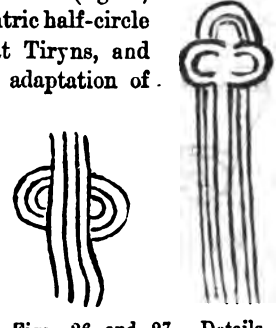
Fig. 23.—Caria ("Journ. H. S.," vol. viii., p. 69).

In the conventionalization of realistic prototypes, where a lead has been given in one series in the direction of particular geometric forms, it is probable that tendencies will be determined in other series converging to the same end. It will not be always possible to distinguish the lines along which the transformation has proceeded, or their relative priority. The Cypriote series explains the manner in which the half-circle motive became developed as a well-marked feature in the geometric ornament of a particular locality. But it is probable that the widely extended use of half-circle ornament throughout the Ægean area has

Fig. 24.—Calymna: ("Journ. H. S.," Pl. LXXXIII.)

Fig. 25.—Carpathos: ("Journ. H. S.," Pl. LXXXIII.)

been influenced along several parallel or converging lines of conventionalization. We can see that the palmetto form (fig. 2, No. 6, p. 360) would readily give rise to a concentric half-circle ornament. In the alabaster frieze found at Tiryns, and similar Mycenæ patterns, we actually see an adaptation of palmettes to the upright members of the frieze approximating to the common pattern of concentric half-circles applied to upright lines.



Figs. 26 and 27.—Details, Vases from Ialysos (B. M.)

A combination of half-circle ornament is shown in fig. 28, p. 374. It occurs frequently in Ægean pottery decoration. The threefold division which appears to underlie the form, though it may be used as a continuous and as an all-over pattern, is referred to the lotus. In less simplified stages this is more clearly seen. Reference to fig. 2, No. 5 (p. 360), and No. 9 (p. 361), will explain

the type. As an all-over pattern, in which the curves spring from the V-spaces, one above the other, it occurs in Egypt, and is characteristic of Assyrian ornament. The extension of the pattern in Ægean is probably due to mixed influences.

Fig. 28.—Detail, Vase from Ialysos (B. M.).

Fig. 29.—Vase from Athens, Mycenæ Period (B. M.).

To avoid misconception, it should be further stated that original elements, and influence from sources other than Egypt, are not to be understood as excluded from Mycenæan ornament. The cuttle-fish forms, which appear to be original, had probably some influence on certain of the spiral patterns; and the design of confronted animals is referred, by Mr. A. J. Evans, to Western Asia.[1] But it does not appear to be possible to trace any clearly defined series of geometric forms to local realistic prototypes. The geometric patterns seem, undoubtedly, to lean back upon the Egyptian lotus forms, and are best explained by the series which has been adopted as the basis of argument in the present Paper.

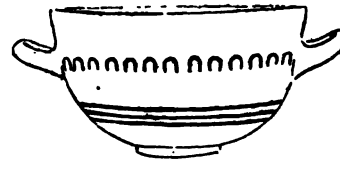


Fig. 30.—Ialysos (B. M.).

In the series of articles referred to at the beginning of this Paper, M. Solomon Reinach, in protest against what he terms "Le Mirage Oriental," has argued that Ægean civilization is not due to Egypt or Chaldæa, though it may show contact with both; but it is essentially western or European. Professor Flinders Petrie has stated this view of the question with equal emphasis:—"The whole of the early civilization of the Peloponnesos, commonly now known as the "Mycenæ" period, is a branch of the civilization of the Bronze Age in Europe with but little contact with the East. Gaul, Hungary, Italy, Greece, and Libya, all enjoyed a simultaneous civilization which brought those countries far more into contact with one another than with the Asiatic lands which played so great a part in the later Greek culture."[2]

This statement is not to be placed in opposition to Prof. Petrie's more recently expressed views on the Antiquities of Mycenæ, quoted at p. 370. It is to be understood in the sense of the concluding sentence of that extract, and referred to the historical aspects of European

[1] *Archæologia*, vol. lii., p. 366.

[2] "Egyptian Bases of Greek History."—"Journ. Hellenic Studies," vol. xi., p. 276.

civilization, and not to the limitation of trade intercourse and influence. Schuchhardt does not go so far, but at the same time lays stress on the non-oriental side of the question. In "Mycenæan civilization," he says, we see, "Phrygian, Carian, Egyptian, and above all 'island' elements, but everywhere the tendencies to new individual growth are noticeable."[1]

In the present Paper I am not concerned to make a case either way. We are following a positive line of evidence regarding certain decorative motives which, as before said, may have travelled as a surface movement, with or against the main currents of civilization.

V.

Before passing from the present portion of the subject something remains to be said on the important question of concentric circles. Concentric circles have been spoken of as a substitute for spirals, as, for instance, in the example of the Melian vase, fig. 7. In Egyptian ornament the use of concentric circles is comparatively rare. In border patterns they sometimes appear as the disks of the Kheker ornament, and seem to be a simplification of the rosette motive. On ivory and

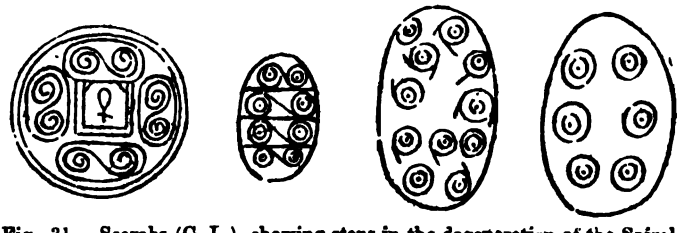


Fig. 31.—Scarabs (G. L.), showing steps in the degeneration of the Spiral to Concentric Circles.

wooden objects, combs, &c., they form a more characteristic decoration, and the examples are fairly numerous. But, as a form of ornament, concentric circles are neither prominent in nor characteristic of Egyptian decoration. In Ægean and Archaic Greek ornament, and, generally, the prehistoric ornament of Europe, concentric circles form a most marked and wide-spread feature. The fact that concentric circles are relatively rare in Egypt, that they do not appear to have ever been recognised as a decorative motive, argues that this ornament in Europe is not a loan as such from Egypt. This statement is confirmed and explained by the local tendencies in Europe to degrade spirals to concentric circles. The latter are in fact degenerate spirals. In Egypt artistic skill and decorative training rejected the lower and sustained the use of the higher form of ornament; in Europe a less developed stage of decoration and technical skill did not restrain the tendency to simplification, and the more complex form of the spiral was widely conventionalized to concentric circles.

[1] "Schliemann's Excavations," by Dr. C. Schuchhardt. Translated by Eugénie Sellers, 1891, p. 319.

To illustrate the tendency of spirals to degrade to concentric circles examples may be cited even from Egypt. In addition to certain ivory and wooden objects on which true concentric circles are found, they appear occasionally on the scarabs as a substitute for spirals. Mr. Goodyear has published a series from which the examples (fig. 31) are taken, in which this transformation is seen.

In the first instance, running spirals are simplified to concentric circles joined by tangents: then the tangents are broken and the concentric circles set loose, portions of the tangents still adhering to them; finally, the tangents drop off, and the ornament is reduced to concentric circles.

The following extracts render the process intelligible:—"From the scarabs it appears that concentric rings are derived from concentric rings joined by tangents, which are derived from spirals. That these spirals were a significant, hieratic, sacred, and traditional ornament, is proven by their use on an important class of amulets." "The extremely small size, hard material, and rapid manufacture of large numbers of these amulets would explain any device to simplify and conventionalize the symbol."[1]

Numerous examples of the tangent stage of concentric circle ornament are found in the Ægean and Archaic Greek periods.

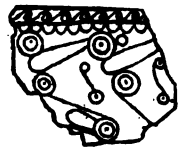
The accompanying cut of a gold plate from Grave III., Mycenæ, is a good example of the difficulty of treating spiral ornament, and the tendency of that motive to break down into circles. The general impression produced is that of spirals. If the inner of the terminal bands of the uppermost group is followed it will be found to be true spiral to the centre where it ends in a ring. In the next group to the right, the spiral gets in about halfway, and then breaks down to concentric rings. In the next group in order, working out from the centre, the spiral lives for a few turns and then runs into circles. The remaining groups appear to consist wholly of circles. An effect of spirals is given, nevertheless, by the outer S bands, which join tangentially the groups of circles in pairs.

Fig. 32.—Gold Plate from Grave III. (Mycenæ.)

The annexed cuts of fragments of early Greek bronze from the Acropolis, Athens, further illustrate the substitution of circles for spirals. The pattern on the second cut suggests the break-down of some such

[1] "Grammar of the Lotus," p. 82.

pattern as that of fig. 18. Mr. A. G. Bather, describing these fragments, remarks, "The blank places in the field are filled in with smaller circles joined by tangents, these taking exactly the place occupied in certain vases of a similar stage of development and in Mycenæ work by small



Figs. 33 and 34.—Bronze Fragments (Athens).

spirals. . . . . The preference for the circle rather than the spiral in bronze is due partly to the difficulty of working the latter, while for the former nothing but a hollow punch is required."[1]

But, indeed, the suggestion that concentric circles have been derived from spirals has been repeatedly made.[2]

In a valuable Paper on the modifications of bronze sword and dagger-hafts, Dr. Oscar Montelius has traced the decadence of types in Scandinavian examples as we approach the Iron period. The degeneration of spiral ornament to concentric circles is a striking feature in the series. Dr. Montelius sums up his points thus[3]:—

"Nous constatons donc, dans l'étude des trois principales parties de la poignée, que toutes les trois séries que nous venons de considérer sont parallèles, de sorte que les poignées qui, à en juger p. ex. de la forme du pommeau, doivent être considérées comme les plus récentes, se montrent aussi en possession de la forme la plus récente à l'égard de la partie inférieure de la poignée.

"Nous constatons les mêmes faits dans l'ornamentation de la poignée. Les poignées les plus anciennes sont souvent décorées de belles et riches spirales. Celles-ci font place plus tard à des 'spirales bâtardes,' si l'on nous permet cette expression, c'est-à-dire à des cercles concentriques auxquels des lignes de jonction recourbées donnent à un coup d'œil rapide l'aspect de véritables spirales. Enfin les lignes de jonction dis-

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[1] "Journ. Hellenic Society," vol. xiii., p. 235.

[2] "That concentric rings in Greek art are derived from Greek spirals is suggested by Böhlau in the *Jahrbuch des Archæologischen Instituts*, 1888, p. 374. A similar explanation has been offered by Dumont et Chaplain, *Céramiques de la Grèce Propre*, in fascicule III., relating to plate v. 22. The same explanation in Cesnola's *Cyprus*, p. 334"—Goodyear, p. 81, *note*. The tendency of spirals "to degenerate into dotted or concentric circles," is noticed by Mr. A. J. Evans, in his Paper on "A Mykênæan Treasure from Ægina."—"Hellenic Journal," vol. xiii., p. 222.

[3] "Sur les Poignées des Épées et des Poignards en Bronze."—"Cong. Préh. Stockholm," 1874, vol. ii., p. 891.

paraissent, et les cercles concentriques seuls restent. Ces cercles, qui sont premièrement quadruples, deviennent successivement plus simples, jusqu'à ce qu'il n'en reste plus qu'un seul. Par suite de la forme du pommeau, le nombre des spirales, puis celui des ornements circulaires, est presque toujours de *huit*."

Fig. 35.

A similar series may be made from Hungarian examples.

The spirals of the Egyptian scarabs have been referred to as a sacred form of ornament. This is true of all Egyptian ornament; it is essentially charged with religious significance, and is consecrational in character. Are we therefore to conclude that the derived patterns of the Ægean carry symbolical meaning? That the Cypriotes understood the lotus origin of their patterns appears certain from the frequent use of normal lotus forms, and that religious significance was co-extended with the spread of hieratic ornament is probable. That in the more remote forms of Mycenæan art the original conscious symbolical meaning was preserved is hardly probable.[1] But whilst the original significance of the patterns may have been lost, it is possible that a sense of sacred or magical property may have clung to the ornament. It is even possible that certain forms having lost their original signification have been adopted with new or modified meaning in accordance with the religious ideas of the peoples among whom they are found.

The subject of symbolism I have hitherto avoided as unnecessary to the argument, but shall have occasion to return to it later.

In concluding this, which may be regarded as the first division of our subject, it will be well to briefly take stock of the geometric forms brought under notice, and also to summarize, in a few words, the argument of the preceding pages. Setting aside chevron, zig-zag, herring-bone, and triangle forms, which, as widely diffused in primitive ornament, it has not been considered necessary to illustrate by special examples, they consist chiefly of these:—spirals, concentric circles, concentric half-circles, lozenges, halved and quartered lozenges, chequers, and chequer of lozenges. It is to be observed that these forms can be organically related in the patterns of a developed scheme of decoration, and that when set free, in process of conventionalization, they persist as a more or less closely associated group.

It may be said that similar geometric forms have been, in many

[1] "Grammar of the Lotus," p. 313.

instances, independently developed among widely separated peoples. This is true. But in such cases, where investigated, it has been possible to trace the descent of the geometric patterns from local realistic prototypes. As already stated, this does not appear to be the case in regard to the Ægean geometric patterns. The reference, direct and indirect, is, in the latter instances, to Egypt, and is enforced by the admitted existence of trade intercourse.

The study of comparative ornament is yet at a beginning. It is probable that, with fuller knowledge, we shall distinguish local types within general areas, and the presence of independent elements submerged by waves spread from the larger centres. Chevron and triangle patterns may have been so incorporated by later movements. The distribution of the black pottery, incised with chevron and triangle ornament, referred to Italy, among other problems, awaits investigation. How far we may yet get behind the Mycenæ period, and how far back Egyptian influence may yet be thrown, are, too, subjects for speculation. But it is not, I think, likely that the main lines of the subject, in so far as they depend on the derivation and descent of the spiral concentric circles and half-circles, and associated lozenge and chequer patterns of Ægean ornament, will be seriously disturbed.

(*To be continued.*)

FUNERAL CUSTOM IN THE BARONIES OF BARGY AND FORTH, COUNTY WEXFORD.

By MISS MARGARET STOKES, M.R.I.A., Hon. Fellow.

In the illustrations which accompany this Paper we have representations of an interesting funeral custom which still prevails in the baronies of Bargy and Forth, in the county of Wexford, connected with ancient practices of divination at cross-roads, and hanging offerings on trees.

There are many curious superstitions of heathen origin connected with cross-roads. The partings of roads are accounted meeting-places of spirits, and in parts of Alsace, at Christmas, or the New Year, between 11 and 12, p.m., the peasants go to a cross-way to listen and learn all that most concerns them in the coming year. So also the custom of hanging offerings on trees at cross-roads, or by holy wells, is of pagan origin.

There is a practice among European peasants, as we learn from Mr. E. B. Tylor, of transferring disease or blemish of the body to inanimate things; a fever or ague may be given to a willow, elder, fir, or ash tree, with suitable charms: "Goe morgen, olde, ik geef oe de Kolde," "Goden abend Herr Fleder, hier bring ick mien Feber, ick bind em di an und gah davan," "Ash-tree, ashen tree, pray buy this wart of me." This practice has sunk into a device, which is a very pattern of wicked selfishness, where the object to which the disease is transferred, instead of absorbing the disease, is supposed to become merely the means of transferring it to another. Thus in Thuringia it is considered that a string of rowan berries, a rag, or any small article, touched by a sick person, and then hung on a bush beside some forest path, imparts the malady to any person who may touch this article in passing, while it frees the sick person from the disease. The rags, locks of hair, &c., hung on trees by the superstitious from Mexico to India, and Ethiopia, are held to be actual receptacles of disease; so are also, says our author, "the African 'devil's trees,' and the sacred trees of Sindh, hung with rags through which votaries have transferred their complaints, being typical cases of a practice surviving in lands of a higher culture."

It is true that in Ireland such miscellaneous offerings are still hung on the thorn trees that overshadow the well of the patron saint; but the Fetish theory as to the worshipper's intention falls short of the truth when we come to consider the form the practice takes among the Christian peasantry of Ireland. Some magic touch, some drop of pure elixir drawn

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FUNERAL CUSTOM AT TENACRE, CO. WEXFORD.

from the holy well of Christian thought, has purged it of this taint of moral corruption, and the association of the thorn and the cross, which we find in this country, presents the ancient custom in a higher light. This association is very clearly marked in the above-mentioned funeral ceremony in Wexford which we shall now proceed to describe.

When the coffin is supplied, the pieces of wood which remain over are cut into small crosses measuring 2 feet 8 inches in height by 11 inches wide across the arms. These crosses are painted in various colours—green, blue, red, and yellow. They have pointed shafts; and one, which is meant to be planted in the soil at the head of the grave, is laid on the coffin, while the others are carried by the chief mourners behind. At the cross-roads nearest to the cemetery there is always a hawthorn tree, at the

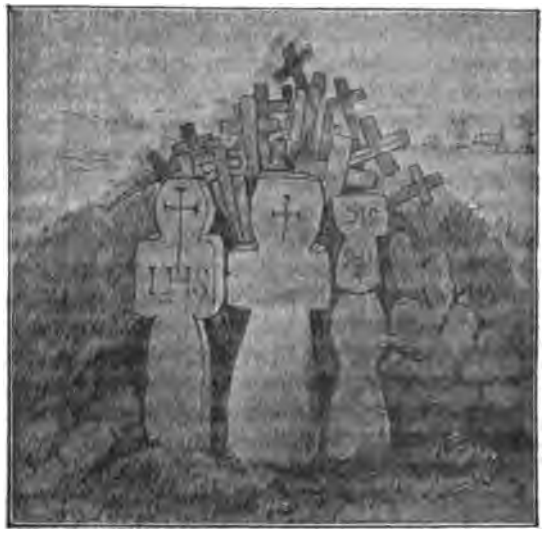

Fig. 1.—Funeral Custom at Bannow, Co. Wexford.

foot of which the procession pauses, and the cross-bearers lift their crosses to its branches, where they fix them and leave them. In some places the tree has fallen beneath its weight of crosses, but its root remains, or at all events the memory of the place where it grew; and so the practice is continued, and the crosses are thrust in a heap lying one upon another, till a mound often 8 or 10 feet high may be seen.

In fig. 1 we give an instance of the latter from a drawing by the late Mr. George Du Noyer, of one of these mounds, raised by the roots of the decayed hawthorn tree.[1] On a hill in the adjoining county of Carlow, called Lisnavagh, there is not only a hawthorn planted at the cross-roads,

[1] Another instance occurs at Brandycross, barony of Bargy.

but a holy well is there also, into which each member of the funeral procession dips his finger, and signs himself with the sign of the cross. Indeed at every funeral the peasants make this sign when they reach the cross-roads.

It was an ancient custom in York to pray at crosses on the way to the cemetery (see Brand, "Popular Antiquities," vol. ii., p. 173). However, it is in the south-west of England, and especially in Somersetshire, that we should expect to find traces of the special practice alluded to here. The baronies of Bargy and Forth are the parts of Wexford where it is found; and Forth is described by Colonel Solomon Richards in 1682, as possessed by a fresh settlement of English, "the old English being still numerous." It was "the Gate of the Kingdom of Ireland at which the English under the conduct of Robert Fitzstephen first entered in 1170." The hawthorn at once reminds us of the Glastonbury thorn, and of the thorn of St. Patrick on the side of the hill above the banks of the Loire at Tours; but the customs and legends connected with these trees refer to the miraculous blossoming of trees at Christmas: a miraculous property they have in common with the rose of Jericho.

This Wexford custom, on the other hand, seems to belong to the worship of the Instruments of the Passion; to be connected with the Passion, not the birth of Christ. The hawthorn, and whitethorn, and blackthorn, all claim to have been used for the sacred Crown of Thorns. Sir John Mandeville says: "They maden hym a crowne of the branches of the Albiespyne, that is Whitethorn," and Giles Fletcher says:—

> "It was but now they gathered blooming May,
> And of his arms disrobed the branching tree,
> To strow with boughs and blossoms all thy way;
> And now the branchlesse trunck a crosse for thee,
> And May, dismaid, thy coronet must be."

The form of procession, carrying in our hands ivy, sprigs of laurel, rosemary, or other evergreens, is said to be emblematic of the soul's immortality. So this bearing of the cross to the point where, at the meeting of four roads, that road is chosen which leads directly to the grave, is emblematic of the soul's submission; while the laying down the cross upon the thorny branch that made the Saviour's crown is an instance of Christian symbolism still lingering among our peasantry that ought not to pass unrecorded.

In a letter from Mr. Wentworth Webster written at Sare, Basses Pyrénées, on April 28, 1894, he gives an instance of the custom of depositing crosses carried in procession at cross-roads, as recorded in the Codex Calixtinus of Compostella, published by Professor Vinson in the Revue de Linguistique (tom. xv., 15th January, 1882, p. 15). The passage runs as thus translated:—

"At the top of the same mountain there is a place called Crux

Caroli,[1] because Charles, with his army, when going into Spain long ago, made a road over it with picks and spades, and other tools; and he first erected the sign of the Lord's Cross on it, and afterwards, on bended knees, turned towards Galicia, poured out prayers to God and to St. James. Wherefore pilgrims bending their knee there towards the country of St. James are accustomed to pray, and each one of them fixes up a standard of the Lord's Cross. A thousand crosses may be found there, whence the first station of prayer to St. James is held there."

This extract stamps the custom with antiquity, as well as pointing to a wider range than I was prepared for. It is here shown to have extended to the Basque countries, and to have been a practice in existence before the twelfth century. The place named Crux Caroli has been identified as a spot at the junction of the old Roman road with the path coming from Valcarlos, near the chapel of Ibäñeta. This chapel, according to Alphonse Vetault, in his great work on Charlemagne, p. 237, stands on the side of Mont Altabiçar, and marks the stage on which was enacted the terrible massacre of the rearguard of Charlemagne's army, when the long column of Franks, following on the ancient Roman road from Astorga to Bordeaux, was surprised by the enemy lying in ambush in the narrow defiles of Roncevaux of fatal memory, where the Basques sought to wreak their vengeance for the evil of three generations wrought by these Carlovingian leaders.

The circumstance is striking, and intensifies the interest of our subject. The great emperor who, A.D. 778, had waited in vain on the confines of Gaul and Spain for the battalions of his rearguard, learns the mysterious catastrophe that had entombed his bravest followers in the wild gorges of the mountains, that had swallowed up Eggihard, his seneschal, Anselm count of the palace, and Roland the famous governor of the Marches de Bretagne. Here he comes to plant his cross, and kneeling with his face towards St. James's shrine at Compostella (Santiago), beyond the far western horizon, he pours out his soul in prayer; and for centuries afterwards the pilgrims to this shrine lay down the crosses they have borne as insignia at the foot of Charlemagne's cross, which marks the spot once red with heroes' blood.

And from this passage we also learn that this was a custom not confined to funeral processions, but extended to pilgrims in procession to the shrine of their saint as they halt at the cross-roads on their way. However, in a certain sense the old Irish Christian funerals may be regarded as pilgrimages to a shrine. Their goal was the tomb of the patron saint

[1] "In summitate vero eiusdem montis est locus, quod dicitur *Crux Caroli*, quia super illum securibus et dolabris et fossoriis cæterisque manubriis Carolus cum suis exercitibus in Hispaniam pergens olim tramitem fecit, signumque Dominicæ crucis prius in eo elevavit, et tandem flexis genibus versus Gallæciam Deo et Sancto Jacobo precem fudit; quapropter, peregrini, genua sua ibi curvantes versus Sancti Jacobi patriam, ex more orant, et singuli singula vexilla Dominicæ crucis infigunt. Mille etiam cruces ibi possunt inveniri, unde primus locus orationis Sancti Jacobi ibi habetur."

of the district, since burial near his grave here was held to be a safeguard of salvation hereafter.

I find that a very similar practice still exists in France. This is noted by M. F. Darsy in the "Mémoires des Antiquaires de Picardie," vol. xv., p. 165. After describing other religious customs in the valley of the river Bresle, dept. Somme, he says:—"The foreign traveller may often be surprised to find a large number of little wooden crosses fixed into the earth, at the foot of the crucifix which generally stands at the cross-roads, or at the entrance to a village, and he will fail to guess the cause. But the good peasant of the place will tell him that each of these crosses has been placed there when, in carrying the dead toward the cemetery, the procession has passed near the crucifix."

Fig. 2.—Funeral Custom at Cong, Co. Mayo.

The church of St. Germain l'Ecossais, in the Canton Gamache, where this practice continues, was founded by a Scotic pupil of St. Germanus of Auxerre, to whom the saint gave his own name at baptism. He is honoured on May 2nd, in the Martyrologies of Amiens, Eu, and of St. Germain des Prés, &c. He is titular of the churches of St. Germain d'Amiens, St. Germain sur Bresle, St. Germain d'Argoule in the Somme, and of a chapel at Ribemont in the Aisne, &c.

He is represented in art as holding the seven-headed hydra with his stole, being said to have captured this monster on landing in Normandy.

His life is contained in a MS. in the library of Amiens, No. 465, and in two MSS. in the Vatican Library.

It was on the shores of Picardy, to north and south of the embouchure of the Somme, that many of the early Irish pilgrims and missionaries landed, including St. Columbanus and his followers; also St. Fursa and his disciples, besides many others of lesser note, such as Caidoc, Fricor, Fiacra, and Cadroc.

In such community of old religious customs as this practice here recorded, we may possibly trace a result of the passage to and fro of these early travellers.

N.B.—Since this Paper was read before the Royal Society of Antiquaries, on the occasion of their Meeting in the Tholsell of Kilkenny, I made an expedition to Lough Corrib, the birthplace of St. Fursa, in search of vestiges of the saint, and I found that the custom is still practised by the peasantry around Cong. The general procession going to the old Abbey of Cong pauses at the last cross-roads to deposit their crosses, but here the tree is an ash, not a thorn, by which the mound of crosses is now overshadowed (see fig. 2).

It still remains to be asked, Is there no evidence of the continuance of this custom in the Basque country in the district of Ibäñeta after the date of the codex in which it is described, that is, after the twelfth century? Or is this one of the many instances in which the faithful observation and record of the antiquities and customs of Ireland prove so important, simply because she still offers relics of the past, and living instances of practices that exist elsewhere in memory alone?

Miscellanea.

Irish History in Kingsley's Novels.—So remarkably does the very interesting discovery made by our President at Waterford confirm a statement in Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake," that Waterford Cathedral was built in imitation of Christ Church, Dublin, that it may be well to note that other allusions to Irish events by the author of "Hypatia," must not, on that account, be too readily accepted as reliable.

Though no one can be so pedantic as to expect dry historic accuracy in these delightful novels, the question assumes a different aspect when they come to be cited in our *Journal*. Two instances will serve as a warning. In "Hereward," chapter IV., the reader is led to believe that, by common report in Irish histories, Ranald, of Waterford, had been slain by Brian Boru at Clontarf, and not Brian by Ranald, which is suggested as the true version.

Our "Annals" and the "Wars of the Gael" agree with the "Njala Saga" in attributing the Irish monarch's death to Brodir, who is directly afterwards killed by Brian's adherents.

In "Westward Ho!" chapter IX., we find the English besieging the Spanish Fort at Smerwick, on Christmas Day, regardless of its actual surrender some six weeks earlier (November 9th, 1580). These facts demonstrate the caution necessary in the using of historic novels in archæology.

We may also note that Worsaae's "Danes and Northmen," p. 363, relates the building of the above churches without hinting that one was copied from the other. So it remains an interesting problem whether Kingsley or his friend had record of the fact, or whether it was merely a happy guess, founded on the dedication and nationality of the buildings.—T. J. W.

Report from the Hon. Local Secretary for Limerick.—The only matter I have to report on is the history of the disappearance of one of the most remarkable and interesting of the castellated houses of old Limerick, viz. *Galwey's Castle*, commonly known as *Ireton's House*. It was a large stone structure, with pointed gables in the Elizabethan style, with stone-mullioned windows, and a round-headed stone-arched doorway leading into Gridiron-lane, which separated it from St. Mary's churchyard and the old Exchange. Its high Dutch gable front of red brick, evidently an insertion of later date, facing Nicholas-street—the main street of the English town—gave one a good idea of the houses of

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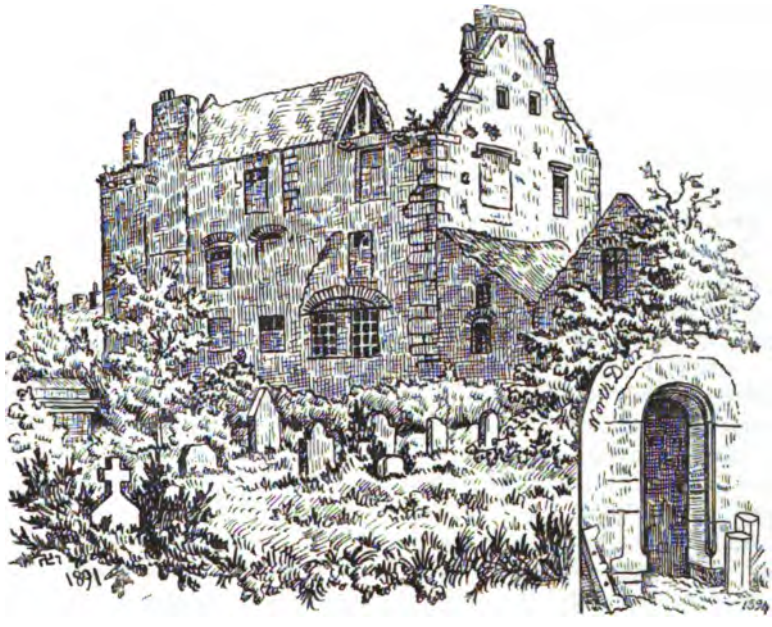
GALWEY'S CASTLE, KNOWN AS "IRETON'S HOUSE," LIMERICK.

The Nicholas-street front. Beyond it is the Old Exchange, erected in the first year of Queen Anne. Both have recently been taken down.

old Limerick. This front of imported Dutch brick was, according to local tradition, the first brick-fronted house erected in Limerick. In 1661 Lord Orrery was made Governor of the Castle and City of Limerick. In a letter from King Charles, he is directed to "employ himself" in getting English and Dutch merchants to settle in Limerick. By a letter of Orrery's, he would seem to have been successful, as he says he expects more Dutch merchants to settle in the city. We know a considerable portion of the city was granted to Lord Orrery, General Ingoldsby, and other Cromwellians after the siege, and these grants were confirmed by the Act of Settlement. Sir Geoffrey Galwey, Bart., the owner of this house, was hanged by Ireton, and his property was



Galwey's Castle, known as "Ireton's House," from the South.

confiscated. It is not, therefore, improbable that one of these Dutch settlers, having got possession of Galwey's Castle, modernised it, so to speak, by the insertion of a brick front in the Dutch style. Ferrar, in his "History of Limerick," says the only houses which remained habitable after the siege of 1691, were certain castellated ones in the main street. New houses, in the Dutch style, then replaced the old ones both in the English and Irish town. Picturesque old Limerick, now fast disappearing, dates therefore from after the siege of 1691, excepting these ancient castellated mansions.

"Galwey's Castle" was so called from Sir Geoffrey Galwey, an

eminent lawyer, who was mayor of the city in A.D. 1600. It was built, or rather remodelled, in the reign of Elizabeth. It was on the site of a more ancient structure, said to be a portion of the palace of the kings of Limerick.

The Galwey family were of note in the City Annals. John de Burgo, known locally as John of Galway, was knighted by Lionel Duke of Clarence for his gallant defence of Baal's Bridge against the O'Briens, of Thomond, in 1361, and got the right to have that bridge emblazoned on his arms. His descendants took the name of Galwey. There is an elaborate monument in the south aisle of St. Mary's Cathedral to Geoffrey Galwey, who died in 1414. Underneath the Galwey arms (figured in the Plate facing p. 70, *Journal* for 1892) is the quaint inscription—

"LUMINA, QUÆ LECTOR | TUA CERNUNT HISCE JOHANNIS | MURIS SCULPTA SACRIS | QUADRĀT INSIGNIA GALWEY." |

Sir Geoffrey Galwey, when mayor, fearlessly maintained the ancient privileges of the citizens. On one occasion, during his mayoralty, Carew, the Lord President, demanded the release of a soldier who had been convicted of larceny. Galwey refused to deliver him up, declaring that the ancient Charter of Limerick exempted him from the jurisdiction of the president and council. For his contumacy he was fined by Carew £400. The Corporation sent a deputation to Elizabeth to complain of this arbitrary act of the Lord President, but got no redress. This stubborn citizen died in 1636, leaving considerable property in the city and the adjoining counties. His grandson, Sir Geoffrey Galwey, Bart., succeeded him, and on the surrender of the city was, with Bishop O'Brien and others, hanged by order of Ireton on October 31st, 1651. A local tradition (I rather think), of comparatively recent date, has it that they were hanged out of one of the windows in the south gable of this house, and that it was, at the time, the temporary residence of Ireton, where he died soon after his victims, of the plague then raging in the city. I cannot find sufficient evidence to satisfy me that Ireton ever resided in this house, neither is there any evidence that it had any connexion with Bishop O'Brien's execution further than the fact related in *Hibernia Dominicana*:—"The Bishop of Emly was executed on the eve of All Saints' Day, and his head was fixed on a spike at the top of a tower near the centre of the city." As "Galwey's Castle" was situated in the centre of the city, and was higher than the adjoining houses, it was most probably the "tower" referred to. Other and more likely places have been pointed out as the site of the bishop's execution. It is far more probable that General Ireton, commander of the victorious army, took up his quarters in the townhouse of Lord Thomond, which was situated close to King John's

Castle, than in a house which was to be the scene of the execution of his victims, or where was spiked the gory head of the Bishop of Emly—he who summoned his executioner to follow after him in a few days.

We learn from Ludlow's "Memoirs" that Ireton made an expedition into Clare in the first week of November. We find he took many castles, including Leamaneagh, and got as far as the borders of Galway, the weather being very inclement, when he "took a severe cold," and, though ordered to lie up, returned to Limerick the third week in November. Here Fleetwood found him in a high fever, to which he succumbed on the 26th of that month.

On learning that the Dean and Chapter had purchased "Galwey's Castle," with other houses adjoining, and were about to apply to the Corporation for a presentment to close Gridiron-lane, which separated these houses from the cathedral (this lane was called from a well-known inn, "The Gridiron," which existed early in this century—the last proprietor was a popular character named Pat M'Grath, otherwise "Paddy the Chopper"), I wrote the following letter to the Mayor:—

"SIR,—I understand an application is to be made at the next meeting of the Town Council, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, for a presentment to close Gridiron-lane. As Local Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, I am anxious that the house, commonly known as "Ireton's," should, as far as possible, be preserved from decay, and remain as an example of the ancient castellated mansions of old Limerick. As this building was erected in the time of Elizabeth by a former Mayor of Limerick, Sir Geoffrey Galwey (Mayor A.D. 1600), a very notable personage in the Annals of our ancient city, I trust you, sir, and the Corporation, when granting the presentment, which I hope you may see your way in doing, will safeguard this ancient building, so that this remnant of antiquity may be left in our midst as a memorial of an eminent citizen who, when Mayor of Limerick upheld the dignity and privileges of his office.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"JAMES G. BARRY.

"HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK.

"*February 2nd, 1893.*"

The City Fathers, however, in their wisdom, took a narrow-minded view of the question, and, in granting the presentment, expressed an opinion that "Ireton's House" should come down, as it was undesirable that it should be preserved as a memorial of a man of infamous memory—the "scourge of Limerick," who had hanged the martyred Bishop of Emly; and therefore "Galwey's Castle" has now disappeared, and an up-to-date, commonplace iron railing encloses its site, to the delight of our iconoclastic Corporation. It is only fair to the Dean and Chapter to say that, when some of the adjoining houses were taken down, several cracks were found in the main walls of the castle, and the Dutch front was pronounced to be unsafe.—JAMES G. BARRY, *Hon. Local Secretary for Limerick.*

Sepulchral Chamber near Ballyhaunis.—Three miles to the south of Ballyhaunis, at a place called Carrabeg, a farmer named Martin Keane, has unearthed an oblong chamber some three feet from the surface of the field. The chamber is about 14 feet long by 6 wide, and 7 from floor to roof. Its sides are formed of large stones laid over each other without mortar or cement, and the roof is composed of large flat stones reaching from one side to the other of the chamber, which narrows somewhat to the roof. From the east side of this chamber a narrow passage runs, but only a few feet of it are at present exposed. On the floor of the chamber were found two human skulls, which almost immediately crumbled away; also in a recess immediately under the roof three human teeth, which also crumbled to dust. There was also found what is described as a spear-head, which was unfortunately destroyed. "It was no good—it was all eaten with rust," the finder said.

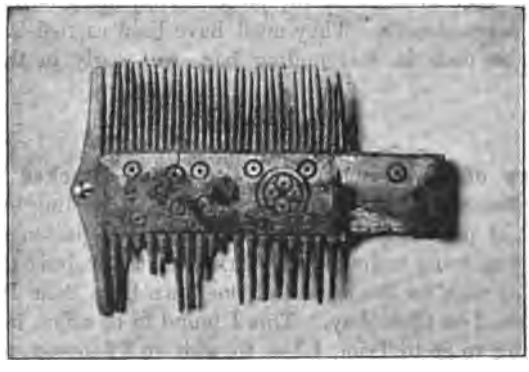
The stones of which the chamber is built are such as are not to be found within some distance of the place. They are grooved, furrowed, and in parts worn smooth. They must have been carried into the land, which now an oasis in surrounding bog, was early in the century a marsh.

Discovery of an ancient Bone Comb and Tracked Stone, in a prehistoric Mound, at Kilmessan, Co. Meath.—According to the railway arrangement at present in force on the Meath line, passengers from the North by the morning train going to Trim or Athboy, have to wait at the Kilmessan Junction for the arrival of the down train from Dublin before they can proceed on their way. This I found to be a fact in July, 1893, when, wishing to go to Trim, I had to wait at Kilmessan for nearly an hour before a train left for that town.

Finding very soon the time to hang heavily on my hands, I walked into the adjoining village, and after viewing the neatly-kept but rather new cemetery attached to the Roman Catholic church there, I turned into a gravel pit, just beyond, to see what that would yield of interest. On entering I at once observed that part of the opposite bank of the excavation was composed of a stiff clay—a material quite different from the rest, which was the usual limestone gravel of the district. The upper part of this bank, I also observed, was thickly studded with numerous broken bones sticking, like so many little pegs, out of its face. This excited my curiosity, and, to get a better view, I climbed on to a *talus* of earth which accumulated at the bottom. I had scarcely done so when I saw a small, but unmistakable, part of the teeth of a comb, sticking out of the clay, among the bones! I at once attacked the place with the blade of my pocket-knife, and was very soon amply rewarded for the train delay by becoming the possessor of a beautiful little double-toothed bone comb.

Nor was the finding of the comb my only luck. While engaged in disentombing that article, I found lying upon it, in fact touching (were it not so close it is probable I would have overlooked it), one of those strange and mysterious relics known in the North of Ireland as "Tracked Stones." This one is an oval quartzite pebble, reddish in colour, nearly three inches long, better than two wide, and one thick. On each face there are two well-defined marks, nearly parallel to each other, but not quite so. The whole article seems to have been ground down and polished to its present symmetrical form with much care and labour. Mr. Knowles has embodied in an important Paper which he published in the *Journal* (1888, p. 497) all that is known of these curious remains, to which I refer.

The little comb is 2½ inches long; the teeth are ⅝ths of an inch in depth, and are as finely cut almost as a modern toilet-comb. Except at one end, where, perhaps, an unequal earth pressure has broken away the



Ancient Bone Comb found at Kilmessan, Co. Meath.

teeth for nearly a half-an-inch, it is in wonderful preservation, owing probably to the stiff earth in which it was embedded, which preserved it from excessive moisture. Along the back, between the rows of teeth, it is strengthened by two plates of bone which are fastened to the body by three rivets of iron. Two of these rivets are still in their places. The plates are beautifully ornamented by a design composed of a dot-and-circle pattern. The Rev. W. F. Alment, Rector of Castletown-Kilpatrick, and Nobber, *Member*, has very kindly executed photographs of both these articles, and as these beautiful "photos" give a far better idea of their appearance than any verbal description could possibly do, I present copies. The comb is represented three-quarter size.

My time then being limited, I had to leave; but on an early day I returned and made a more minute examination. Though I found no further example of ancient art, the examination of the site was

interesting. The bank in question is about 12 feet high, but the accumulated *débris* at its foot lessens its perpendicular by nearly half. It seems to be altogether artificial, and composed of a stiff clay, quite different from its surroundings. Near the top, for about 4 feet, the bones are more plentiful, and seem to be stratified, with traces of charcoal here and there. At the bottom of this formation I found the comb and stone. The ground over the bank presents the appearance of a rath or low mound, of which the greater part is yet undisturbed. Of the bones I picked out the horn and part of the skull of the shorthorn variety of Irish oxen, described by Sir W. Wilde, and others; the tusk and teeth of swine; and part of a jaw bone with teeth of a goat or deer. I also found a conical bony mass, which I believe was the excrement of a dog which fed on gnawed bones. I spoke to the occupier, a Mr. Clawly, but could get very little information from him. He appears to be a man of very slight powers of observation; he repeatedly insisted that the numerous bones I pointed out were all "pig's bones," and seemed afraid of being accused of desecrating a churchyard. Of relics he knew nothing; but on my explaining what I wanted, he recollected finding a button some days before; and after a search found it, and kindly gave it to me. It is a large copper one, plated in front, and though old-fashioned, is probably not older than the beginning of the century. It probably dropped from the surface earth to the bottom of the bank where it was found.

In conclusion I believe this mound, be it sepulchral or not, is well worthy of the attention of the members living in the neighbourhood. As the greater part is yet undisturbed, it probably contains many articles of great value and interest, which would well repay any attention which might be bestowed on its examination.—Owen Smith.

Carved Female Figures found in Early Churches, Castles, &c. (Supplemental List, from pp. 77-81).

In Ireland.

(*Correction*).—No. 33 of previous list should be described thus:—

33. Dunnaman Castle.—Projecting from the wall near one of the windows, described by the Earl of Dunraven in "Memorials of Adare Manor." He considers that such figures date from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The ruined church of Dunnaman stands a few hundred yards east of the castle. From the mixture of round and pointed arches the date of the church would in England be fixed at about the latter part of the twelfth century; but it may be rather later in Ireland.

34. At a Well near Banteer, 12 miles west of Mallow, Co. Cork.—Copied from a sketch by the late G. V. Du Noyer in the Library, Royal

Irish Academy. The figure is erect, with uplifted hands, and extends below the knees; it measures 1 foot 10½ inches in height, and the upper wider portion of the slab it is carved on is 1 foot wide.

35. On the Cross of Muredach, Clonmacnois.—A seated figure with outstretched lower limbs on the eastern face of transverse portion of the stone cross. It appears to have been previously unnoticed. From a drawing by T. J. Westropp, Esq.

36. Timahoe, Queen's County.—A grotesque figure requiring further inquiry.

In England.

Church of St. David, Kilpeck, Herefordshire.—Placed with other grotesque figures on the cornice. The church is ascribed to the twelfth century. Its benefice was granted in A.D. 1134 by the Lord of Kilpeck to the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. It is within the diocese of Llandaff, and thus came within the sphere of early Welsh and Irish influence. Its ornamental style resembles some decorated Irish churches of that period.

In Wales.

Penmon Priory, Anglesey.—During the recent visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, this figure was noticed on the exterior wall of the church, and photographed. The church was dedicated to the Virgin, and recently restored; but the doorway at the end of south wall of nave is considered late Norman work, and referred by Mr. Parker to the earlier part of the thirteenth century. The former chancel, now removed, was of fifteenth-century date.

Llandrindod Church, Radnorshire.—A figure carved in relief on stone, of rather rude execution, 2 feet 6 inches long and 18 inches broad, the slab varying from 10 to 2 inches in thickness. Found October 24, 1894, concealed and built into the north wall of church, face downwards, in pulling it down for rebuilding. The rood beam of an older church is laid as a step, still bearing traces of colour. The present building appears to date about 1746, and is a mere barn-like structure. There was another church in the parish, the remains discovered a few years since, called Llanfaelog, the church of St. Maelog, who is alleged to have lived in the sixth century.

In Scotland.

1. Island of Iona (in the Nuns' Chapel).—The figure is built into the wall above an early window. Described from a photograph sent me by a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, taken by himself.

2. Muckairne Parish Church, Taynuilt, Argyleshire.—This image is described as a rude piece of carving, with hair falling over the shoulders,

and represented sitting. It is 13 inches in height, carved in rough sandstone. On the rebuilding of the church it was placed at the end of south wall. At the eastern end of same wall is the head of an ecclesiastic, also carved in sandstone. Dr. Macnaughten, M. S. A., (Scot.), to whom I am indebted for my knowledge of this figure, says there is a roofless, ruined chapel near the present church, from which he believes both figures were obtained.

3. Ballachulish.—A unique figure of wood, represented full length, measuring about 4 feet 9 inches, the only one made of this material of which full record is obtainable. It was found in a bog, and described and figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1881. The eyes of this image are represented by two quartz pebbles.

4. Island of Harris (at St. Clement's Church, Rowdil).—The figure is placed in the centre of one side of the church tower, surrounded by a battlemented string course. In the corresponding position on another side of the tower is a bishop in costume, within a floriated Gothic niche, above which is the representation of a skull, and beneath a grotesque head, winged. The string course is continued outside the niches on either side and at top.

5. Glasgow Cathedral (preserved in the Crypt).—This figure is recorded in the "Earl of Dunraven's Memorials of Adare Manor," p. 201.

In Italy.

Como.—"In the very remarkable straight-sided arched doorway of the church of St. Fedele two or three figures somewhat resembling those seen in Ireland, but much smaller." From the "Earl of Dunraven's Memorials of Adare Manor," p. 201.—F.R.S.A.I.

Celtic and Byzantine Interlaced work.—Allow me to call the attention of the Members of the R.S.A.I. to the photographs of a beautiful Mosaic pavement of Byzantine work recently discovered at Jerusalem, and illustrated in the "Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund" for October, 1894. The design is that of a vine, the branches of which form circles containing birds, peacocks, ducks, storks, &c. The border is a striking example of the similarity between Celtic and Byzantine interlaced work of which specimens have already been illustrated in our *Journal*. (See vol. i., 5th series, 1890, illustration facing page 35, Nestorian mss.; also fig. 6 of the plate facing page 32, where, in the centre of a group of stones at Bakewell, an almost identical pattern is illustrated.—C. M. S.

The Lords of Dunsany and St. Nicholas' Church.—(Vol. iv., 5th Series, p. 222).—In Mr. T. J. Westropp's Paper on the "Churches of Dunsany and Skreen," in the September Number of this *Journal*, mention is made of a "Nicholas Plunket, 1st Baron of Dunsany," whose will is dated 1461, and who married, 1st, Anne Fitzgerald; 2ndly, Elizabeth Preston. But this will, which is printed in full at page 357 of the Calendar of the Carew MSS., vol. vi., was not made in 1461, but in 1463 (2 Ed. IV.), and the testator was not a Nicholas Plunket. He was Sir Christopher Plunket, Knight, younger son of Sir Christopher Plunket, Knight, by Joan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Luke Cusack, Knight, and Lady of Killeen and Dunsany, which were owned by the Cusack family in 1400. Lodge and Archdall say that "it is probable" that Sir Christopher Plunket, senior, was styled the 1st Lord of Dunsany and Killeen, in right of his wife, which would make the testator the 2nd Lord Dunsany, his elder brother John being 2nd Lord of Killeen; but these genealogists add, writing in 1750–89, that "no patent of creation had yet appeared for either of these baronies" (Archdall's Lodge, vol. vi., p. 197), and that they date by tenure from the reign of Henry VI. Lynch, in his "Feudal Dignities of Ireland," devotes several pages to the history of this ancient family. He quotes the royal grants of 1434, in which Henry VI. recites that they are made with the assent of "our beloved and faithful Christopher Plunket, Knight," with no other title affixed; but adds that in 33 Henry VI. (1455), the said Sir Christopher's grandson "used and received the title of Baron of Killeen." He also says that the Plunkets were parliamentary barons as Lords of Rathregan, long before the marriage of the said Sir Christopher of 1434 with Joan Cusack, whose grandfather, Sir Walter Cusack, was possessed of the barony of Killeen. Lynch's work is most interesting and valuable, but we shall never know the true origin and descents of the old Anglo-Irish barons and their sub-feudatories until the Government consents to resume the publication of the Irish State Papers in the English and Irish Public Record Offices on the plan so long sanctioned by Lord Romilly and Sir T. D. Hardy. Until then Irish history and genealogy between 1307 and 1500 will never be really known.—MARY HICKSON.

[The error as to the Christian name of the lord of Dunsany referred to, is corrected by the writer of the Paper, in the Errata at the end of this volume.]

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—*Those marked* (*) *are by Members of the Society.*]

* *On the Processes for the Production of "Ex Libris" (Book-Plates).* By John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Member of Council of the Ex Libris Society; President of the Belfast Art Society, 1890–92. Crown 8vo. (London: A. and C. Black, Soho-square, 1894.) Price 3*s.* 6*d.* *net.*

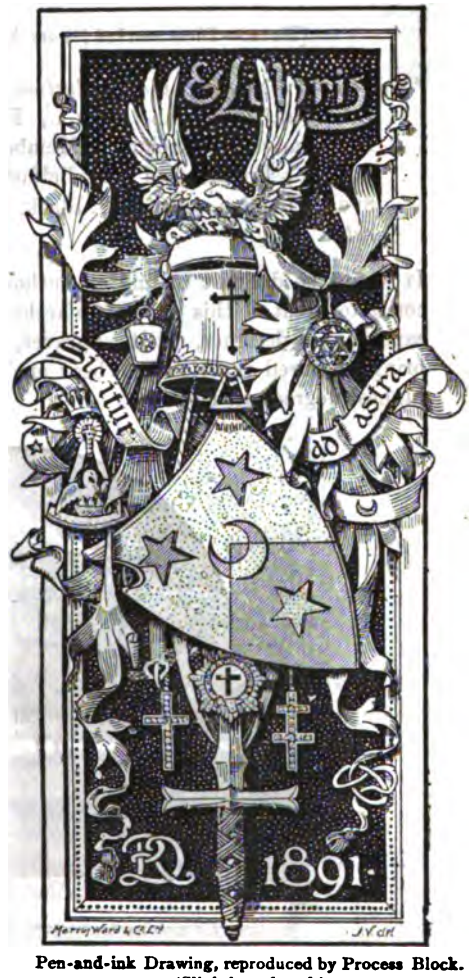
IT would be difficult to find an author better qualified than Mr. Vinycomb to treat of this subject, whether we regard him in his different capacities of designer, artist, engraver, or writer; in each department he brings matured experience to bear on his work, and the result is in the highest degree satisfactory.

Monochrome Sketch, reproduced by half-tone Process Block. (Reduced in size.)

We have had in a former issue of this *Journal* an opportunity of noting the appreciation in which the author is held, in the remarks on his career in the series of articles on Book-Plate Designers in the

"Ex Libris Journal," in which publication several of the chapters of this book first appeared. They are now reprinted, with additional illustrations, the whole forming a handsome volume, with fifty Ex Libris examples, and a frontispiece in heraldic tinctures.

Mr. Vinycomb, in his opening remarks, says:—"The production of Book-Plates, by whatever means, is but a side branch of the art by which pictorial and decorative illustrations of every kind are executed, and copies multiplied by some of the ordinary processes of printing." He then tells us that whereas in former times wood engraving and copper engraving were responsible for most of the Book-Plates existing, "the advance of modern science has, however, changed all that, and we may now possess a charming Book-Plate, which is neither engraved on wood or on copper, and yet may pass for either the one or the other, or have characteristics entirely its own."



Pen-and-ink Drawing, reproduced by Process Block. (Slightly reduced.)

We are led in these pages, by easy stages, through the various developments of engraving, from the rough woodcuts which are to be found in the earliest printed books to the beautifully finished work of Dürer and other masters of engraving. Then comes the engraving on metals and etching; and last we are let into the secrets of the various means adopted for the duplication of artists' sketches by means of lithography and photo-lithography, and by blocks or transfers, from which any number of copies may be taken. By means of the well-selected illustrations, and the hints so freely scattered over these pages, it is an

easy matter for those who have not studied the art of engraving and process-working to gain a fair knowledge of the subject.

It will be of the greatest advantage to collectors to be able, by the aid of this work, to recognise the mode by which any example has been produced; a special chapter is devoted to this, and each of the numerous illustrations contains words descriptive of how it was executed or produced.

The book is very appropriately dedicated to Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, a copy of whose Book-Plate adorns p. 68. Through

Pen-and-ink Drawing, reproduced by Process Block. (Slightly reduced.)

the courtesy of the publishers, a few specimens of the illustrations, line and half-tone process blocks, are given, being the Book-Plates of three Members of this Society, including that of Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, the able and energetic Editor of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*.

This quaint old style Ex Libris illustrates the connexion of an old family of merchants with the trading city of Belfast, where they settled at the time of the Plantation. Scarce twenty years after their arrival,

Michael, James, and John Bigger, three brothers, had in circulation trade tokens, a common practice at that time amongst merchants. These tokens are represented on the Book-Plate, bearing the respective dates, 1657, 1666, and 1667. On that of Michael appears the bell from the arms of Belfast, which is repeated on that of John, whilst the token of James bears the quaint merchant's mark, which is appropriately adopted upon the shield in lieu of heraldry. Each token has somewhere upon it three mullets worked into the inscription or design. These mullets are clearly taken from the heraldic shield of the family, which is—*argent, a bend azure, three mullets gules, two in chief, one in base.* The main feature of the plate is the old High-street of Belfast, showing the market-house, with the tower, from which the political executions long took place, and whose summit was often decked with the heads of outlaws. Close to this was the Bigger place of business for 200 years, and the name has been added in front of this house; the country residences were at Biggerstown and Moylusk. "Ye goode Shippe *Unicorne* of Belfaste," represented in the base, was one of the first traders ever owned by Belfast merchants, being purchased, in 1662, by Michael Bigger and three other prominent traders of the town, for the sum of "£618 sterling current money of England." The family is still well represented in the city of Belfast, but their trading has ceased, and the old house is in other hands.

This Book-Plate is unique, as it embodies the antiquities of a family which are very special; it is designed by Mr. Vinycomb, and engraved by Marcus Ward & Co., who, we are glad to observe, have produced nearly all the modern examples in the book.

Messrs. Black, the publishers of Mr. Vinycomb's present work, purpose to issue, in a greatly extended form, early in 1895, their "Book-Plate Annual and Armorial Year-Book," the first issue of which was made early in 1894. The Editor is Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A.; and the success which attended the first issue will, no doubt, be accorded to its successor. Its nominal price, and the great variety of interesting information on Book-Plates and cognate subjects which it embraces, will render it exceedingly useful to all collectors.

Proceedings.

EXCURSION TO NORTH WALES,[1] JULY, 1894.

IN August, 1891, in response to an invitation from this Society, the Cambrian Archæological Association fixed their usual Summer Meeting in Ireland. The Members of our Society, with added enjoyment, shared with them the pleasure of visiting Killarney, the Dingle peninsula, and Skellig Michael, and in reduced numbers and less favourable weather the antiquities of Limerick and Clare, and Cashel. The friendly intercourse between the two Societies was renewed this year, when the Irish Society returned the visit of their Cambrian brothers, joining their Summer Excursion for 1894.

Carnarvon had been fixed on by the Cambrian Committee as a headquarters, and, easily reached from Ireland, was admirably chosen for the purpose. Nor is it less suitable as a centre of antiquarian interest. Itself the site of a Roman station, of which some remains yet exist, surrounded by British remains, and adorned by the noblest of the Edwardian castles, it afforded abundant interest for an even longer stay than was arranged. In Carnarvon Castle we are somewhat in touch with mediæval Norman Ireland. When Edward I. undertook his conquest of North Wales the Anglo-Norman position in Ireland was apparently assured. Hence, when his strongholds in Wales were being built to secure his footing there, he could look for supplies to the rich corn lands of Leinster and the still well-replenished Irish Exchequer. The castles rising at Carnarvon, Conway, Beaumaris, Criccieth, and Harlech could be more easily succoured by sea from the west than by the threatened land communication on the east. So again and again, in Sweetman's "Calendars" are to be found mandates to the Irish authorities for the supply of grain and money to those in charge of the works at these places.

For Carnarvon there started a goodly party of our Society on Monday, the 16th July, 1894. Leaving North Wall, Dublin, at 9.30, it was reached in good time for dinner. Mr. Cochrane was already on the spot, and had every arrangement made for the reception of the party in the Royal Hotel.

The evening meeting on this day has already been chronicled in the last number of the Society's Proceedings. It was held in the Guild Hall,

[1] The blocks illustrating this Report of the Excursion in Wales have been kindly lent by the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association, except the plans of Plas Mawr, for which we are indebted to Mr. Harold Hughes.

a room built over the site of one of the old town gates, and kindly placed at the Society's disposal by the Corporation.

On the following morning, Tuesday, 17th July, Carnarvon was left by train at 8.30 a.m. for CONWAY. This town presents from many points a most interesting appearance. Its castle and fortifications date from the period of Edward I., and retain more of their original form and appearance than perhaps any other town in the British Islands.

Arrived at Conway, the party first visited the church. It occupies the site of the chapel of a Cistercian abbey, said to have been founded in 1185 by the Welsh prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. The abbey was removed by Edward I. to a site higher up the Conway river, and its chapel became the parish church of the new fortified town. The church as it stands contains work of many different periods, the result of repeated alterations. It consists of nave with aisles, chancel, and south transept. The western end is occupied by a tower of unpleasing proportions, and contains a west door, said to have been originally that of the Cistercian chapter house. The north porch of old and massive timber-work is interesting. The best work in the church is a finely carved oak rood screen of fifteenth or early sixteenth century work. The custom of ringing the curfew is still continued here.

The CASTLE was the next place visited. It covers the summit of a bold rock at the south-east angle of the town, half surrounded by the waters of the estuary of the Conway river. The effect of this partial insulation is now diminished by the suspension bridge and railway tubular bridge across the estuary, both of which spring from the rock at the base of the castle. Their presence, however, points out the importance of the situation chosen for the castle, commanding the passage of this water, the most serious break in the line of communication between England and her outposts in north-western Wales.

The castle is in form a nearly regular parallelogram, 100 yards in length and about 40 in breadth. Each of its longer sides has four circular towers connected by high curtain walls. Outside the western end and gateway is a platform, from which alone the castle was entered. This platform could only be reached by a winding path exposed to the fire from the walls and blocked by a deep ditch with a drawbridge. At the eastern end, overlooking the water, is another platform.

Within, the space is divided into two wards. The western contains the ruins of a great hall and a chapel; the eastern has a number of apartments. Its north-eastern tower, known as the Queen's Tower, contains an interesting little oratory with groined ceiling built in the thickness of the wall.

From the castle the party walked to the PLAS MAWR in the High-street, an admirably-preserved Elizabethan town mansion built by Robert Wynne about 1575 to 1585. The natural front of the house is in a side street called Crown-lane, at the right side of the accompanying plan (see p. 403).

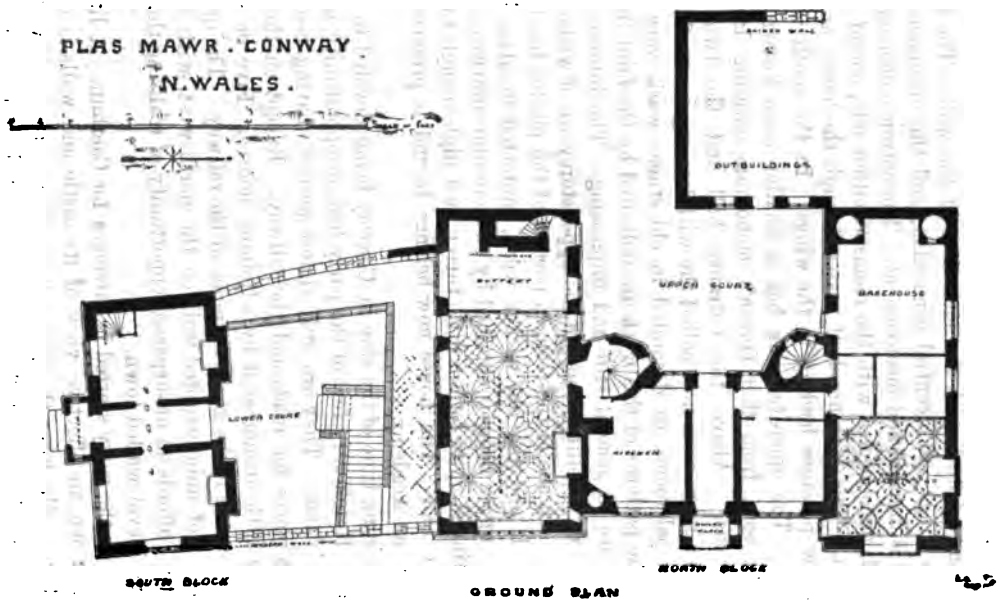
Connexion with the High-street was preserved by a separate building (marked "south block" on plan), now called the porter's lodge. A passage through the latter leads into a small courtyard, which separates it from the main building. This yard has on two sides a platform at the level of the principal floor of the house, which is approached by a flight of steps.

The outer walls are of stone, and have rectangular windows with stone mullions, and set flush with the outer face of the wall. The house consists of two wings and a central connexion, and the arrangement of the apartments is unusual and inconvenient. The entrance door opens into a narrow hall, unconnected with the rooms at either side, one of which was the kitchen. This entrance hall passes through the house, and connects with narrow passages leading to the wings. In the south wing is the diningroom. The opposite wing has a smaller room known as Queen Elizabeth's room, from that Queen's monogram entering largely into the decorations. Above the entrance hall and the two chambers adjoining is a large room now called the withdrawing-room. The ceilings of the principal rooms are decorated in old stucco work, very well preserved. The patterns of this work are indicated by the faint lines on the plan; they are in general stiff and unpleasing. The interior partitions are of plain oak panelling; some in the upper storey are of wicker, covered with plaster. In one of the rooms a portion of the plaster has been carefully removed, and the old wicker work, protected by glass, is shown. Access to the upper floors is obtained by two circular stairways. One of these is continued up to form a little turret, just high enough to afford a view over the roof. The house now belongs to and is preserved by the Royal Cambrian Academy.

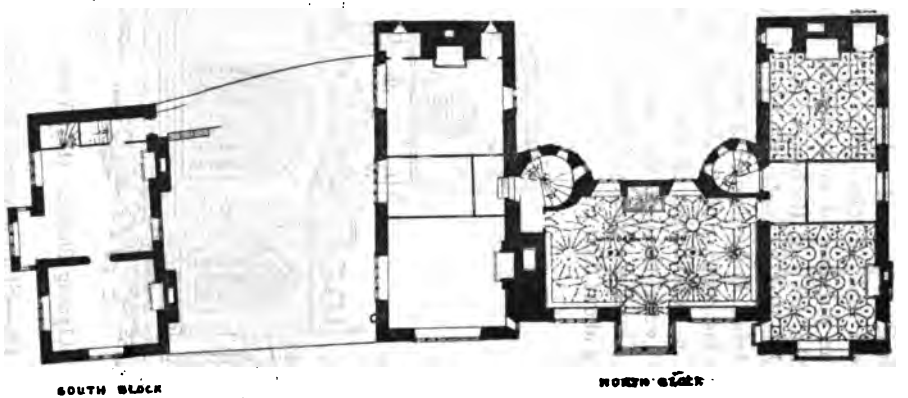
The remaining time of the stay in Conway being devoted to luncheon in the Castle Hotel, very few of the party had an opportunity of looking at the town WALLS. They are still almost perfect, having been pierced only in three places for roads and the railway. Except on the harbour side they are little incumbered by adjoining houses. Five or six gateways remain: one is the goods entrance of the railway. The quarter-of-a-mile stretch of uninterrupted wall on the north-west, with its towers and gateways, affords an unsurpassed opportunity of realising the appearance of a mediæval-walled town.

After lunch the party started in carriages for Caerhun. A little way outside the town an effective view of its castle and walls is obtained. Half a mile from the town the quaint little church of GYFFIN was visited. Here is a ceiling of boards over the chancel, covered with mediæval paintings of figures, of much interest, though the effect is somewhat marred by a comparatively recent restoration of some defective parts of the painting executed in a very barbarous style.

At CAERHUN, six miles from Conway, are some remains of a Roman station (*Conovium*). A number of articles found here were exhibited, chief among them a small round shield of the Roman period, of leather,


PLAS MAWR . CONWAY
N. WALES .
OUTBUILDINGS
BUTTERY
UPPER COURT
BAKEHOUSE
LOWER COURT
KITCHEN
SOUTH BLOCK
GROUND PLAN
NORTH BLOCK

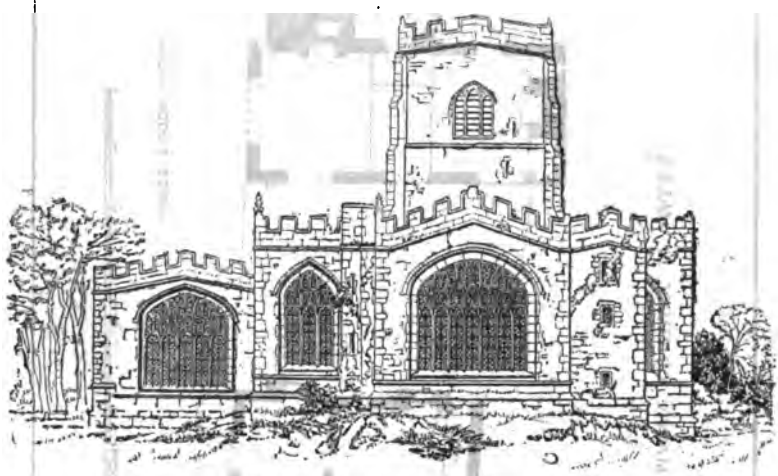
PLAS MAWR . CONWAY . N. WALES.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

with metal rim, rivets, and very prominent boss. (A model of this shield is in the Chester Museum.) Time did not admit of a visit to the site where the objects were found. Carriages having been resumed the party returned to Conway, and took train to Bangor.

At Bangor carriages were in waiting to convey the party to Penrhyn Castle, where all were courteously received by Lord and Lady Penrhyn. The magnificent castle is modern, but embodies some remains of an earlier building. It is a bold and effective attempt to adapt the style of a Norman fortress to the purposes of modern life. The great tower, said to be suggested by the keep of Rochester, is very imposing. Having assembled in the great hall of the castle, Lord Penrhyn read an address, as President of the Cambrian Archæological Association. This address has been published in the last number of the *Journal*. After a very hospitable entertainment, and an examination of the castle and of a number of valuable antiques, a walk through the woods brought the party to Llandegai, whence the carriages conveyed them to Bangor. Thence train to Carnarvon, arriving about 9.30 p.m.



Clynnog Church. (East View.)

WEDNESDAY, July 18.—Start was made by carriages at 8.30 a.m., the route being south-westwards from Carnarvon along the line of coast.

A halt was made at CLYNNOG about twelve miles from Carnarvon. Here is a large cruciform church, an east elevation of which is here presented.

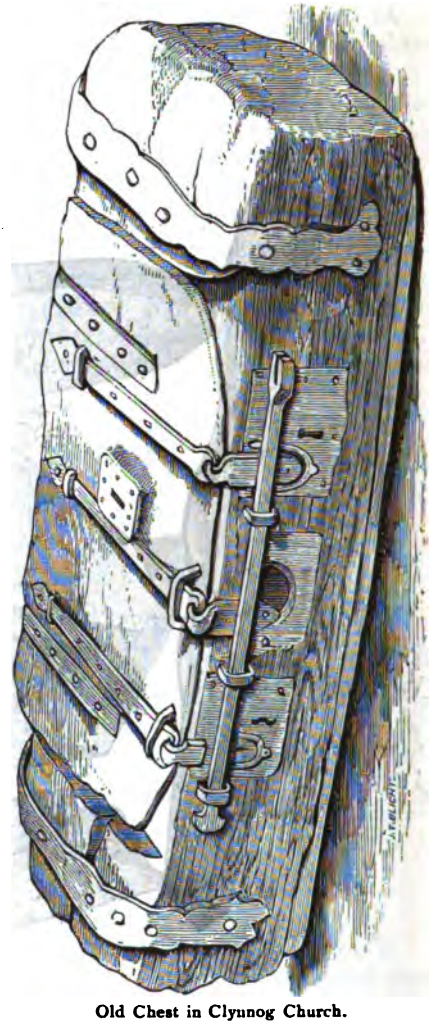
This church was collegiate before the dissolution of the religious houses. The existing church dates from the fifteenth century. It contains some fine traceried windows, the principal of which are shown in the illustration. The old rood screen is retained, and the oak stalls in the choir preserve some old though not fine carving.

A spacious porch on the north of the nave was surmounted by two upper storeys, the floors of which have disappeared; the first floor had a squint. The vestry room also has two floors above it. These chambers belonged probably to the collegiate priests.

In the vestry is a curious chest, dug out of a log of oak and secured by three locks.

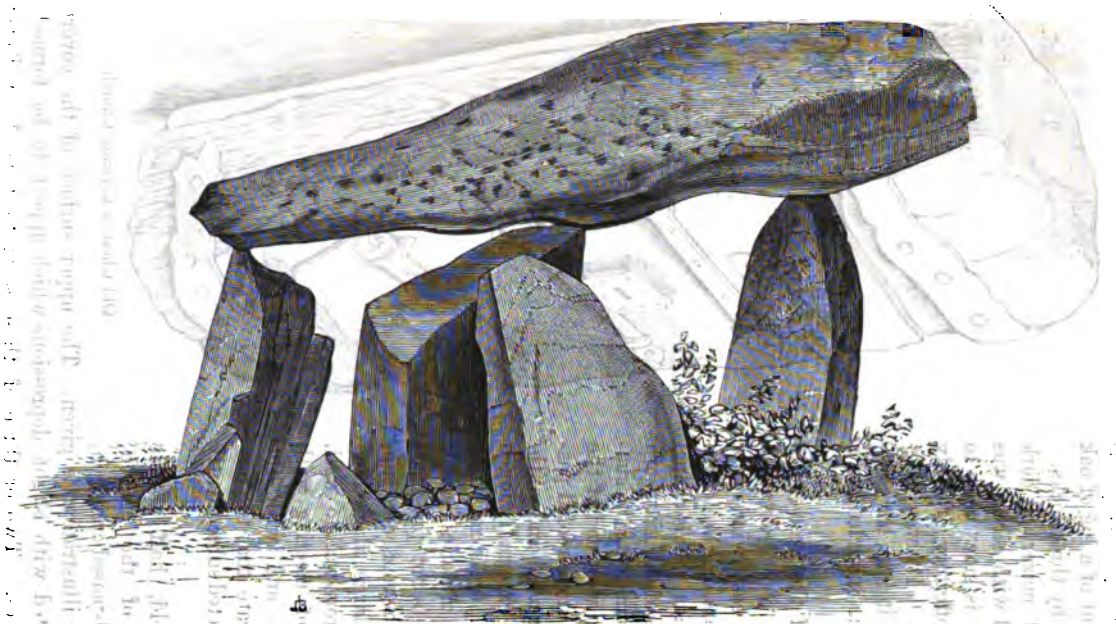
A small mazer of dark wood bound with silver was shown. It is now used to collect the offertory at Holy Communion. It was suggested that it may have originally been intended as a chalice.

South of the west end of the church is a detached chapel, the east window of which appears on the left in the illustration. This chapel seems to be of the sixteenth century. Connecting the chapel with the west end of the church is a stone-roofed passage running north and south. It presents externally much resemblance to some Irish stone-roofed oratories. This resemblance is not preserved internally, the roof being supported on large flag-stones extending from wall to wall. Its points of meeting with the church and with the chapel indicate that the passage was erected subsequently to them.



Old Chest in Clynnog Church.

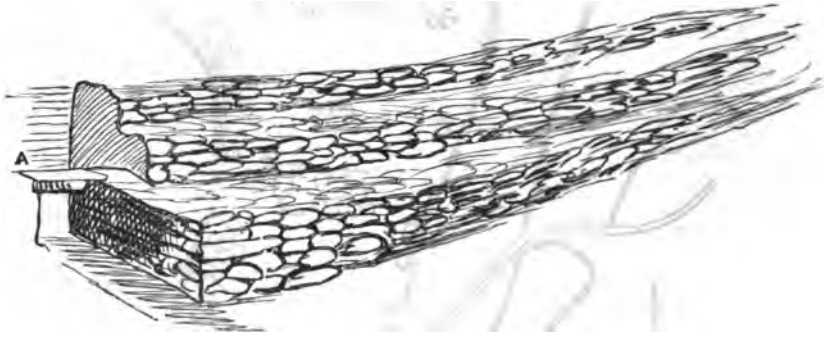
In a field, half a mile south-west of the church, stands a well-poised cromlech, of which an illustration is given. The upper surface of the covering-stone is pitted with slight depressions which appear to be formed by natural causes. Two or three of these seem to have been deepened into cup-like hollows. This is said to form the only example of cup markings in North Wales. This cromlech was visited on the return journey.



Glymog Gromlech.

From Clynnog our road led parallel to the coast towards the conspicuous hill group known as the Rivals. Approaching them the road turns to the left, and ascending sharply brought us to the little village of Llanaelhaiarn at the eastern foot of the hills. Hence the ascent to Tre Ceiri had to be made on foot. The upper part of the hill was covered in dense mist, which made the climb rather difficult. The summit was reached at last. Here, some 1500 feet above the sea, is Tre Ceiri.

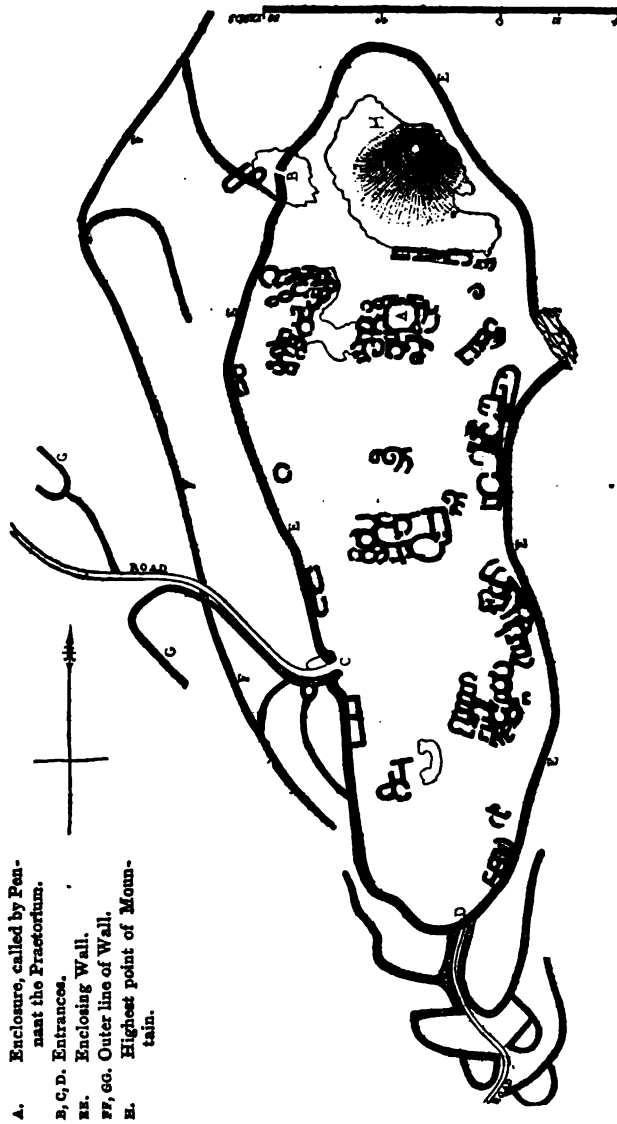
Tre Ceiri is a prehistoric stone fort of great strength. The summit ridge to a length of about 330 yards is enclosed with a massive dry stone wall. On the east and north where the declivity of the hill side is great and the danger of attack small, the enclosing wall is of inconsiderable height. On the west and south the slope is more gradual, and here the wall even now rises to 10 or 12 feet and is about 12 feet in thickness. Notwithstanding the strength of this wall (marked E on plan) there are on this side traces of one or more outer lines of defence (F and G on plan). These,



Tre Ceiri. Sketch of part of Wall restored, with Banquette.
A, Low Door, shown on Plan at B.

owing to the hurry of the visit, there was not time to examine. The tracks (called "roads" on plan) leading to the gateways, too, are lined by low stone walls. There are three gateways in the great wall (B, C, D on plan). Gateways C and D are now little more than gaps in the wall. That at B retains one lintel stone in position. It must have been a low entrance, probably to be entered only on hands and knees. The illustration represents this lintel at A. The remainder of this drawing is a restoration. The space inside the great wall is 60 to 80 yards, in one place more than 100 yards broad, and is said to enclose an area of more than 5 acres. A great part of this interior is occupied by round or oval enclosures formed by dry stone walls, 3 or 4 feet in height, each with an opening or doorway. They are generally gathered in groups, or in street-like lines, as shown on the plan. How these enclosures were roofed is a matter of uncertainty. A slight inward batter in some of the walls suggested that they might

have been stone-roofed bee-hive cells. But in some cases where this batter was noticed it was very doubtful that it was designed. The *débris*, too, within the enclosures seemed quite insufficient to contain materials of



Plan of Stone Fort of Tre Cairi.

a bee-hive roof. The ridge of the hill slopes from its northern to its southern end, and near this end a small well was found.

This interesting fort has much in common with the cashels of the west of Ireland, and it has been suggested that it might have been the last refuge of the Gael against the Cymri. This view is perhaps preserved in native tradition and may account for the fort being still locally known as the "Irishmen's huts."

Having safely accomplished the descent through the continuing mist, the rector of Llanaelhaiarn, the Rev. R. P. Hughes, kindly entertained the party with afternoon tea. The quaint little church here was visited. Built into the church wall is a stone found in an adjoining field, bearing the inscription—

AHORTVSEIMETIACO HIC JACET.

The church also contains a memorial to the memory of a former rector, John Evans, afterwards Bishop of Meath, 1715–24.

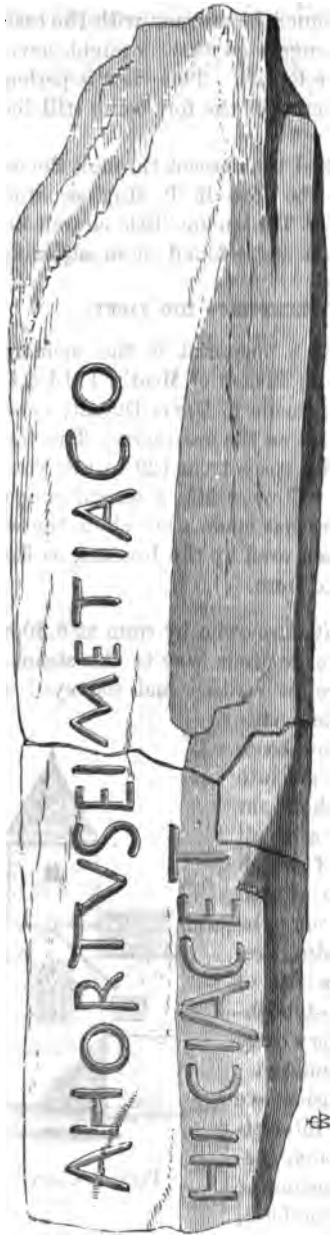
In the return a detour was made to Dinas Dinlle, a *dun* conspicuously placed on a great gravel mound on the sea-shore. The top of the mound has been levelled, and affords a space from 120 to 140 yards in diameter. It is surrounded by a lofty vallum, while a second rampart is raised on the slope of the hill. The sea has made a breach on the west side. This British fort seems to have been used by the Romans, as Roman coins and other articles have been found here.

Thursday, July 19.—Left Carnarvon by train at 8.30 a.m. for Bangor station, whence the party made their way to the steam-ferry for Beaumaris. Here carriages were in waiting and conveyed all to Penmon. Near this, from the extreme north-east point of Anglesey, row-boats conveyed as many as could get into them to Puffin Island, Priestholm, or Ynys Seiriol. Here was a small conventual establishment, of which little now remains but the church tower, dating perhaps from the twelfth century. The existing remains probably occupy the site of the primitive ecclesiastical establishment of St. Seiriol, but no very early buildings can now be distinguished.

Penmon Church, from East.

Returning from the seaside we examined for some time the interesting little church of Penmon, belonging to a mediæval Benedictine priory. The church is cruciform, consisting of nave, choir, and transepts, with central tower.

The nave is only 35½ feet by 15½ feet. It communicates with the space under the tower by a round arch of two orders. The south transept



Stone preserved in Llanelhaiarn Church.

has a Norman arcade on its walls; the north transept is modern, and the chancel was nearly rebuilt in 1855.

The church, however, occupies the site of an older religious establishment. Remains of this may be seen in the font, in the shaft of a cross with well-preserved interlaced work, now built as a lintel into the room called the refectory, and another complete cross, with interlaced work much worn, now removed from the church and erected on the top of a neighbouring hill. The font at the western end of the nave is the base of an early cross; on its east face are cut two examples of the triquetra, surrounded by a band of the key pattern; on the north side the whole face is covered with key pattern work. The tympanum of the south door of nave may also belong to an older church. It bears in such low relief, as to be hardly distinguishable, a nondescript animal with entwined tail.

Penmon Church from South.

The chancel has the unusual feature of being several steps lower than the nave, following the fall of the ground. The existing chancel was almost rebuilt in 1855, replacing work of the 15th century. In the course of this restoration it was found that the remains of a yet older church at a still lower level lay below. Under the east window was found "a very rudely splayed window-opening narrowing very much towards the outer face, but without traces on the external wall." The sill was about the level of the later floor, built up and plastered over. "Underneath this window they came to an old altar with a clear way of about 18 inches between it and the east wall." Near it was found an enamelled copper plate of 13th-century work representing our Lord in the act of benediction.

Built into the exterior of the west wall of south transept is a very rude figure resembling some of those classed as Sheela na gigs, though not a typical one. It is about 20 inches in height. An old native, as

interpreted by Professor Rhys, said that the figure was locally known as St. Paul, and that during the restoration of the church the stone bearing the figure was found built into the top of the tower.

What remain of the conventual buildings are arranged along the west, south, and in part the east side of a small square yard or garden of which the chancel forms the north side. Some of these buildings are still inhabited and have been adapted for modern use.

East of the church is an ancient Pigeon house or Columbarium, with dome roof, still apparently in use; and to the north-east is a holy well.

Taking carriages again we returned to BEAUMARIS. Here the CHURCH was first visited. It was considered a chapel of ease to Llandegfan. Carnarvon church, too, was a chapel of ease, a fact which shows that the parish system was fully organized in Wales before the rise of the Edwardian towns. The church consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a western tower, the building extending from late thirteenth to early sixteenth century work. The east window contains some ancient glass.

One monument in the church reminds us that Beaumaris was formerly a place of embarkation and disembarkation for Ireland, and often a place of call for those who used Holyhead as the port. This monument is a memorial of William Thwaytes, secretary to Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Thwaytes was accompanying his master to Ireland in the winter of 1565–6, when he was taken ill here and remained to die. In the State Papers Sydney writes of his sickness from Holyhead, 9th January, calling him his "most sufficient and faithful servant," and speaking of his illness as "tympany and dropsy." A letter from Dublin, 3rd March, says that William Thwaytes died at Beaumaris.

The monument was erected by Edward Waterhouse, probably the colleague or assistant of Thwaytes, and apparently some time after the death, as two mistakes seem to have been made in the date of death, for the day of month and the last figure of the year have been recut. Waterhouse has taken the opportunity to commemorate at the same time the patrons and the colleagues of the deceased. The monument consists of a large slab, with five medallions with well-cut arms. In the middle Thwaytes, above, Sydney and Sir Anthony Sentleger, and below Francis Agard and Waterhouse, both of whom settled in Ireland. The inscriptions are :—

1. Henricus Sydney, ordinis Garterii miles, presidens e consiliis Marchiis Wallie Dominus deputatus in Hibernia.
2. Antonius Sentleger ordinis Garterii miles deputatus in Hibernia.
3. Gwillielmus Thwaytes armiger. Obiit [20] die Janvarii 156[5].
4. Franciscus Agard armiger ex consiliis in Hibernia.
5. Edwardus Waterhows me posuit.

Below Agard's arms is the motto, Nosce teipsum. And below Waterhows, Fide et taciturnitat[e].

In the vestry is a very large altar tomb of white alabaster, with effigies of a knight and a lady. It is without inscription. In the north wall of the chancel is a small brass to the memory of Ricard Bulkeley and his wife. It is without date, but assigned to the sixteenth century.

Brass in Beaumaris Church.

At top is a conventional representation of the Holy Trinity. On one side the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with the Infant; on the other side St. John. Other monuments in the church are very numerous.

From the church we passed to the Castle at the north end of the

town. Lacking the noble height of Carnarvon and the commanding position of Conway, it is externally less striking than those castles, with which it is contemporary. It is, however, rendered very strong by two lines of defence each distinct and complete. The outer ward is formed by a line of circular towers connected by curtain walls. Within this, a castle within a castle, is another line of towers, gatehouses, and more massive curtain walls, containing a labyrinth of passages and chambers. The time allowed for our visit to the castle was insufficient for the most cursory examination of its many points of interest. The following description by Mr. S. T. Clarke may be quoted from the programme of excursion prepared by the Cambrian Society :—

"Beaumaris Castle, as Mr. G. T. Clark observes, is a concentric castle composed of two wards, of which the inner is a quadrangle of about fifty yards square, contained within four curtains of very unusual height and still more unusual thickness. At the four angles, and in the centres of the east and west sides, are drum towers, six in all; in the north and south sides are the gate-houses. The angle towers are about 48 feet in diameter, with walls 12 feet thick, and the passage by which each is entered at its gorge passes through 22 feet of solid masonry. Three are spanned by a single stone rib to carry the floor beam. Each has a well-stair, and communicates with the ramparts and the galleries in the curtains. The middle tower on the east side is a chapel, an oblong chamber, with vaulted roof and floor and polygonal apse. The chapel is divided into seven bays, the five outer ones being pierced by a lancet window opening on the face of the tower. The lower stage, including the west end, is panelled with trefoiled heads, having the appearance of perpendicular work. The entrance is from the court by steps to a double doorway, trefoiled, and on either side are chambers, one probably a vestry, and the other, that on the north (the Governor's seat?), provided with a hagioscope. There is an opening above the west end, probably for the escape of incense-smoke. The north gate-house is of the usual Edwardian plan, oblong, projecting into the court, with drum towers at the inner angles, and half-round towers to the field flanking the gateway. Three portcullis grooves traverse the entrance passage, on each side of which is a porter's lodge and prison. The first floor contains the great hall, 73 feet by 23 feet 6 inches. It has five windows, with flat-headed arches of two lights and transoms, looking out upon the Court, and furnished with window seats. They are peculiar, and look later than their assigned date. Two fireplaces remain, one in the north centre, and one smaller at the east end. The only entrances are by narrow well-stairs contained within the towers. The hall also communicated with two chambers above the lodges, and these again with a portcullis chamber in the centre. There is a second storey.

It is clear, from the inconvenient entrances to the hall, that the

castle was only intended to accommodate the military governor of the place. The southern gate-house resembles the northern in general arrangement, but is of smaller dimensions. The inner part was pulled down, for the sake of the material, about a century ago. The curtain walls of this ward are exceedingly curious, being perforated throughout by galleries, communicating with numerous chambers, all in the thickness of the wall, and below is a series of very extensive and well-constructed sewers, which probably had an exit into the adjacent sea.

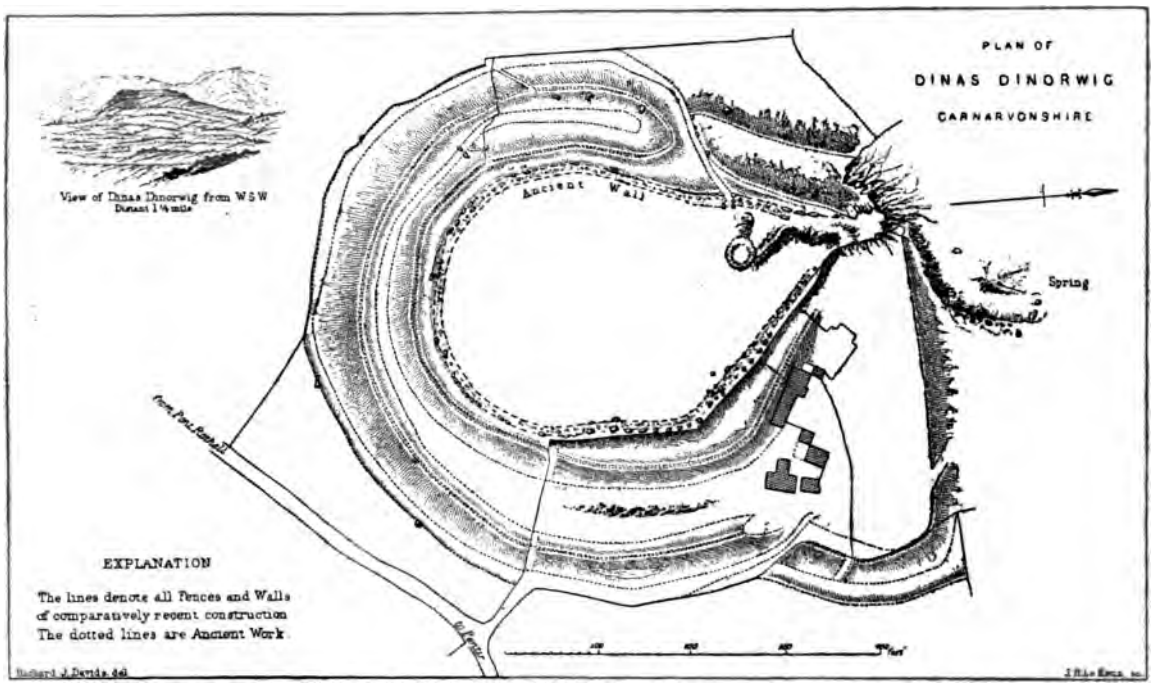
"The outer ward is an octagon in plan, inclosed by drum towers connected by curtains. One tower caps each angle, and there is one between each pair, thirteen in all, the places of three being occupied by gate-houses and spur-work. This ward is very narrow. The walls are low, of moderate thickness, and looped. The requisite breadth for the rampart is given by an internal projection upon corbels. Parts of this ward are marshy, and seem to have been fish-stews. The gate-houses of this ward stand obliquely to those of the inner ward, so as to check a direct rush, and a sort of outwork has been added to the south gateway with the same view. The outer northern gate-house has never been completed. It is said that there was an outwork 300 yards in advance of this gate.

"The south gate is flanked by a long caponière or spur-work, which runs out from the curtain towards the sea, and contains a fine gallery, with loops either way, and a broad rampart walk above. In a drum tower upon this work is seen a large ring, supposed to have been that to which ships were made fast. The spur has been perforated in modern times by an archway for a public promenade.

"The inner ward contained ranges of buildings, no doubt mainly of timber placed against the walls. Some of these may have been kitchens, judging from the large fireplaces seen in the walls. The marks of the drawbridges, and the arrangement for placing bars across the entrances, deserve careful examination."

Carriages having been resumed after lunch at Beaumaris, we drove along the Menai Straits to Plas Newydd demesne, where a double cromlech and a small chambered tumulus were inspected. We then passed on foot into the adjoining demesne of Plas Gwynne, where all were hospitably entertained by Major ap Hugh Williams. From this most of the party reached the train by the ferry to Port Dinorwic, while some met it by crossing the Menai bridge; and so returned to Carnarvon.

Friday, July 20.—Start by carriages at 8.30. Drove to Dinas Dinorwig, described as "an ancient British fortified camp and beacon station," and as having been a military post during the Roman occupation. It is a dun occupying the summit of a hill, which though of no great elevation overlooks the surrounding country, indeed all the lowlands of Carnarvonshire from the forts on the heights of Penmanmawr on the


PLAN OF
DINAS DINORWIG
CARNARVONSHIRE
View of Dinas Dinorwig from WSW
Distant 1¼ mile
Ancient Wall
Spring
EXPLANATION
The lines denote all Fences and Walls of comparatively recent construction
The dotted lines are Ancient Work
Robert J. Davis del.

north to Tre Ceiri on the south-west; and at the same time commands the approach to the great mountain pass of Llanberis on the south-east.

It consists of two concentric lines of earthworks, with remains of an inner wall of stone.

Pushing on towards Llanberis, DOLBADARN Castle was visited. It is said to have been erected by Edward II. to command the entrance to the pass, and is situated on a bold knoll near it. It consists of a circular keep about 54 yards in external circumference, and when in repair contained four storeys. Portions of wall remain which apparently enclosed the summit of the rocky knoll on which the castle stands.

The church of Llanberis was visited, which is without features of special interest, and also the well of the saint—St. Peris, which is said to be inhabited by a sacred trout of great size.

Many other objects of antiquarian interest are scattered about this district, and noticed in the Programme of the Meeting, but time did not admit of their being visited.

Returning to Carnarvon a halt was made at Llanrug to examine a stone bearing portion of a Roman inscription. It is said to have been removed from Dinas Dinorwig.

On this evening a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, as noticed in the Proceedings in last Number. Papers were read by Professor Rhys, Rev. D. Murphy, &c.

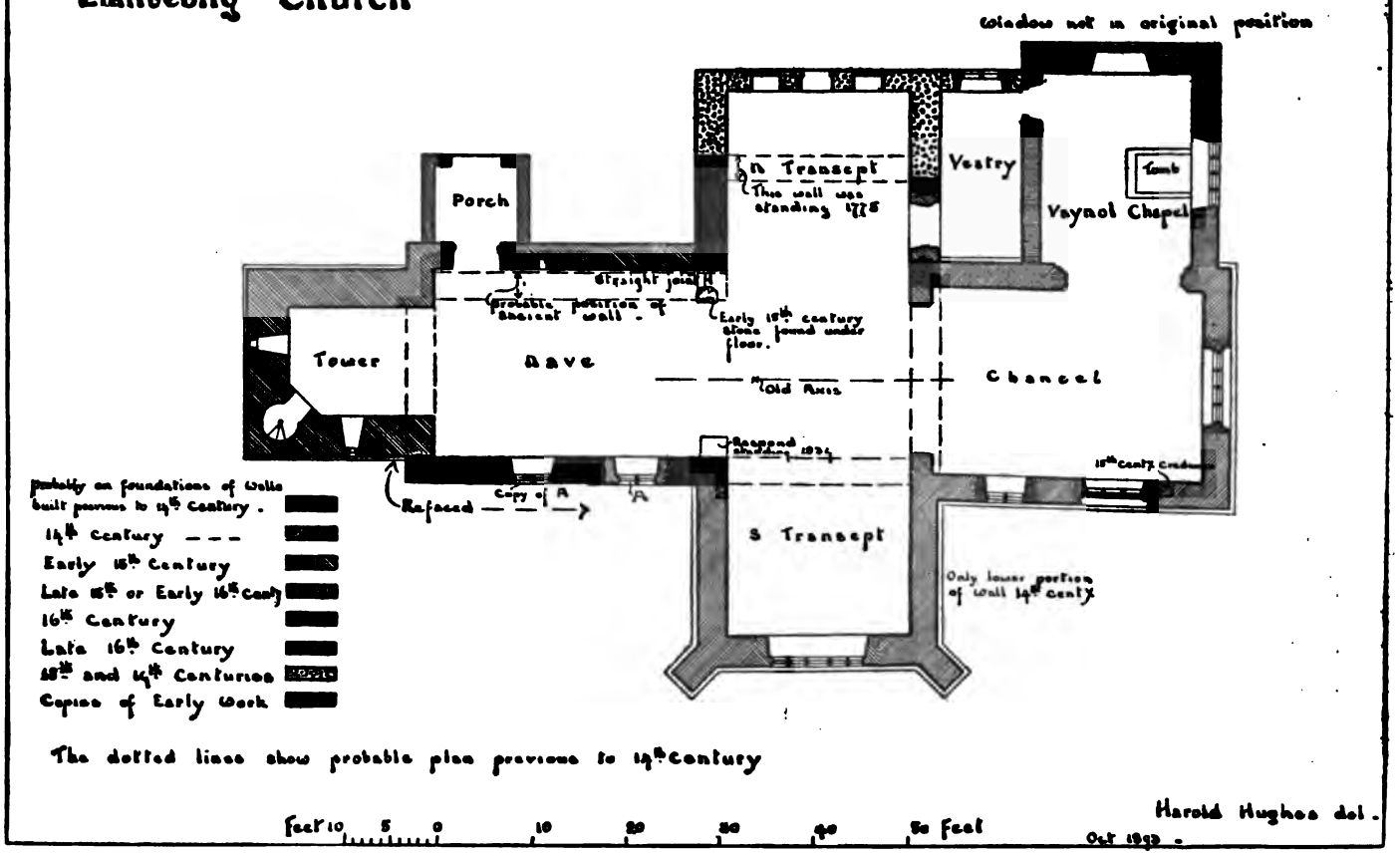
SATURDAY, July 21, was fixed for a visit to the castle and other local antiquities.

CARNARVON CASTLE is the noblest of the great Edwardian castles. The remarkable height of its towers and curtain walls, and the proportionate size of the gateway and other features, give it a massive grandeur, which is most impressive. Unlike those at Conway and Beaumaris the towers are polygonal. The eagle tower at the west end of the castle is of very remarkable height. Within, is a great courtyard (formerly divided) some 150 yards in length and about 40 in breadth. Several of the towers and many of the wall passages are maintained in thorough repair, while there are many indications of the positions of the larger apartments standing within the walls—the hall, kitchen, &c. The whole forms an interesting study of the conditions of mediæval military life under favourable circumstances.

LLANBEBLIG, the parish church of Carnarvon, is situated half a mile south-east of the town. It dates chiefly from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The accompanying plan, drawn by Mr. Harold Hughes for *Archæologia Cambrensis*, displays a minute study of the architectural features of the building.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of a rude diminutive sepulchral effigy in this church (see page 420).

Llanbeblig Church



Adjoining the church is the site of the Roman station Segontium. One or two walls alone are visible, but excavations have repeatedly brought to light other remains.

Effigy in Llanbeblig Church.

A number of the Members of our Society left for CHESTER on this day, and under the guidance of Mr. Charles Brown, ex-mayor, a keen and highly accomplished local antiquary, and a Fellow of our Society, made a round of the antiquities of that interesting city. Special attention was devoted to St. John's Church and to the Cathedral.

THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING

Of the Society, for the year 1894, was held (by permission) in the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 9th October, 1894, at 4.30 o'clock, p.m.:

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., P.R.I.A.I., President, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings:—

Fellows:—The Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President;* Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer;* G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A., *Hon. Secretary, City of Dublin;* Rev. J. F. M. ffrench, M.R.I.A.; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A.; William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., HON. F.S.A. (Scot.); His Honor Judge Kane, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.R.I.A.; J. J. Digges La Touche, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A.; John Robert O'Connell, LL.D.; J. Casimir O'Meagher, M.R.I.A.; J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow;* Andrew Robinson, Architect; the Rev. Stanford F. H. Robinson, M.A.; the Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D.; Colonel Philip D. Vigors, J.P.; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.; John R. Wigham, M.R.I.A., J.P.; W. W. Wilson, C.E., M.R.I.A.; Robert Lloyd Woollcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

Members:—W. F. Bailey, M.A.; Colonel D'Oyly Battley, J.P.; H. F. Berry, M.A.; Francis Joseph Bigger; O. H. Braddell; J. B. Cassin Bray; James Brenan, R.H.A., M.R.I.A.; Miss A. M. Brown; the Rev. Duncan J. Brownlow, M.A.; J. H. Burgess, J.P.; the Rev. R. A. Burnett, M.A.; the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.; M. Edward Conway; R. J. Corballis, M.A., J.P.; P. C. Cowan, B.SC.; the Rev. J. H. Davidson, M.A.; the Rev. H. W. Davidson, B.A.; Francis M'G. Denny; E. R. M'C. Dix; Patrick J. Donnelly; M. Dorey; the Rev. Anthony Drought, B.A.; the Rev. Anthony L. Elliott, M.A.; Edward H. Ennis; the Rev. William Falkiner, M.A.; Frederick Franklin, F.R.I.A.I.; Joseph Gough; Thomas Greene, LL.B., J.P.; Francis Guilbride; Alfred C. Haddon, M.A., F.L.S.; Miss M. Harman; E. Harrington; the Rev. Alfred T. Harvey, M.A.; the Rev. John Healy, LL.D.; R. M. Hill. B.A.; H. Hitchins; the Rev. J. A. Jennings, B.D.; C. H. Keene, M.A.; the Rev. Canon Keene, M.A.; Edmund W. Kelly; Williams R. Kennan; Patrick Kenny; Stephen M. Lanigan, J.P.; Thomas W. Lyster, M.A.; Colonel T. A. Lunham, M.A., J.P.; the Rev. William Bradshaw Mack, B.A.; Brian Mac Sheehy, LL.D.; Francis M'Glade, J.P.; Robert M'Intosh; R. T. Martin; J. J. Meagher; Miss Alice Milligan; Joseph H. Moore, M.A.; M. J. Nolan, M.D.: the Ven. Archdeacon Nugent, M.A.; Mrs. O'Callaghan; Thomas F. O'Connell; D. J. O'Donoghue; T. Griffin O'Donoghue; E. P. O'Farrell, L.R.C.S.E.; William Patrick O'Neill, M.R.I.A.; the Ven. Archdeacon Orpen, M.A.; J. O. Overend; Miss Peter; A. Scott; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; G. N. Smith, B.A.; A. T. Smith, L.R.C.P. & S.; Bellingham A. Somerville; Bedell Stanford, B.A.; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; H. P. Truell, M.B., J.P., D.L.; the Rev. Canon Walsh, D.D.; Mrs. J. R. Wigham.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were declared duly elected:—

FELLOWS.

John G. Barton, M. INST. C.E., Commissioner of Valuation, 6, Ely-place, Dublin: proposed by G. A. Stevenson, *Fellow*.

Henry Thynne, M.A., LL.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Royal Irish Constabulary: proposed by G. A. Stevenson, *Fellow*.

Andrew Robinson (*Member*, 1894), St. Lawrence-road, Clontarf: proposed by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Miss Annie Cole Bowen, Bowen's Court, Kildorrery, Co. Cork: proposed by the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore.

The Rev. K. C. Brunskill, M.A., Termon Rectory, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone: proposed by Charles Mullin.

James E. S. Condon, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 21, Royal Canal-bank, Dublin: proposed by W. P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.

The Rev. Graham Craig, M.A., St. Catherine's, Tullamore: proposed by the Rev. Canon Keene.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., D.C.L., 11, Merrion-square, Dublin: proposed by H. F. Berry.

D. Griffith Davies, B.A., 200, High-street, Bangor, North Wales: proposed by J. L. Robinson, *Fellow*.

P. J. C. Feeny, Manager, Hibernian Bank, Kilkenny: proposed by P. M. Egan, *Fellow*.

Major G. F. Gamble, Mount Jerome, Harold's Cross, Dublin: proposed by W. J. Gillespie, *Fellow*.

The Rev. James Owen Hannay, B.A., The Rectory, Westport: proposed by the Rev. R. Scriven.

James Mathers Heron, M.D., Downpatrick: proposed by S. F. Milligan, *Fellow*.

Mrs. Henry L. Hoguet, 48, West 28-street, New York: proposed by J. Casimir O'Meagher, *Fellow*.

John C. Kelly, Town Clerk of Athlone: proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes.

The Rev. Thomas Lyle, M.A., Rosevale, Knock, Belfast: proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer.

Miss Margaret Mac Dermott, B.A., College Buildings, Dungannon: proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer.

The Rev. Canon M'Larney, B.A., Banagher, King's County: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, *Fellow*.

A. Mac Murrough-Murphy (O'Morchoe), Ailesbury-road, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. T. A. Mac Murrogh-Murphy.

George W. O'Flaherty, L.R.C.P.E., Down District Asylum, Downpatrick: proposed by the Rev. H. W. Lett.

The Rev. Michael O'Neill, C.C., Moville, Co. Donegal: proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, *Fellow*.

J. E. Palmer, 8, Upper Mount-street, Dublin: proposed by Mrs. J. F. Shackleton.

Miss Mary E. Pim, Green Bank, Monkstown: proposed by the Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore.

Miss Miriam Pim, 2, Belgrave-square, South, Monkstown: proposed by the Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore.

Captain Spenser Price, Windermere, Cumberland: proposed by Robert Cochrane, *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

Thomas Walpole, C.E., M. INST. N.A., Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by W. W. Wilson, *Fellow*.

Sir Augustus R. Warren, Bart., J.P., D.L., Warren's Court, Lisarda, Co. Cork: proposed by The O'Donovan.

T. Joyner White, M.A., Galway: proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes.

Rev. Joseph O'Callaghan, C.C., 59, Eccles-street, Dublin: proposed by J. B. Cassin Bray.

James Caffrey, 146, Rathgar-road, Dublin: proposed by J. B. Cassin Bray.

George Kernan, 56, Northumberland-road, Dublin: proposed by J. B. Cassin Bray.

The Rev. Maxwell H. Coote, M.A., Ross, Tullamore: proposed by Mrs. Tarleton.

The Rev. Sterling de Courcy Williams, M.A., Durrow Rectory, Tullamore: proposed by Mrs. Tarleton.

John Townsend Trench, J.P., Lansdown Lodge, Kenmare: proposed by Stephen Huggard.

The following Notices of Motion were given:—

By the Council—That Rule 15, which at present stands as follows:—

15. The permanent Honorary Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of—a Patron-in-Chief, President, two Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and Treasurer. In case of a vacancy occurring, it shall be filled up by election at the next ensuing General Meeting, subject to being confirmed at the next Annual General Meeting. All Lieutenants of Counties, on election as Fellows, shall be *ex-officio* Patrons.

be altered at the Annual General Meeting in January, 1895, and amended to stand thus:—

15. The Honorary Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of—a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, two Presidents, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and a Treasurer. All Lieutenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting of the Society the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, or Member, who will act as Honorary President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Honorary President to hold office for one year only.

That Rule 16, which at present stands as follows:—

16. Two Vice-Presidents, who are Fellows, may be elected for each Province at the Annual General Meeting; they shall go out of office at the end of each year, but are eligible for re-election. The total number of Vice-Presidents shall not exceed four for each Province—

be altered, and that the Rule shall read thus:—

16. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the Secretaries, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers, and in the case of a Candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation, under his hand, that he will serve in that office if elected. The Presidents shall be elected for terms of three years, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four Senior Vice-Presidents shall retire at the end of each year, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire.

That Rule 17, which stands as follows:—

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve (exclusive of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be permanent *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council, eight of whom at least must be Fellows, shall meet on the last Wednesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of Council shall retire each year by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting.

be altered, and shall read thus:—

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve (exclusive of the two Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be permanent *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council, eight of whom at least must be Fellows, shall meet on the last Wednesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of the Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, *and* shall *not* be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the Election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

By Dr. La Touche, *Fellow*, and *Member of Council*.—After Rule 15 to add:—

The President shall be elected for a period of three years, to run from the Annual General Meeting at which he has been elected, or at which his election has been confirmed. He shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

For Rule 16, to substitute:—

The number of Vice-Presidents shall not exceed sixteen, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Meeting at which they retire.

In Rule 17:—

Add the word "not" after "shall" in the seventh line; and after the words "General Meeting," add "at which they retire"; and substitute the word "and" for "but" in the seventh line.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"Notes on a Goad, or Prick Spur, found in the County Wicklow," by the Rev. J. F. M. ffrench, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"Holed-stones," by William Frazer, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Dr. Frazer exhibited a collection of Chinese Seals.

The Meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock, p.m.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society again met in the Royal Dublin Society's House at 8 o'clock, p.m.:

The Rev. DENIS MURPHY, S.J., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council:—

"The Diary of Doctor Jones, Scoutmaster-General to the Army of the Commonwealth," by J. Casimir O'Meagher, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"The Ketteler Monument, Kilkenny, A.D. 1280," by P. M. Egan, *Fellow*.

"Ardfert Friary and the Fitz Maurices, Lords of Kerry," by Miss Hickson.

The remaining Papers on the list were taken as read, and referred to the Council, viz.:—

"The Gortatlea Ogham-stone, Co. Kerry," by the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of Limerick, *Vice-President*.

"On Oghams found in the County Kilkenny," by the Rev. Edmond Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

"Fairy Women," by the late Herbert F. Hore, with Notes by David Mac Ritchie, F.S.A. (Scot.), *Fellow*.

"The Cross and Abbey of Errigal Dachiaros," by the Rev. J. Wallace Taylor, LL.D., *Fellow*.

"Kildalkey Church, Co. Meath," by John Moran, M.A., LL.D.

"Notes on an Ancient Irish Canoe found in Lough Neagh," by C. Winston Dugan, M.A.

EXCURSION—WEDNESDAY, 10*th October*, 1894.

The Members assembled at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock, a.m., and afterwards proceeded to St. Audoen's Church, and thence to see the Old Weavers' Hall, the Tailors' Hall, and some Queen Anne houses, within the ancient city of Dublin. In St. Patrick's Cathedral were seen some early Celtic ornamented stones lately found, belonging to the old Irish church which stood on the site of the present Cathedral.

The Society then adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1895.

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